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HISTORICAL SOUVENIR
OF
WILLIAMSON COUNTY
ILLINOIS.

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ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY



DR. WILLIAM S. EVANS, (Deceased).
MARION, ILLINOIS.
Aged 96 years. Died since this book was begun.

HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

— OF —

WILLIAMSON COUNTY
ILLINOIS

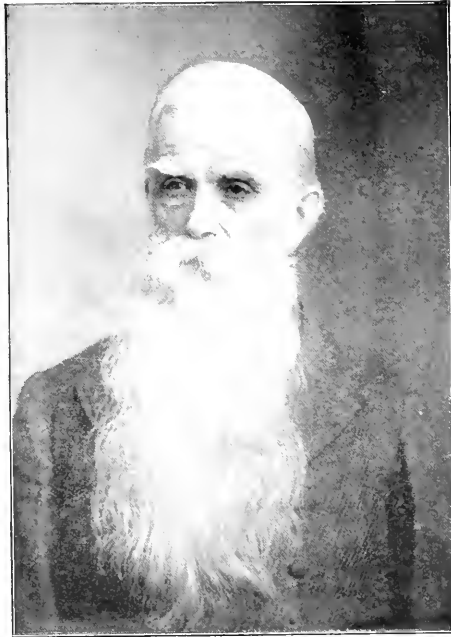
Being a Brief Review of the County from Date
of Founding to the Present

COMPILED AND EDITED
BY

J. F. WILCOX

ILLUSTRATED

PUBLISHED BY
THE LECRONE PRESS
EFFINGHAM, ILL.



Very Truly Yours
J. F. Wilcox.

P R E F A C E



THE evolution of book-making has, in our time, reached such a stage of perfection that the non-professional public has been trained to expect the impossible. With them the printer (unfortunate man) has only to wave his hand and cry "let there be light" and there is light—printed, illustrated, bound and delivered. They never know of the weary days of the canvasser; the exhausting drudgery of the brain wracking burner of the midnight oil as he grinds out his grist; the patient, never-ceasing, yet swift and unerring compositor as he nimbly fingers the leaden messengers; or the lightning-like manipulator of the linotype miracle. They know not the woes of that universal walking encyclopedia, the proof-reader; or the vexations of the editor. No sooner do they read or hear of a new book, then it is on the market. The dear public is out for entertainment; it looks for good lights and a comfortable seat, fine music and an interesting play, and it is not expected to go nosing around after the rigging that shifts the scenery. So ye "Souvenir Book man" is not astonished that the dear innocent public looked for the work of months to be accomplished in as many days. Nor does he wonder that some enthusiastic patrons found it difficult to maintain their interest through the eighteen months of arduous labor required to perfect the volume now given to the public. And this sufficiently explains the omissions of prominent persons, places and things from the book. The author wanted them all, but couldn't get around in time for some and was turned down by a few. So there are some blanks where he expected a full representation, for which he offers no apology; he did the best he could.

To the few who lent a helping hand he offers the grateful incense of the belated footsore traveler caught in the darkness, rain and mud, to the driver of a brisk span and a covered buggy who "gives him a lift", and whirls him to his journey's end. So the "Souvenir Book man" wants particularly to acknowledge his indebtedness to Judge Geo. W. Young for the valuable historical matter furnished by him, without which it would have been scarcely possible to succeed. The Public Schools, as far as they are interested in the book, will join the author in thanks to Hon. R. O. Clarida, superintendent of public schools; Prof. J. W. Asbury, principal of Marion city schools; to Professors Turner, Lentz and others at Cartersville, Herrin, Creal Springs and elsewhere for the valuable biographical and historical matter and other data furnished. To the hundreds of prominent citizens whose portraits appear in the book for the unselfish aid rendered, without whose generous cooperation it would have been impossible to have accomplished the task. To the professional gentlemen, particularly to the large corps of physicians, members of the bench and bar, ministers, bankers, and business men generally a hearty and grateful acknowledgement for ready and cheerful acquiescence and efficient aid in the arduous undertaking is the least that can be rendered by a grateful and weary old man. The book itself, it is to be hoped, will not be a disappointment. Its mechanical execution reflects credit upon the incomparable workmen connected with the LE CRONE PRESS of Effingham, Ill., who did the job.

THE AUTHOR.

Effingham, Ill., November 15, 1905.

"MARION"

BY MRS. M. J. SPARKS

BACK in the last of the "Thirties"
While yet the state was young,
Where undisturbed on bush or bough
The birds of the forest sung,
Was born an infant city,
A babe in the wilderness,
While the Autumn breezes swept its brow
With a lingering, fond caress.

No towering mountains guarded
The spot where the hamlet lay;
No mighty river brought it
wealth
And commerce day by day.
No scenery picturesque and
grand
Brought travelers from
afar,
Yet who shall say it was
not born
Beneath a lucky star.

For steadily has it prospered
Through many a month
and year;
And stately buildings proudly stand
Where herded once the
deer.
And o'er the plain where the
"whip-per-will"
Oft called to its mate afar,
Now is heard the engine's
whistle,
And the hum of the trolley
car.

And a thousand lighted casements
Make cheerful now the night
Where the camp-fire of the red man
Once shed its fitful light.
They builded better than they knew,
Those pioneers of old;
They reckoned not what march of time
Three score of years unfold.

Now schools and churches lift their spires
Above the busy street
Where the pavement echoes the live-long day
The tread of hurrying feet.
While in the place of honor,
The center of the square,
The county's capitol proudly stands
And shelters "Justice" there.

Thrice in our city's history
Was raised war's dread alarms;
And Marion's boys were prompt to heed
The call to shoulder arms.
And bravely too through heat and cold
They served their country well;
The stars and stripes they followed
Through storms of shot and shell.

The boys who marched with Logan
In those trying days of old
Stood bravely by their colors
Till slavery's knell was tolled.
No braver soldiers ever
Sprang to their country's aid,
Than those men of ours who followed the flag
While the fife and bugle played.

And when the strife was over,
And freedom's cause was won,
How proudly were they wel-
comed back,
Each husband, brother,
son!
But many, alas, were miss-
ing
Of those heroes tried and
true;
And others yet were swing-
ing
An empty sleeve of blue.

And no more generous peo-
ple
In this wide universe,
E'er helped a friend in trou-
ble
Or opened wide the purse
When an unlucky stranger
Appealed to them for aid;
Or the widow and the or-
phan
Their plea for shelter
made.

Our town has furnished its quota
Of notable women and men;
It has sent out statesmen, instructors,
Lawyers, physicians, and then
We remember one woman, at least,
Who gladly to China was sent
To carry the light of the Gospel
To souls in the dark Orient.

Who knows what the future may hold
In store for the town of our pride?
Perchance ere another decade
Her name shall be known far and wide
As a manufacturing center;
For coal fields unlimited lie
On either hand and are hastening to bring
Her day of prosperity nigh.

Yes, gladly we follow the history
Of our town through its three-score of years,
And gratefully speak of each pioneer
Whose name in its annals appears.
Through labor and hardship undaunted
They built in the wilderness lone
The fairest and best town in Egypt—
Marion, our pride and our own!



MRS. M. J. SPARKS, the Author.

HISTORY OF WILLIAMSON COUNTY

WILLIAMSON County lies in Southern Illinois, on the dividing ridge between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, and between parallels 37 degrees 30 minutes and 38 degrees North Latitude. The meridian of 89 degrees of Longi-

tude west from Greenwich passes about three miles west of Marion, and corresponds with the 12th degree of Longitude west from Washington. It is composed of townships 8, 9 and 10 south, and Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 east, and is, therefore,

in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, twenty-four miles from east to west, and eighteen miles from north to south, thus containing 432 square miles or 267,480 acres. It is bounded on the north by Franklin County, on the east by



LOG CABIN OF WM. WATSON.

One of the oldest buildings in the city, built in Marion in 1845. William Watson and his wife sit at the right hand, Mrs. Robinson at the left.

THERE are quite a number of homes in Marion which aspire to the honor of being the very first home erected on the present site of the city of Marion, but careful inquiry among the oldest inhabitants decided an ancient log cabin standing near the Edward's flouring mills and fronting West Main street, just east of the C. & E. I. Railroad tracks. Mr. Lewis Calvert, however, insists that the old Calvert house, put up by his brother in 1845, was the first and the log cabin built in 1847, the second.

It is now occupied by colored people, William Watson and his wife, and Mrs. Robinson, who have lived in it continuously since 1882. A picture of the ancient structure is given herewith.

It was built in 1843 or 44 by George Felts and John Hooper, who put up the cabin to have a place to live in while building the mill which stands near it. The cabin is double, with a passage way three feet wide through the center and three rooms

on each side. There is a loft overhead for storage or sleeping purposes, reached by a pair of steep stairs in the corner of each division. The ceiling is only about six feet or six and a half feet high, and can be easily reached by the hand. The floor is of puncheons or hewed logs, and the roof of oak "shakes" or split boards. It fronts the south and stands on a little knoll among trees of different sorts. The sides and ends are covered with clapboards, and chimneys of sticks laid up in mud originally stood at either end.

Mr. G. W. C. McCoy tells me that the occasion of building the cabin was as follows:

It seems that Captain James Cunningham and Milton and Dr. Jonathan Mulkey, seeing the necessity of having a flouring mill for this region bought the necessary machinery and had it shipped to Marion, before the town was built and before railroads existed in these parts, with the intention of putting

up a flour mill. But, being ignorant of the whole business, they could do nothing with the machinery, nor could they find a man in a dozen counties who could. At last, however, Felts and Hooper heard of the situation and seeing their opportunity, came down from Franklin, bought the outfit for a song and erected the first grist and saw mill ever put up in the county. It was run by steam and people came with their grain from many miles around to get their grists ground. So great was the demand that they often had to wait three and four weeks for their turn. So busy were the enterprising millers with their saw mill and grinding that they had no time to build them a new house and lived in their log cabin and run their mill for many years. The old mill finally burned down and was replaced by the present brick structure, but the old log cabin still stands and affords a home to a couple of hard-working Christian women and their helpless companion.

Saline County, on the south by Johnson County and on the west by Jackson County. A circle of fifty miles would pass through North Cairo, about half way between Cairo and Mound City; cross the Ohio at Paducah and again at Smithland, Ky., pass through Marion Ky., about ten miles east of Elizabethtown, cross the Wabash and the Ohio near their junction, about ten miles northeast of Shawneetown, just miss Carmi, White County, and Fairfield, in Wayne County, leaves Mt. Vernon ten miles south and Salem, the same distance to the north; passes through Nashville, the county seat of Washington, Sparta and Chester, in Randolph, and crossing the river at that place, just miss Perryville, Jackson and Benton, Mo. Its nearest point to the Ohio is at Golconda, 35 miles distant, and the same from Vine-land, on the Mississippi River, near Jonesboro, the county seat of Union County.

Williamson County is one of the most fertile and productive of the district, popularly known as Egypt from its great fertility and the fact that it supplied for a long time the more newly settled parts of the state with food.

The northern and southern portions of the County are rolling and somewhat broken, but not sufficiently so to prevent successful cultivation; while the central parts are level, and thirty and forty years

ago quite marshy in some sections. With drainage and cultivation, however, the marshes have long since disappeared, and corn and cattle flourish where the bull-frog once made night musical.

The County was originally heavily timbered, but the annual fires, for which the hunters and their dusky brethren, the Indians, were mainly responsible, checked the growth and turned much of it into what is known as "oak openings." But with the disappearance of the Indian and the subsidence of the annual fires, the forest has again asserted its supremacy, and the former "oak openings" are covered with a heavy growth of young timber.

The great increase in coal mining and railroad building, however, is rapidly using up the timber, and fat pastures are taking the place of woodlands. There is a water-shed which begins near the northeast corner of the County and extends southwestwardly to the Village of Crab Orchard; thence it runs in a more westerly direction to the northeastern corner of Southern Township; thence across said township to the south line of Section 33, where it leaves the County. About one-third of the surface of the County lies sloping to the southeast of this water-shed, and is drained by the Badgeley, Bank Lick, Brushy Rock and Saline creeks, which flow into the Ohio River. The balance

of the County slopes toward the northwest and is drained by Pond Lake and Crab Orchard Creeks and the Big Muddy River, which flows into the Mississippi.

Geological formation.

The discovery of coal in Williamson County and the great development of the industry has made its geological formation and history of one special interest and importance. The limits of this volume, however, compel us to leave the scientific treatment of the subject to specialists in that line, and deal with it only from a practical point of view.

There is very little limestone found in the county, not enough to be of any commercial value, but a brown sandstone found in the vicinity of Crab Orchard dresses well and hardens on exposure; and an abundance of good brick clay is found on almost every farm.

To the casual observer the soil of Williamson County will be regarded as thin and poor, as it is largely a yellowish clay, but with proper tillage it will, and has produced excellent crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, cotton and tobacco. Of late years, however, farmers are complaining of a falling off in production, and are turning their attention to cattle and fruit-raising.

Continual cropping of corn and wheat and an entire neglect of prop-



THE OLD CALVERT HOME.

Oldest residence in Marion now standing, built by N. B. Calvert in 1842. Now owned by John B. Heyde and used for a blacksmith shop and agricultural tool storage.

This venerable old relic once the "swell" mansion of a prosperous citizen of Marion, but now degraded into a smutty blacksmith's shop and a place to store agricultural implements, was built by N. B. Cal-

vert in 1842, the year he married. Here he raised his family and here he died in 1882. The old homestead passed into the hands of its present owner, John B. Heyde, October 4, 1889, and was run then

as now as a blacksmith shop and farm implements.

Mr. Heyde boasts of being the oldest man in the business and of never having lost three days from his business on account of sickness.



HON. C. H. DENNISON, MAYOR OF MARION.



J. W. HARTWELL.
Deceased.



W. W. DUNCAN.
Judge of Circuit Court.



L. D. HARTWELL.
States Attorney.

er rotation of crops or fertilization, will, in time, exhaust the fertility of any soil, even of "Egypt." Necessity has, therefore, compelled the tillers of the soil to abandon old methods for new and increasing prosperity results. When corn, in the early days, was the only crop, some of the thin clay soils were regarded as of little value, but people have discovered that land which will not pay the rent when put into corn or wheat will yield an abundant and profitable harvest of all kinds of fruit and vegetables.

All varieties of berries, beginning with the luscious strawberry, thrive in unequalled luxuriance in this part of "Egypt." The time was, and not very long ago, when a ten-acre strawberry patch was a marvel, but fields of forty and eighty acres are now "as thick as blackberries."

Think of a train of twenty-five or

thirty cars loaded with strawberries going over one line of road to Chicago daily for weeks, and some idea of the immense traffic in that luscious fruit in its season may be gained. We do not say that this county alone does that, but it adds its full quota to the general output of "Egypt" in that particular.

Following the strawberry, from early May on through the season, Pomona is the settler's gold mine. Currants, gooseberries, cherries, early apples, raspberries, plums, apricots, peaches, pears, grapes, quinces, till, last and chief of all, comes the winter apple. It has taken them a long time to find it out, but farmers are learning that there is more money for the outlay in time and labor in the honest, good, old, long-keeping winter apple than in almost anything else the soil is capable of producing.

But of late years a very profitable

industry is springing up of growing early vegetables for the Northern markets, and vast quantities of spinach, peas, beans, onions, pie-plant, sweet and Irish potatoes, melons, tomatoes, etc., are grown and shipped North at a very satisfactory profit. No portion of Southern Illinois is more capable of a successful prosecution of this industry than this County.

Cotton, which was generally grown here before, during, and for a few years after the Civil War, is no longer produced, it being too far north to be a safe crop. Its most flourishing period was while the South was hindered from producing it by reason of the Civil War; but with the return of peace, normal conditions prevailed, the County could no longer compete with the plant in its natural home, and its production was almost entirely abandoned.

Tobacco.

There is no doubt that the Indians and the early settlers raised their own tobacco, but it began to be raised for market in 1840. In 1849 M. S. Ensminger bought and shipped to New Orleans 1100 hogsheads of the weed, bought almost exclusively in this and the adjoining Counties.

So general was the industry at that time, and so profitable as well, that Marion was often glutted with tobacco teams and loaded wagons at harvest time. As many as 50 loaded tobacco wagons have been counted at one time on the public square, waiting to be unloaded. All the farming community were engaged in raising, manufacturing or shipping the weed, and fortunes were made and lost in the business. But after the close of the Civil War



SCHOOL AT STONE FORT.

the government surrounded the business with many regulations and restrictions, and taxed the finished product so heavily that it discouraged the raising of the crop, and, declining prices reducing the profits, the business gradually was abandoned, until now none is raised for market in this region.

But instead of tobacco has come all the cereals, fruits and all kinds

of stock, fat hogs and cattle, butter, eggs and poultry. Horses and mules are an important feature of trade; industries of various kinds are springing up, as milling, lumber, brick-making, artificial ice-making, cold storage, electric lighting and transportation, and above all, coal mining. With the rapid increase of population attending the development of the mining indus-

try, has come a large increase in building; fine houses and business blocks are springing up all around, and the sound of the saw and hammer can be heard at all times everywhere. Every town and village in the County shares in the solid era of prosperity which has dawned upon the County; wages are good, and few idle hands are to be seen anywhere.



COURT HOUSE OF WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICERS, 1904.

W. W. DUNCAN,
Judge of the Circuit Court.

L. D. HARTWELL,

States Attorney.

L. B. PULLEY,

Clerk of the Circuit Court.

J. M. DODD,

County Clerk.

W. O. POTTER,
Master in Chancery.

J. A. SINKS,

Court Reporter.

RUFUS NEELY,

County Judge.

R. R. FOWLER,
Justice of the Peace.

ROBERT P. HILL,
Justice of the Peace.

FRANK L. SHRIVES,
County Treasurer.

R. O. CLARIDA,

County Superintendent of Schools.

C. H. DENISON,

Mayor.

D. F. HARTWELL,
City Attorney.

GEORGE C. CAMPBELL,
City Clerk.

H. S. HARRIS,
Sheriff.

FRANK THROGMORTON,
Deputy Sheriff.

E. N. RICE,
Coroner.

J. V. GRIDER,
City Marshal.

JAMES LONG,
Deputy Marshall.

TOM WATERS,
Second Deputy.

C. W. MILLER, Jailor.

HENRY JONES, Postmaster.

JAMES ARTHUR CAMPBELL,
Street Commissioner.

H. U. SHACKELFORD,

JOHN McMURRAY,

CARROLL MILLER,
County Commissioners.



HON. THOS. H. SHERIDAN.
Attorney and Ex-Senator.



HON. O. H. BURNETT,
State Senator.

Population of Williamson Co.

1840	.....	.....	Tot. 4157
1850	White 7149	Colored 67	Tot. 7216
1860	White 12087	Colored 118	Tot. 12205
1870	White 17221	Colored 196	Tot. 17417
1880	White 20858	Colored 231	Tot. 21111
1890	.....	.....	Tot. 22226
1900	.....	.....	Tot. 27796

Births from Jan. 1, 1890, to April 1, 1904:
Males, 1131 Females, 1138 Blacks, 5 Tot. 2337

CITY OF MARION, 1900.
According to School Census.

Over 21 2299
Of School Age 1583

POPULATION IN COUNTY, 1900.

Marion	.....	2340
Cartersville	.....	1740
Herrin	.....	1559
Creal Springs	.....	940
Crainville	.....	290
Crab Orchard	.....	200

In consequence of the great increase in mining, the population of Marion, Cartersville, Herrin and Johnson City has more than doubled since the last census was taken.

Taxation and finances.

The taxable property in Williamson County in 1839, as taken from the records of Franklin County, was as follows:

Value of lands \$27,136
Personal Property 139,410

Total \$166,546

On this property 20 cents was levied on each \$100 for state purposes, and 25 cents for county purposes, making in all \$749.25. In 1840 the tax collector reported all collected except \$18.01, which was delinquent, thus leaving \$721.23 collected, of which \$325 belonged to the state and \$406.23 to the county.

By comparing the above figures,

it will be observed that, at that time the personal property was valued at more than five times as much as all the lands in the county subject to taxation. But this is accounted for by the fact that only a small portion of the public funds had then been entered and conveyed to individual purchasers.

In 1856 the personal property was valued, for the purposes of taxation, at \$363,710, and the lands and lots at \$626,004. Total, \$989,714.

A large portion of the public lands had now been entered, and their assessed value was nearly

double that of the personal property. The State tax charged therein, including the school tax, amounted to \$7,059.53; and the County tax to \$3,687.81. The total for all purposes, \$10,747.34.

In 1860 the personal property of the County was assessed at \$516,271, and the real estate \$794,977; total, \$1,311,248. The total taxes charged therein were \$14,439.14. Immediately after the close of the Civil War the personal property of the County was assessed at \$537,923, and the realty at \$826,132; total, \$1,364,055. The State taxes were \$10,541.25; County, \$14,640-



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES SCHWERDT.



B. S. CRAINE.
Mining and Civil Engineer.



JAMES A. FELTS.
Of Felts and Baker, Stationers and
Booksellers.



M. CANTOR.
Clothier.

55; total, \$24,581.89, showing an increase during the four years of the Civil War of
Personal Property . . . \$21,652.00
Real Estate . . . 31,155.00
Total taxes, increase, 13,834.67

In 1880 the taxable property was assessed as follows:
Personal Property . . . \$483,290.00
Lands . . . 806,128.00
Town Lots . . . 87,928.00
Railroad track . . . 35,543.00
Rolling stock . . . 12,747.00

Total . . . \$1,425,636.00
Taxes on State . . . \$2,993.44
State School . . . 1,995.63
Military . . . 142.54

Total, for all purposes \$5,031.61

The following table is compiled from the Public Records for 1886, and shows the total assessed value of property and the amount of taxation thereon in each Congressional District for that year:

Town	Range	Pers ^l	Lands	Total
S	E	P	T Lot	Val.
8	1	2	21720	68422
9	1	2	54022	124019
10	1	2	23268	79625
8	2	2	34476	84160
9	2	2	32650	86256
10	2	2	34529	70410
8	3	2	40195	80639
9	3	2	28263	90636
10	3	2	26666	88737
8	4	2	34949	83228
9	4	2	35391	82292
10	4	2	25542	87757
MS	D	2	66685	152376
			5163292	1170405
			163697	59481.69

Carbondale and Shawnee- 54248 1642 72
town Ry.
Cairo and Vincennes Ry. 8908 416 88
\$1696253 61410 81

The following table shows the assessed valuation, rate and amount of taxation for school purposes in

every school district in Williamson County for the year 1903, carefully copied from the Public Records at Moscow, Ind.

No	Val	Rate	Tax	No	Val	Rate	Tax
1	384297	1.10	42272.67	11	12365	1.15	14219.75
2	10130	1.00	1013.00	12	12365	1.15	14219.75
3	10130	1.00	1013.00	13	12365	1.15	14219.75
4	10130	1.00	1013.00	14	12365	1.15	14219.75
5	10130	1.00	1013.00	15	12365	1.15	14219.75
6	10130	1.00	1013.00	16	12365	1.15	14219.75
7	10130	1.00	1013.00	17	12365	1.15	14219.75
8	10130	1.00	1013.00	18	12365	1.15	14219.75
9	10130	1.00	1013.00	19	12365	1.15	14219.75
10	10130	1.00	1013.00	20	12365	1.15	14219.75
11	10130	1.00	1013.00	21	12365	1.15	14219.75
12	10130	1.00	1013.00	22	12365	1.15	14219.75
13	10130	1.00	1013.00	23	12365	1.15	14219.75
14	10130	1.00	1013.00	24	12365	1.15	14219.75
15	10130	1.00	1013.00	25	12365	1.15	14219.75
16	10130	1.00	1013.00	26	12365	1.15	14219.75
17	10130	1.00	1013.00	27	12365	1.15	14219.75
18	10130	1.00	1013.00	28	12365	1.15	14219.75
19	10130	1.00	1013.00	29	12365	1.15	14219.75
20	10130	1.00	1013.00	30	12365	1.15	14219.75
21	10130	1.00	1013.00	31	12365	1.15	14219.75
22	10130	1.00	1013.00	32	12365	1.15	14219.75
23	10130	1.00	1013.00	33	12365	1.15	14219.75
24	10130	1.00	1013.00	34	12365	1.15	14219.75
25	10130	1.00	1013.00	35	12365	1.15	14219.75
26	10130	1.00	1013.00	36	12365	1.15	14219.75
27	10130	1.00	1013.00	37	12365	1.15	14219.75
28	10130	1.00	1013.00	38	12365	1.15	14219.75
29	10130	1.00	1013.00	39	12365	1.15	14219.75
30	10130	1.00	1013.00	40	12365	1.15	14219.75
31	10130	1.00	1013.00	41	12365	1.15	14219.75
32	10130	1.00	1013.00	42	12365	1.15	14219.75
33	10130	1.00	1013.00	43	12365	1.15	14219.75
34	10130	1.00	1013.00	44	12365	1.15	14219.75
35	10130	1.00	1013.00	45	12365	1.15	14219.75
36	10130	1.00	1013.00	46	12365	1.15	14219.75
37	10130	1.00	1013.00	47	12365	1.15	14219.75
38	10130	1.00	1013.00	48	12365	1.15	14219.75
39	10130	1.00	1013.00	49	12365	1.15	14219.75
40	10130	1.00	1013.00	50	12365	1.15	14219.75



RESIDENCE OF HON. GEO. W. YOUNG.



HON. GEO. W. YOUNG.



MISS EVA YOUNG.

Stenographer and Court Reporter. Youngest daughter of Hon. Geo. W. Young.

MEMORANDA.

School District No. 32 is in Marion, No. 35 is in Carterville, No. 27 is in Herrin, No. 13 is in Johnson City, No. 37 is in Crainville, No. 81 is in Creal Springs.

The following tabulated statement shows the condition of the public finances for the year 1903, copied from the public records at Marion:

Valuation by the State Board.	
Realty	\$1,268,358
Lots	135,603
Personal Property	574,437
Total	\$2,278,398

Western U. Tel. Co.	\$ 569
Coal Belt Ry. Co.	5,000
Corporations	5,569
C. V. & C. (Big 4) Ry. Co.	7,000
C. P. & M. Ry. Co.	77,562
E. I. & M.	64,197
Chi. & Tex.	36,427
St. L. A. & T. H. (Ill. Cen.) Ry Co.	156,928
Total Assessed Val.	\$12,631,650
Cash Valuation	\$13,163,250

The Williamson County Press
By Geo. W. Young.

THE first printing office ever established in Williamson County was in the year 1838, was owned by W. H. Willeford, and was located at his residence, seven miles southeast of Marion. This was before Marion was laid off and located as a county seat. In fact, it was while Williamson and Franklin Counties were embraced in the same territory and called Franklin County, with the county seat at old Frankfort, twelve miles north of Marion. Mr. Willeford was energetic and resourceful, and was a good printer for his day and time; he was also a book binder; he bound small books and pamphlets, and printed about all of the blank forms that were used by the county offices and Justices of the Peace. He continued in this line of printing and book binding until about the year 1850, when he established a bi-monthly journal, called the "Western Family Monitor." The publication of this paper, in connection with the job printing turned out by the office, attracted the attention of some business men in Marion, who bought out his press and stock of printing material, and moved the same to Marion, and started the newspaper called the "Marion Intelligencer," published



RESIDENCE OF M. CANTOR.



T. J. YOUNGBLOOD.
Attorney and Insurance Agent.



REV. B. F. BAKER.
Of Felts and Baker, Stationers and
Booksellers.



D. C. SMITH.
Real Estate Agent.

by I. B. Jones, editor and publisher.

From 1855 to 1859 the "Marion Intelligencer" was the only newspaper printed and published in the County. There were many changes in editors, publishers and managers. It is said that at one time Robert G. Ingersoll was manager and editor-in-chief. This was, perhaps, about the year 1858 and 1859. The Winter and Spring of 1861, Mr. De Bard Rock and Mr. John McGarvey were editors and managers. With the breaking out of the Civil War, it seems that the paper suspended publication for a while. We have no reliable data as to the extent of the publication of any newspaper during the time of the Civil War, although the office and material situated in a room on the north side of the Public Square was occasionally used to do job printing and to keep up appearances. It continued to bear the name of the "Marion Intelligencer," and was the only newspaper published in the County. In the Spring of 1866, the name of the paper was changed to "The Marion Star," and was owned by a company, or an association, of individuals, and was published as the Democratic organ of the County.

In 1866, the first Republican paper ever printed or published in the County was issued by an association that organized for the purpose of giving the Republicans in the County a newspaper or party organ. The original contributors to this enterprise were Captain George W. Sisney, Capt. William N. Mitchell, Capt. David G. Young, S. M. Mitchell, William M. Hindman, Jesse Bishop and George W. Young. The name given it was "Our Flag." Lyman E. Knapp, a practical printer, and Jesse Bishop were designated

and installed as editors and publishers. In September, 1866, the Democratic organ, "The Marion Star," changed owners, and changed

its name to that of "The Old Flag," with Dr. Samuel H. Bundy, editor and manager. These were the two papers that represented the two

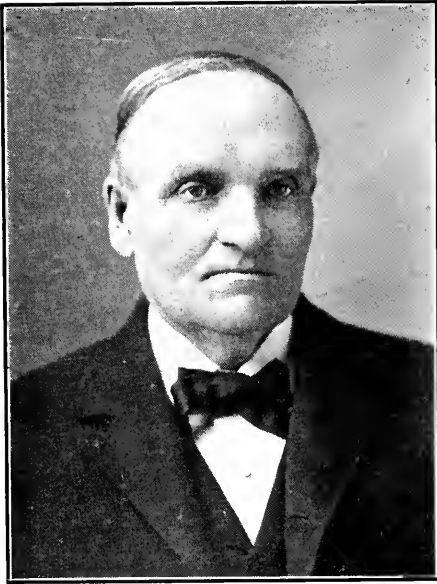


INTERIOR OF M. CANTOR'S RESIDENCE.
Mrs. Schwerdt and Sisters.



BASE BALL TEAM OF THE MARION HIGH SCHOOL OF 1904.

This is a branch of the High School Athletic Association and not at all professional, although they play an occasional game with professionals for practice. Two such games were played last season in which the honors were evenly divided, the team winning one and losing one. The members of the team, counting from the left are Prof. J. W. Asbury, Lester Cash, John Dodd, Albert Riedell, Baker Barton, Dixon Oberdorfer, Claud Phillips, Manager, Oscar Davis, Herman Davis, Oscar Dodd, Amel Tony, mascot; Prof. W. A. Cook, Arthur Thompson, Asst. Davis. Last Row: Hester Davis, Jim Pillow, Captain; John Lines, Jessie Pillow.



MAYOR C. H. DENISON.



MRS. C. H. DENISON.



RESIDENCE OF C. H. DENISON, MAYOR OF MARION.
West Main St., near Vicksburg. Erected in 1899



ROBERT C. NOLL.

OSCAR M. WILLIAMS.

Noll and Williams, Carpenter Contractors.

parties, Republican and Democrat, during and through the campaign of 1866.

George W. Sisney, Republican, was elected Sheriff at the election in November, 1866, and the Republicans having carried the election the year previous, they had control of all the County offices.

"Our Flag," the Republican organ, under one management and

another, continued to be the organ of the Republican party during the years 1867, 1868 and 1869. Judge Jesse Bishop shaped the policy and politics of the paper. Lyman E. Knapp, the original editor and publisher, was succeeded by Ed Bishop, and others, among whom I remember was John I. Hogg, James F. Connell and Samuel O. Hart. James F. Connell became editor and

publisher in the Spring of 1870, and remained in charge something like one year, when the office again came under the control of Judge Jesse Bishop.

In 1871, the material of "The Marion Star" was disposed of to Mit A. Bates, who established the paper called "The People's Friend," independent Democrat. About the year 1874 "The People's Friend" was sold by Mit A. Bates to an old gentleman by the name of W. R. Brown and his sons, Richard H. and C. D., who changed the name to that of "The Williamson County Democrat," and run it for a short time, but it was closed out by the Sheriff.

A stock company was formed in the Spring of 1875, which organized and started a Democratic paper called "The Egyptian Press." Will S. Washburn as manager, editor and publisher. The old printing office and material of the Republican party, called "Our Flag," was run under other names and other managements up to May, 1874, when James P. Copeland, of Vienna, came to Marion, and procured a lease, or rather a permit, to revive the dormant "Flag." This he proceeded to do by changing the name to "The Marion Monitor." On the 30th day of May, 1875, the offices of "The Egyptian Press" and "Marion Monitor" were consumed by fire, both a total loss. "The



RESIDENCE OF R. C. NOLL.

Noll and Williams, Architects and Builders.



G. L. BRACK,
Miner and Alderman 2nd Ward.



ROBT. L. EUDJENS,
Alderman 1st Ward.



JOSEPH FOZARD,
Alderman 4th Ward.

"Egyptian Press" was immediately re-established by a stock company or association of leading Democrats of the County, among whom we call to mind Z. Hudgens, Jas. M. Washburn, Charles H. Denison, William H. Bun'y, N. E. Norris, William T. Davis, Levi Ferrell; there might have been others, but we do not call them to mind at this distant day.

"The Marion Monitor" was re-

established at once by James P. Copeland and George W. Young, who were assisted by liberal contributions from various Republicans throughout the County. James P. Copeland continued to be editor and publisher, and the paper continued to be, as it had been from the start, soundly Republican, while "The Egyptian Press" was soundly Democratic. In 1877, John F. Lusk, a practical printer and writer,

bought an interest in "The Monitor" from George W. Young, and remained connected with the paper something like two years, when he sold out to John H. Duncan and E. E. Mitchell. In 1886, Thomas J. Helton started a paper called "The Marion Independent," published the same about one year, when it was bought by a stock company composed of E. E. Mitchell, John H. Duncan, W. C. S. Rhea and Elder



CHOIR OF M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

First Row—Lloyd Hunter, Bass; S. M. May, Bass; Ed E. Gill, Bass; J. W. Asbury, Tenor; Earl Cline, Tenor. 2nd Row—Miss Fanny Davis, Alto; Miss Fannie Hunter, Alto; Alice Samuels, Soprano; Mrs. Dr. Evans, Soprano; Mrs. Dr. Baker, Soprano; Mrs. Alice Cline, Soprano, not in the group.

The group whose half tone and names appear above has had for its organist and leader for the past 22 years Mrs. Dora Evans, wife of Dr. Evans, and its members all agree in ascribing whatever efficiency they possess to her skill and untiring diligence and persistency in their training. To a reader of character, the portraits speak for themselves and the artist is no flatterer. One portrait we are compelled to omit. It is that of Mrs. Alice Cline, who with her husband were visiting in California when the group was taken. She is a talented soprano singer.



OTIS W. WILLIAMS,
Contractor and Builder. Alderman
3rd Ward.



ED M. STOLLAR,
Manager of Stollar Herrin Lumber
Co. Elected member of Board
of Education in Spring of 1904.



HON. RUFUS NEELY,
County Judge.

William H. Boles, and this office was consolidated with "The Marion Monitor" in 1886, and the name changed to "The Leader," with Jas. P. Copeland editor and manager. This new company continued the publication of "The Leader" for about one year, when it became the property of O. J. Page, who, after running the paper about a year, sold the same to Arthur Roberts and Thomas M. Mitchell.

About 1896, W. R. Lee started a paper in Marion called "The Marion News," which was Republican in politics, but was not well supported. It was mostly of the material of the defunct "Creal Springs News," (independent).

Miscellaneous Newspapers.

During the period from 1866 to 1875, there were a great many newspaper enterprises started by adventurous itinerant printers, but as a rule, they did not exist very long, and died for the want of patronage.

I call to mind the "Williamson County Progress" published by John A. Wall. It was a Republican sheet, but did not last more than about one year. Another, called "The Old Flag." It was established by Lyman E. Knapp, after he had ceased his connection with the Republican paper called "Our Flag," which, as I have said

before, was the first Republican paper ever established and published in Williamson County. Another called "The People's Friend," established by Mit A. Bates. It was an independent Democratic paper, and was the most successfully published paper of the whole number of papers of this class, I think. It went out of existence, being succeeded by the Egyptian Press Printing Company in 1874, when the plant was sold to an old eccentric publisher by the name of H. F. Brown, and his two sons, Richard H. and C. D. of White County. They published, for a while, two papers, one called "The Williamson County Advocate," and other they called "The Williamson County Democrat." They did not live more than a year, as the old gentleman and his two sons were rather eccentric in their style, and their publications were not popular with any class of our citizens.

Some time about the year '84, Thomas J. Helton established or bought out a dead office in Creal Springs, called "The Creal Springs Advocate," and run it something like a year on a losing basis, and then moved to Marion, and printed "The Marion Independent" for one year, and sold the same to the stock company that bought out the old "Marion Monitor" Company, and established "The Marion Leader."

About the year 1882, John H. Barton established "The Carterville Advocate," and sold the same afterwards to James P. and B. F. Copeland, who run the same something over a year, and sold it to L. E. Robertson, who still continues the publication of the paper. Will L. Connell established a paper at Creal Springs, called "The Creal Springs



STOLLAR HERRIN LUMBER CO.



HON. ROBT. P. HILL, J. P., AND WIFE.



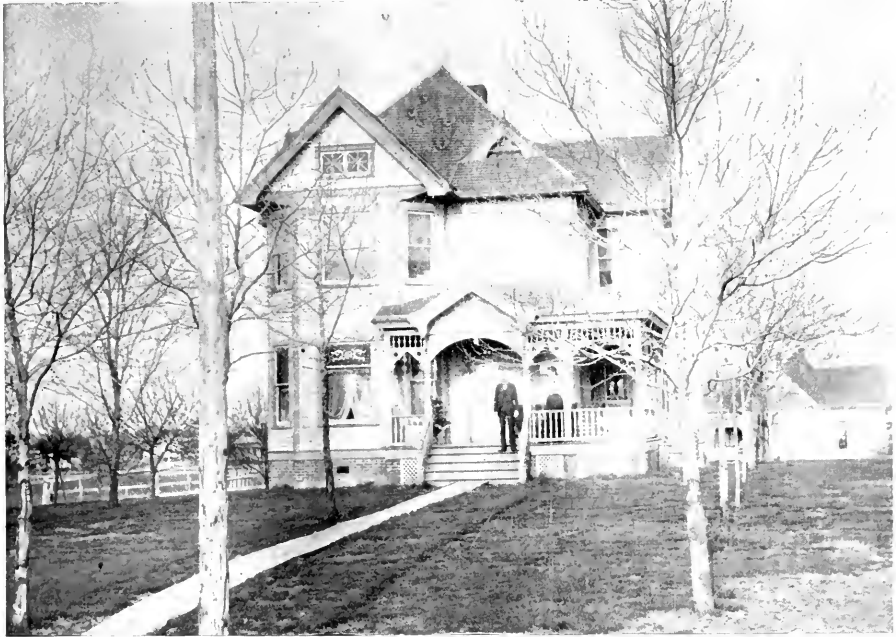
T. J. ERWIN.

Union." It was poorly supported, and didn't exist but a few months, when it was accidentally burned out. There was a paper called "The Farmers' Advocate," printed by H. G. Blood and John Palmer. It had Democratic tendencies in politics,

but professed to be published in the interest of the farmers. It went out of existence sometime about 1875.

About the year 1870, Green Stewart, George Culp, Fergis Farris and T. J. Helton launched the newspa-

per enterprise, called "The Marion Gazette." It professed to be independent in politics. They issued five numbers and it died a natural death. "The Williamson County Republican" was started by Thomas Boren in Marion in 1889, but



RESIDENCE OF A. J. BINKLEY.
Northeast Corner North Market Street and Boulevard.

Residence of A. J. Binkley, late of the firm of Burkhart & Binkley, Dry Goods. Built in the Spring of 1898, George F. Barber & Co., of Knoxville, Tenn., Architects, Contractors and Builders. The grounds are 160 feet front by 285 feet back and occupy the Northeast corner of North Market Street and Boulevard.



W. T. SPILLER, Farmer.

ARTHUR G. DAVIS.
Deputy Circuit Clerk.

D. A. DAVIS.

passed out of existence after four weeks.

In June, 1904, The Leader Printing Office was incorporated with a capital stock of eight thousand dollars, incorporators being Arthur Roberts, T. M. Mitchell, John H. Duncan, O. H. Burnett, Oliver J. Page, Lloyd C. Campbell, J. F. Throgmorton, John M. Dodd, J. B. Bundy, F. T. Joyner, Leonard Culp, W. T. Felts. John H. Duncan was elected President of the Company; O. H. Burnett, Vice President, and L. C. Campbell, Secretary and Treas-

urer. Arthur Roberts was chosen as editor and publisher.

January 1, 1895, Samuel K. Casey bought a half interest of the "Egyptian Press," and the same was owned by Samuel K. Casey and Jas. M. Washburn until 1901, when Walter Williams bought Jas. M. Washburn's half interest. Casey and Williams were the owners until January, 1903, when James H. Felts bought Williams' interest. The plant is now owned by Samuel K. Casey and James H. Felts.

In February, 1904, James P.

Copeland and others, bought "The Marion News" from W. R. Lee, and established a paper called "The Record," so that there are now three weekly papers in Marion, viz: "The Leader," "The Egyptian Press" and "The Record." The papers printed in the county at present are: "Herrin News," (Independent), printed at Herrin; "Carterville Herald," (Independent), at Carterville; "Creal Springs News," (Independent), at Creal Springs; "Johnson City Review," (Independent), "Johnson City Progress" (Republican) at Johnson City; "Egyptian Press," (Democratic); "Marion Leader," Republican; and "The Record," Republican, the last three at Marion.

Daily Newspapers.

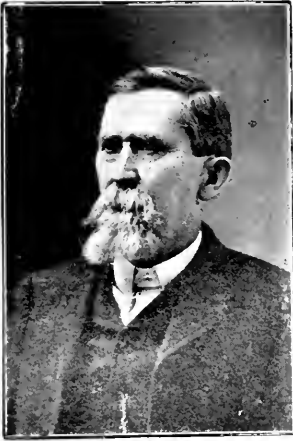
There have been several attempts to publish a daily paper in Marion, first by J. P. Copeland, who started "The Daily Leader" in 1900; next was "The Marion Post," by Ollie R. Nation, in 1901; next was "The Marion News," by W. R. Lee. These publications were of short duration, and in March, 1902, Casey and Felts, having bought out the "Daily Marion News" and "The Daily Marion Post," began the publication of the "Daily Marion Post," and it has become a permanent daily publication, with a circulation of eight hundred. It is quite a newsy sheet, neatly printed, and well edited in the main.

On the whole, the press of Williamson County compares favorably with the press of any other County in Southern Illinois.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM J. SPILLER.

Location of the former home of the late Robert G. Ingersoll, and his father and family.



J. C. JACKSON.
Ex-Mayor three times.



A. L. CLINE.
Merchant and President of Marion
Pressed Brick Co.



MRS. NANNIE HENDRICKSON.
The first girl born in Marion.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL PARTIES

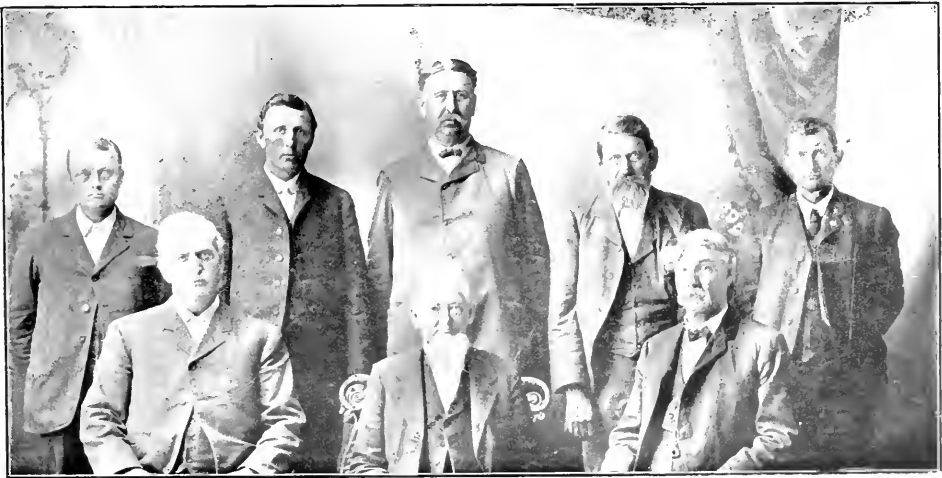
THE early settlers of this County were people from the Southern States, principally from Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and the Carolinas, and it was but natural that these people should bring with them and cherish their political opinions, which prevailed almost universally over the Southern portions of this County since the foundation of the Government, viz: Pro-

slavery and Democratic; hence the normal conditions of the people of Williamson County prior to 1860 were Democratic, intensely so.

Going back as far as 1852, in the Presidential election, the Democrats polled 799 votes for Franklin Pierce for President. General Winfield Scott, nominee of the Whigs, received 344 votes for President. Four years later, in 1856, James Buchanan, Democratic nominee for President, received 1419 votes; John C. Fremont, the first nominee for President run by the Republican party, received 10 votes; Millard Fillmore, the candidate run by the

American or "Know Nothing" party, received 188 votes.

Four years later, in 1860, at the time when the Democrats experienced the bolt of the Southern wing of the party at the Baltimore Convention, in which the Northern Democrats generally supported Stephen A. Douglas, and the Southern Democrats John C. Breckenridge, and the Unionists supported John Bell, of Tennessee. At this election, Stephen A. Douglas received 1835 votes; Abraham Lincoln, 873 votes; John C. Breckenridge received 40 votes and John Bell 166 votes. Four years later, in 1864,



WILLIAMSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

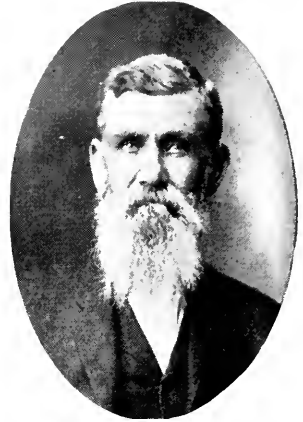
1st Row—James A. Goodall, Harrison White, H. V. Boles, O. S. Tippy, John Gray. 2nd Row W. J. Arkman, President; Chas. M. Kern, Wm. H. Bundy, Secretary.



ROBERT SPARKS,
Contractor and Builder.



JOHN G. SPARKS, Deceased.



FRANCIS MARION SPARKS.



RESIDENCE OF F. M. SPARKS.

This substantial and elegant home of Mr. Sparks and his family stands on the north side of West Main street in Marion, between Court and Vicksburg. The grounds are spacious and nicely kept, as shown in the half-tone and the land lies on the highest point in the street giving its attractive surroundings a prominence which at once commands the admiration of the passer-by. It was largely planned by Mrs. Sparks and her husband, and erected by their son, Robert Sparks, the Contractor and Builder, in 1903.



PHILIP RICK AND WIFE.
Proprietors of West Side Hotel.



O. J. PAGE.
Editor and Publisher of the Daily
Non-Partisan, Marion.

being the Presidential election that occurred during the war, McClellan received 1121 votes, Lincoln received 859 votes. This brings us up to the close of the War in 1865, and it shows that in 1856 there were only ten Republicans in the County who voted for John C. Fremont, the regular nominee for President of the Republican Party. There were 188 "Know Nothings," or straight Americans, and the Republican vote only increased during the four years to 173, being the number Lincoln received for President in 1860.

In an early day prior to 1840, the voting was done viva voce, and after the adoption of the system of voting by ballot, it was the custom for the names of all candidates to be printed upon one slip of paper or ballot, and the voter, with a pencil, scratched off all the names except the one he wished to vote for. The voting in Presidential years was done by preparing the ballot with the names of all the Presidential electors printed thereon, and this was followed by the names of all the candidates for State Offices and other minor offices, and this system has been kept up to the present time, as it is the system provided for in the Constitution, so that in the Presidential elections of 1856, 1860 and 1864, the names of the Republican and Democratic electors were on separate tickets, but usually on the same piece of paper, so that the system of scratching, as it was called, remained in vogue until 1891, when the present Australian ballot system was adopted in this State, hence for the last thirteen years, the tickets have been printed at public expense, with cards containing voluminous instructions as to how the voter could vote his sentiments when retired to the secrecy of the voting booth.

But to go back to 1860, there

was no Republican Organization in the County. The 173 votes cast for Abraham Lincoln for President were cast by his supporters, who procured their own tickets and wrote them out themselves. In 1864, the regular Republican ticket was printed by the State Central Committee, containing the names of the various State Officers, but the candidates for County offices were simply put on the County part of the ticket, without the formality of any Republican caucus or Convention, so that while there were some Republican or Union men voted for prior to 1865, they were on what was called mixed tickets, upon which all the names of all the candidates were placed, and the voters scratched the

names of all the candidates, except the name of the candidate of his choice.

There was never any notable contest where Party lines were drawn, except perhaps in the contest for Sheriff in 1864, when Captain Francis M. Norman and Captain Robert M. Allen were candidates for Sheriff. Captain Robert M. Allen was regarded as a Democrat, and Captain Norman was an avowed Union man, as they were called then, but really a Republican. While their names were printed on the same ticket, it was understood that the Republicans or Union men would scratch the name of Robert M. Allen and give their vote to Captain Norman, and so the Democrats like-



WEST SIDE HOTEL.
Philip Rick, Proprietor.



S. S. VICK,
Pioneer.



MRS. S. S. VICK,
Pioneer.



MRS. MARY L. MANIER,
Pioneer.

wise scratch the name of Captain Norman and give their vote to Captain Allen.

The heavy vote of 859 cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 was principally given by soldiers, who were in the army, and who were furloughed home to vote in the election. Of course, this vote was largely supplemented by the friends and relatives of the soldiers in the Union Army. But the alignment of political parties and the selection of candidates to be voted for by the different political parties did not assume definite shape until September 30, 1865. The War closed in May of that year, and from that on until September, the soldiers who had enlisted in the Union Army were

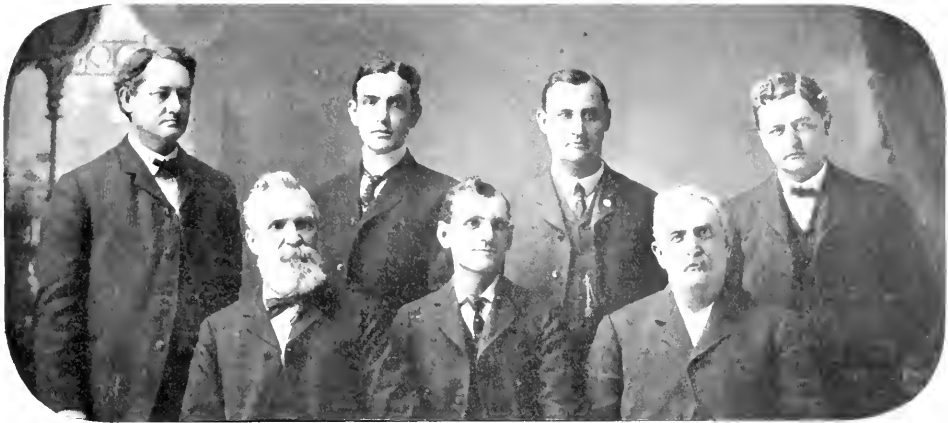
being mustered out; and Jesse Bishop, who had been a politician in Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and also had taken some interest in politics in McLean County in this State, came to this County in 1864, and was the guiding star in directing and conducting the political campaign of 1864, and when the soldiers returned from the War, they were influenced, in a great measure, by such men as John A. Logan, who then resided at Carbondale, and Major A. J. Kuykendall, at Vienna, and General Green B. Raum, who lived at Harrisburg, and Captain Isaac Clements, of Carbondale, supplemented with such positive characters as Captain Francis M. Norman, Geo. W. Sisney, David G.

Young, William N. Mitchell, Geo. W. Young and numerous others, that had been conspicuous in the army and during the War aligned themselves with the Republican party; and the inside history shows that on the 30th day of September, 1865, there were thirteen of the ex-soldiers and Union men met in the rear room of the drug store of Dr. Isaac M. Lewis, on the south side of the Public Square, in the old frame building, corresponding with the store room owned by Dr. Casey at this time, and they then and there proceeded to nominate and make up the first Republican ticket that was ever placed before the people of Williamson County at the general election. The names of those individuals were as follows: Dr. Isaac M. Lewis, Dr. Geo. L. Owen, Samuel W. Russell, Dr. S. M. Mitchell, Captain Francis M. Norman, Geo. A. Willeford, James M. Edwards, Captain Geo. W. Sisney, Robert P. Erwin, A. J. Lewis, Addison Reese, Jesse Bishop and Geo. W. Young. This caucus proceeded to nominate candidates for the different County offices, to be voted for at the coming November election. For County Judge, Robert L. Pulley; Associate Justices, Jonathan Impson and Addison Reese; for County Clerk, Captain William N. Mitchell; for Superintendent of Schools, Captain David G. Young; for County Treasurer, Joseph W. Hartwell, of the 31st Illinois. On the 21st of October following, Robert L. Pulley died, and at the suggestion of Jesse Bishop, who was then regarded as the head of the party, Isaac M. Lewis was placed on the ticket to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Pulley.

There being no printing office under the control of the Republicans



RESIDENCE OF JO VICK, Herrin, Illinois.



BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Reading from left to right the Board of Education is as follows: Top row—Ed Spilled, E. E. Denison, W. G. Cochran, Dr. A. M. Edwards. 2nd row—J. M. Burkhart, Geo. H. Goodall and W. J. Aikman.

With the steady advance in improvements in all matters pertaining to education, a change from the old system of control under the old law was inevitable, and it came in 1898. The Board of Education was organized at that time, and its first members were: W. H. Bundy, its first president, W. W. Clemmens, Judge W. W. Duncan, Dr. A. M. Edwards, J. M. Cline, W. J. Aikman and J. H. Burnett. They were divided into one, two and three year members, and the President and two members are elected every year. The two new members of the present Board are E. M. Stollar, President, and J. M. Dold.

at that time, Captain David G. Young and Joseph W. Hartwell rode through the country on horseback to Desoto to have the tickets printed to be voted at the coming election. The election came off on the 7th day of November, 1865. The whole Republican ticket was elected by good majorities, being the first Republican ticket and the first Republicans that were ever elected to any office in Williamson County.

The next year, 1866, was the first general State and Congressional election that came off after the close of the war. Geo. W. Sisney was candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket, and Samuel S. Vick was candidate on the Democratic ticket. The lines were drawn, and the tickets were prepared on separate pieces of paper by both parties; Captain Sisney and the other Republicans were elected by a majority less than one hundred.

In 1867, T. P. White was elected Assessor and Treasurer on the Republican ticket. In 1868, being the first Presidential election after the close of the War, General Grant, Republican candidate for President, carried the County by 68 majority, electing Hardin Goodall Sheriff and all the rest of the Republicans on the ticket.

In 1869, the Democracy lined up in good shape for the contest. Schisms had gotten into the Republican ranks, and the result was that the Democrats carried the County, electing all of their officers by majorities ranging from 30 to 120. In 1870, the County went Republican, electing A. N. Owens for Sheriff by

majority less than 100. In 1871, the County went Democratic by a small majority. In 1872, being the second Presidential election after

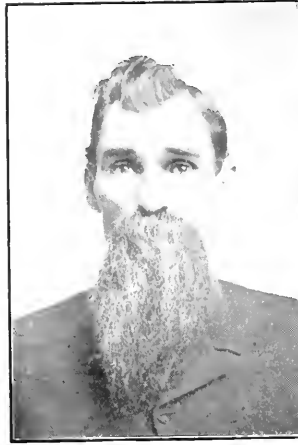
the close of the War, party spirit ran high. The Democrats and the liberal Republicans, who joined forces, nominated Horace Greeley as



RESIDENCE OF J. M. BURKHART,
Southwest corner North Market Street and Boulevard.



M. A. FELTS.
Reporter Egyptian Press.



MARTIN V. FELTS,
Farmer.



PROF. C. C. DENNEY,
Marion High School.

their candidate for President, and the regular Republicans renominating General Grant for President. The campaign was bitter and exciting, and every effort was put forth by the respective parties to carry the election. The result was, that while General Grant carried the County by 12 majority, the Democrats elected their County ticket by majorities ranging from 35 to 200. In 1873, the Republicans were successful by a small majority. In 1874 was the great land slide in favor of the Democracy, being the first that had come over the country since the close of the War. The Democrats carried almost everything, not only in Williamson County, but in the country at large. N. E. Norris was elected Sheriff by a majority of something over 200. In 1875, the Republicans carried the County by a small majority. In 1876, being the third presidential campaign after the close of the War, and the old

parties being lined up on the issues growing out of the results of the War, the Republicans nominated Rathford B. Hayes for their candidate for President; and the Democrats nominated Samuel J. Tilden for their candidate for President. The Republicans won, electing all their County officers. M. S. Strike was elected Circuit Clerk by 12 majority. W. J. Caplinger was elected Sheriff by 120 majority. Hayes carried the County by 28 majority.

In 1877, the Republicans elected their ticket by majorities ranging from 39 to 113. In 1878, was a Congressional election, in which John R. Thomas, Republican, was pitted against William J. Allen. It was a war of giants, and very exciting and much interest manifested. Captain Thomas carried the County over William J. Allen by 143 majority. James H. Duncan, Democrat, defeated W. J. Caplinger, Republican, by 78 majority.

In 1879, the Republicans elected their candidate by 173 majority. In 1880, the Republicans elected their ticket, except the States' Attorney; W. W. Clemens defeated John W. Peebles by 94 majority. In 1881, the Republicans elected their County Commissioner by 155 majority. In 1882, being a general election for State Treasurer, State Superintendent of Schools, State Senator, Member of Congress, Member of Legislature, and County Officers, the Democrats elected the Coroner, County Treasurer, County Clerk, Sheriff, County Judge and County Commissioner. The Republican candidate for Congress had 56 majority; Republican candidate for Superintendent of Schools had 58 majority; the Democrats elected everything else. In 1883, Reuben Borton, Democrat, defeated John Scolby, Republican, for County Commissioner, by 58 majority. In 1884, being a Presidential election, the Republicans nominated James G. Blaine and the Democrats nominated Grover Cleveland for President. Blaine carried the County by 272 majority, and all the Republicans in the County were elected by majorities ranging from 135 to 272. In 1885, the Republicans elected their County Commissioner by a small majority.

In 1886 was the most hotly contested campaign that had taken place between the two parties since 1868. In this campaign, the Democracy rallied the old guard as if for a final struggle. They put forth their strongest and best men, and this campaign was for years after referred to as the "Cat and Dog Fight." It was pre-eminently the boodle campaign of the County. In no campaign prior thereto was there anything like the amount of money



OLD SCHOOL BUILDING.



R. O. CLARIDA,
Superintendent of Schools.

spent by the candidates among the voters as there was in this campaign. Both parties were equally guilty of the abominable and corrupt practice, and the campaign of '86 is referred to at the present time as being the initial campaign for the corrupt use of money by candidates in elections. The Republicans were successful, and this campaign broke the backbone of the Democracy. They have never rallied or been able to put forth a successful campaign since. The fact is, that the Democracy have never nominated a ticket composed of men who were willing to spend their money in procuring votes to that degree of liberality that the Republicans have. The use of money in elections has become so corrupt and notorious that two years ago, twenty-four men, mostly Republicans, were indicted for the infamous crime of bribery in elections. There have been several convictions, and some of the cases are still pending.

The Supreme Court of the State has upheld the constitutionality of the bribery in election law. In this connection, it might be proper to add that any elector who shall solicit, request, demand or receive, directly or indirectly, any money, intoxicating liquor, or other thing of value, or the promise thereof, either to influence his vote, or to be used, or under the pretense of being used to procure the vote of any other person or persons, prior to or on the day of an election for or against any candidate for office, or for or against any measure or question to be voted upon at such election, shall be guilty of the infamous crime of bribery in elections.

The Statute also further provides that solicitation by any person of a loan of money, or the purchase of anything of value, or of liquor by the drink or treat, to influence or effect his vote, or any other subterfuge, shall be deemed a violation of the Statute. The man who pays the money is not culpable, but by the law is made a witness against the man who receives the money. The penalty is disfranchisement for not less than five years, and imprisonment in the County jail for not less than three months, and to stand imprisoned until the costs of the prosecution are paid.

It is to be hoped that all good citizens will unite in the strict enforcement of this law; and in this connection, it might be proper to add that if the law could be amended in such a way that the voter who receives the money could be made a witness against the man who pays the money, it would decidedly elevate the morals of the politics of our country.

At the Presidential election of 1888, the Republicans carried the County by majorities ranging from 178 to 328. At the next Presidential election in 1892, the Republican majority was 151, the lowest, and 386, the highest. The next Presi-



PROF. TURNER.
Teacher.

dential election, in 1896, the Republicans carried the County by majorities ranging from 433 to 510. At the election for County Commissioner in 1899, the Democrats broke the record, and for the first time since 1882, they elected E. H. Bullinger County Commissioner by majority of 73 votes. At the Presidential election of 1900, the Republicans elected their whole ticket by majorities ranging from 854 to 1018. This brings us up to the last Presidential election, and by way of explanation, it would be proper to say that the majorities spoken of really represent pluralities, as there has always been (especially in Presidential years) from three to five tickets in the field, but the votes cast for any other ticket besides the regular nominees on the Republican ticket and Democratic ticket, are comparatively insignificant, and do not represent an important factor in the politics of the County.

A very noticeable feature connected with the history of the politics of Williamson County is the strict adherence and intense loyalty of the partisans of the two dominant parties, the Republican and the Democratic. This grows out of the fact that in the early formative period of the Republican Party in the County, there was a breaking up of old party lines and political doctrines growing out of the Civil War. It was brought about by the alignment of the War Democrats on the side of the Union, or for the Union cause, and against secession and rebellion; this will be the more noticeable when we observe that at the election of 1860, Abraham Lincoln received only 178 votes out of a total cast of 2214, being 10 for Breckenridge, Bell 166, Lincoln



NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.



PROF. J. W. ASBURY,
Superintendent of City Schools.



W. A. COOK,
Principal of Marion High School.



JAMES A. CRAIN,
Architect and Civil-Engineer.



HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1904.

Top row, from left to right—Martha Hunter, Florence Oberdorfer, Celeste Benson, Val., Estelle Burnett, Sal., Effie Jeter, Rosanna Whittington, Pres. Second row—Velve Warder, Nellie Rich, Lois Benson, Fay Goodwin, Mabel Dunaway, Sec., Hortense Campbell. Third row—Harry Roach, Lawrence Sanders, Claude Phillips, Vice-Pres., Oscar Dodd, Albert Reidell, Treas.



W. F. WRIGHT.
Alderman Fourth Ward.



D. T. HARTWELL.
City Attorney.



J. A. SINKS.
Court Reporter.

1835. The Southern wing of the Democratic party caused eleven of the Southern States to secede, and passed ordinances of secession. This brought such men and prominent Democrats as John A. Logan, John H. White, Geo. W. Goddard, William A. Looney, Francis M. Norman, and many others, who espoused the cause of the Union, and thereby lined themselves as advocates of the policy of the Republican party, and the result was that Williamson County sent 1400 soldiers into the Union army to fight. The stand taken by the Northern Democrats as to the War policy of the Southern Democrats caused political lines to be established in such a way that, while the Democratic party in the North, in the main, were loyal to the Government, and was opposed to seces-

sion and bitterly opposed to rebellion and insurrection, yet the leaders of the Democratic party were opposed to the War policy that was pursued and advocated by the Republicans; and in this way, the two parties were pitted against each other in all of the political contests that were waged during the War and during the period of reconstruction after the close of the War, which extended from 1865 to 1884.

About the year 1886, the rich coal beds that underlie the North and West portions of the County began to attract the attention of Eastern capitalists. Investments began to be made for the development of the coal interest. A new tide of immigration set in, bringing a new generation, new blood, new associations, new ideas, new theo-

ries, new politics. This, together with the fact that the sons of veterans had grown up to be voters, a large per cent. of this class of our people, of course, voted the way their fathers had voted before them, and the patriotic and sentimental politics became merged with speculative politics, and the two forces combined for the development of the coal industry, and the American idea of protection and sound money and internal improvements, all had their effect to strengthen and solidify the Republican vote, so that now the labor classes, who are at work in the development of the mines of the County, go along with the capitalists, who are making their investment, and they, in turn, stand in with the Republican law makers that enact and execute laws for the protection of the capitalists and the industries which make the combination a very formidable one for the utilizing of the natural resources of the county, and the solidifying and holding together of the Republican vote, re-enforced by the laboring vote that follows in the wake.

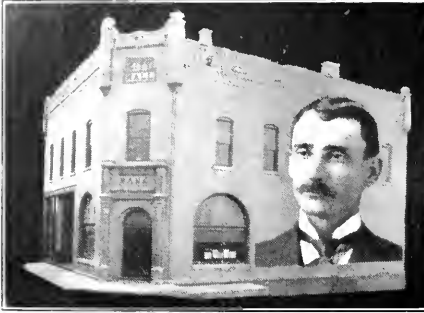
With the establishment of the Gold Standard and the new era of prosperity and development of our coal industries, and the liberal use of money in elections since 1896, the Republican party of the County has been firmly entrenched in all the public offices and in the public favor of a large majority of the people of the County.

The Socialistic Party.

The astounding gains of this party in the United States within a very brief period as shown by the last Presidential vote bring the



RESIDENCE OF W. F. WRIGHT, ALDERMAN FOURTH WARD.



ED GILL, Architect and
MARION'S STATE AND SAVINGS BANK.

sober citizen to the serious contemplation of its possible, even probable, triumph in the near future, and to a consideration of the condition of the country in that event.

As a faithful historian of passing events in this county, our chosen field for record, it is impossible to pass this disturbing element by in silence; it has suddenly leaped into a prominence which perforce commands the closest scrutiny. Whatever may be thought of the system, it is manifest that it cannot longer be ignored. The official count makes the total vote of the country in 1900 to be 96,361 and in 1904 408,230. The Illinois vote for the same periods was 5,687 and 96,225. The vote for Williamson County was 11 for 1900 and 363 for 1904. These figures, it is recognized, do not represent the sum total of all believers in Socialism in the United



ROBERT H. PRIDE,
Contractor and Builder of the
firm of Pride and Gill.



J. V. GRIDER,
Ex-City Marshall.

States, probably not even the half, but they are startling enough to set people to thinking.

Prior to the last election this party had no organization in this County. The eleven votes represented but a small portion of the real believers in the system, as shown by the great increase in the next four years. And if the same rate of increase is kept up, this county will cast nearly 12,000 votes for Socialism in 1908. It is needless to say that the same rate of increase throughout the country elects the next president. Truly the issue is upon us. Nothing can be more important therefore at the

present time than to fully understand the principles and purposes of the party. Nothing is more common than to revile that of which one is ignorant, and ignorance of the new untried is inevitable. The words of Jesus have had a constant and world-wide application and fulfillment, "They hated me without a cause." But every candid and thoughtful mind will give every important question a fair and thorough investigation before deciding pro or con.

We have a duty to do, therefore, on behalf of the readers of the Souvenir—to make as fair and full a statement of the issue before us as the limits of our space will permit.

What then do they propose?

Do they intend, as is commonly alleged, to forcibly take possession of all the property in the United States and divide it up pro rata? Do they propose thereafter to dump the proceeds of the earnings of the whole people into a common fund and let every fellow help himself? I am safe in saying that no intelligent Socialist ever entertained so palpable an absurdity. It is a common error to class Socialists with Anarchists, the enemies of all government, the assassins of rulers, the arch plotters against the peace, order and happiness of mankind. But a very slight inquiry will expose the unjust accusation to the contempt it deserves. That their purposes are radical and revolutionary to the extreme limit, they themselves freely avow. They propose no less than the complete abolition of private property, in the means of production, land, machinery and all tools used for the production of wealth. They offer as a proper and just substitute the joint-ownership



COUNTY JAIL AT MARION, ILL.



BENJAMIN B. GRIGGS.



MRS. SARAH MARGARET GRIGGS
Deceased Wife of Benj B. Griggs.



SYDNEY C. GRIGGS.
Of Griggs Bros., Brickmakers.

by the whole people of these things, the means of subsistence.

Socialists reason somewhat after this sort. Every person born into the world is by that fact entitled to a place to live without getting the consent of another to do so, that is to land enough for a home. But if he is the exclusive owner of that bit of land, that is, has an exclusive title in fee simple, he can exclude all others therefrom. Therefore, private property in land should be abolished, and none permitted the control of more than he can use, and control should cease with use. Land should no more be bought and sold than air and water, but be jointly held by the nation at large for the use and benefit of all, only the right to use as a perpetual possession, and when vacated, should revert again to the public.

In like manner, if a man has the right to live he has the right to the means of subsistence. But as all property is the product of labor, and labor only, no man has the right to anything he does not in some way produce. If his subsistence is to be drawn from the sea, he must have a net, but his right to live does not give him the right to compel another, who has an equal right, to furnish him with a net. He must produce a net himself or give to him who does so the full equivalent of the labor required. "If he will not work, neither shall he eat." But the price he is compelled to pay for the means of subsistence is the amount of labor required, to furnish that means and that only, as every one has a right, a natural and inattainable right, to the full product of

his toil. The creator has a right to whatever he creates. Therefore, he who produces nothing has a right to nothing. Now, if our civilization has reached that condition of development wherein men can only secure subsistence by co-operating with others and make use of tools which require many hands to operate, then those tools should justly be the property of all and free to all, as much, and for the same reason that the land and water and the air is free. Private ownership of these gives the few power to compel all others to toil for and enrich the owners, and is robbery. It is this power that has enabled John D. Rockefeller to accumulate a property so vast that his annual income is \$100,000,000, and is swiftly increasing. What is known as profits is but the surplus arising from the sale of the products of labor for more than it costs to produce them. By the private ownership of all the oil-producing territory of this country John D. Rockefeller has acquired the power to set any price he pleases on the product and practically to enslave a nation. Further, the right to buy and own every species of property, including land, has compelled Rockefeller and others to seek other fields for investment until a handful of such men will, in a very short time, own the earth and all it contains.

Their money has been accumulated by confiscating a part of the products of every man's toil, no wrong will therefore be done if the nation calls a halt, and putting a stop to the further exploitation of labor, turn over to the public all the machinery of production for the benefit of all. This is what the Socialist is trying to bring about, not by bullets but by ballots, and it is hoped by many and expected



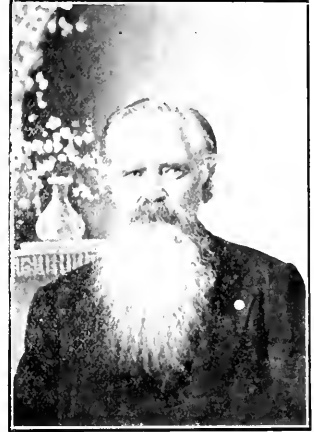
RESIDENCE OF BENJ. B. GRIGGS.
East College St. Erected in 1900.



BENJAMIN EURA GRIGGS,
Of Griggs Bros., Brickmakers.



JOHN C. LEE,
Farmer.



SAMUEL B. BAKER,
West Frankfort, Ill.

by not a few that he will presently succeed.

To give a full and authoritative expression of the plans and policy of this new power in American politics, we append the party platform for preservation and reference:

I.

The Socialist party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and

that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have be-

come the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are pre-



MARION PRESSED BRICK WORKS,
Griggs Brothers, Proprietors. East College St., near the Fair Grounds.



REV. WM. T. MATHIS,
Pastor of the M. E. Church South.



MRS. SALLY S. BINKLEY,
Pioneer, aged 85.

paring to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the

voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself,

it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

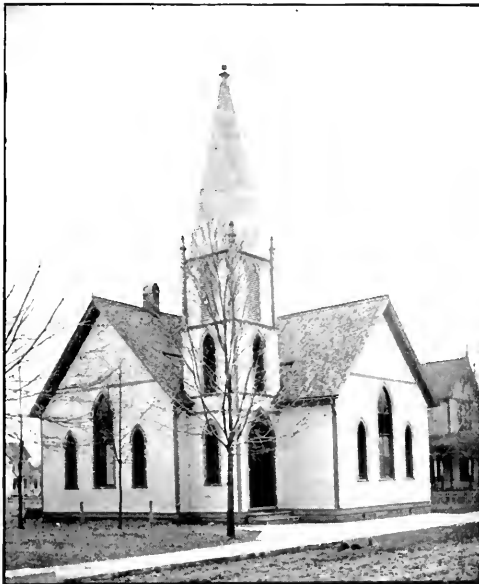
Our political institutions are also all being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depends. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international socialism, as embodied in the united thought and



M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.



FRANK THROGMARTIN,
Deputy Sheriff.

action of the socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national bound-

aries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure of rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexplored markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The socialist movement, therefore, is a world-movement. It knows of no conflicts of interests between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations: and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.



REV. C. E. MICHE,
Pastor of the German Evangelical
Zion's Church.

III.

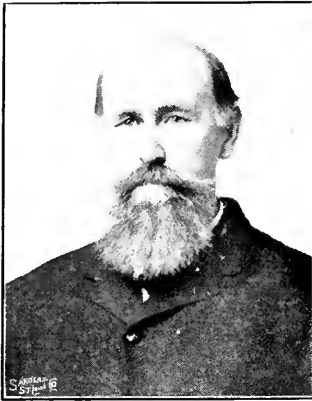
The socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production: and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, in-



GERMAN EVANGELICAL ZION CHURCH.
Rev. C. E. Miche, Pastor.



H. S. HARRIS,
Sheriff.



E. E. DENNISON,
Attorney-at-Law.



JUDGE O. A. HARKER.

harmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such

a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The socialist program is not a

theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to



Home of the oldest living couple in the County, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Newton Atwood, 83 and 87 years old. The log house was built in 1845 and still does service as kitchen and dining room.



AN IMPROMPTU GROUP AT MARION, ILL.

1st Row—Mrs. Dr. Thomson, Mrs. H. N. Boles, Mrs. Shannon Holland, Mrs. Mattie Bortree, Wetzel Bortree, Mrs. Minnie Hall, Mrs. Geo. Goodall, Mrs. Gus Brown, Mrs. Dr. Theo. Hudson, Mrs. R. D. Holland, 2nd Row—Mrs. Charles Gent, Mrs. Eph. E. Snyder, Mrs. W. H. Warder, Mrs. L. D. Hartwell, 3rd Row—Mrs. A. F. White, Mrs. Wiley Cochran, Mrs. W. J. Aikman, Mrs. W. P. Moore. Babies—Miss Sarah Augusta Snyder, Mary Louisa Gent, Charlie Hay, Miss Harriet Goodall.

control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialism of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crises of civilization, the socialist movement comes as the only conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the socialist movement. The socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has

ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work, in both the economic and the political struggle, for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor

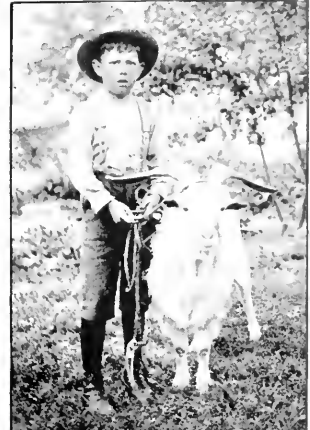
and increase of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage of men and women, municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of



ELDER A. M. KIRKLAND,
Pastor of the Primitive Baptist
Church.



G. W. CHESLEY MCCOY,
California Pioneer.



LEON SENTER,
With his Billy Goat.

striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of indus-

try, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the work-

Leon Senter, who appears beside his goat "Billie" in the half-tone illustration, is the son of G. F. Senter, of Marion, and is now attending school in the third grade, under Byrd Spiller at Marion. He was born August 9, 1892. His favorite, handsome "Billie" was obtained last year at Paducah, at a cost of one dollar and fifty cents. He is three years old and well-trained and kind and tractable. Leon has a wagon in which he and his sister Christina ride after "Billie" all over town. "Billie" never needs tying, but will stand quietly anywhere on the street until his master returns.



PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.
A. M. Kirkland, Pastor.

ers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the socialist party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

The Internationality of Socialism.

The Socialist Party is the only political organization which represents the interests of the working class in all countries, as against the interests of the capitalist class now ruling under every form of government, whether Republican, as in the United States, or monarchical as in England and Germany, or despotic as in Russia.

The following report of the Socialist vote wherever the workers have an opportunity to vote, expresses the growing power of the



HON. JOHN H. DUNCAN,
States Prison Commissioner.



MRS. JOHN H. DUNCAN.

movement having for its mission the emancipation of Labor from the world-wide rule of capitalism; Austria, 600,000; Belgium, 463,000; Denmark, 55,479; France, 880,000; Great Britain, 100,000; Holland,

39,000; Italy, 170,841; Norway, 24,779; Serbia, 50,000; Spain, 25,000; Switzerland, 36,000, and in the United States in 1902, 225,903, making a total of 3,678,002 votes.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WILLIAMSON CO.

By Prof. R. O. Clarida, Sup't., and
Prof. Jas. W. Turner.



RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN H. DUNCAN.
West Main Street, Northwest Corner of Vicksburg.

AT and prior to the year, 1839, when Williamson County was formed out of a part of Franklin County, the number of schools were few, and these continued but a few months in the fall and early winter. Settlements, where there were any, were far apart, and only the most thickly populated of these were able to support a "subscription" school for a few months in the year. Like all frontier schools of that date, the school curriculum was the three "R's." As the county became more thickly populated and its agricultural advantages became more developed, a few Eastern, (Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York) teachers came in, on their way "westward," and gave the schools a new start by teaching other branches in addition to reading, writing and arithmetic. The advantages for the few subscription schools at this time were the most meager, in fact, nothing but the four walls of a log house and a clapboard roof; no stove—much less steam heat—no blackboard; no apparatus; a big, wide-open fire place and stick and clay chimney. The distance traveled by some of the pupils was three and four miles.

Strange to think that some of our most distinguished men and women



MARION C. CAMPBELL,
Deceased.



MRS. M. C. CAMPBELL,
Of Greenville, Miss.



CAPT. J. M. CUNNINGHAM,
Deceased.

had only these school advantages, if such could be called advantages.

The first official record pertaining to the public schools of Williamson County dates from the year A. D., 1840, when Mr. William T. Tanner, School Commissioner of the new county of Williamson, receipts Sion H. Mitchell, then School Commissioner of Franklin County, for Williamson County's share of the school funds. The records in the County Superintendent's office at present show that Mr. Tanner served as School Commissioner for one year. He was succeeded by Henry W. Perry, who also served one year. J. H. Mulkey served from 1842 to 1848; N. B. Calvert from 1848 to 1855; J. H. Swindell from 1855 to 1859; John N. Calvert from 1859 to 1860;

W. H. Scobey from 1860 to 1862; Wm. R. Scurlock from 1862 to 1866; David G. Young from 1866 to 1869. It might be well to give here a part of Mr. Young's annual report to the State Superintendent, in order to show Mr. Young's rather modern idea of school work, as well as to show that some teachers existed then as now. He says:

"The matter of examination of teachers has generally been regarded as a matter of little importance, and the effect of such a course has been bad, indeed. I can not be as strict in the examination of teachers as I would like to be, for the number of applicants is not large, and if I should not give certificates to some, who do not really deserve them, many districts would

be without schools. We have few teachers who make teaching a profession; numbers have been in the habit of teaching, or rather torturing school, not because they like teaching, but to secure the two hundred dollars."

The files of the office of the County Superintendent show that the first written report was made to the State Superintendent of Schools by William R. Scurlock, in 1863. The contrast is so striking compared with the reports made in the last few years, that it deserves to be given herein. Some statistics of the report follow:

"Number of teachers, 39; number first grade, 14; number second grade, 15; number third grade, 10. No expenditures for school furniture and apparatus; amount reported as expended for repairs, \$1.67; amount expended for teaching \$7,387.94; for all school purposes for the year (1863) \$9,194.59. At this time Marion School District had five months' school; other schools of the county ranged in term from one to five months."

David G. Young, above mentioned and now called "County School Superintendent" instead of "County School Commissioner," was succeeded by A. N. Lodge, who served from 1869 to 1877. The County had by this time become greatly developed in the way of agriculture and population compared to former years, and thereby demanded better teaching and better qualified teachers. To help meet this demand, Superintendent Lodge reports in 1870, the first attempt at a Teachers' Institute. Quoting from the report of that year to the State Superintendent, it says:

"Institute continued for five days, beginning Dec. 27th. Number en-



RESIDENCE OF L. P. VANDELL.



F. M. WESTBROOK.



MRS. F. M. WESTBROOK.

rolled, 55; paid instructors, \$4.00; total expenses of Institute, \$12.00. Instructors were: E. H. Andrews, Dr. F. M. Stratton, Dr. J. D. F. Jennings, J. H. Patrick, Theodore James, Clark Braden, Dr. S. H. Bundy and J. M. Clemenston.

At the expiration of A. M. Lodge's last term, 1877, Dr. J. M. Fowler was elected and served till 1882. It was not until the expiration of Dr. Fowler's term that the County Superintendent of Schools was allowed by law any stated or specified salary for services, their emolu-

ments being two per cent for money distributed and loaned, and such pay as the County Commissioners saw fit to allow them for actual official services rendered.

During Dr. Fowler's term special efforts were made to awaken a better professional interest among the teachers, and this by the Teachers' Institute. For some several years past it seems what efforts had been made were lost as regarded the interest of the institute. His report to the State Department in 1878 says in part:

"Held ten days' Institute. A grand success. I am persuaded it has accomplished much good. No provisions were made by the County Commissioners to help pay expenses of the Institute, and we had to charge a tuition fee sufficient to defray expenses. D. G. Ray, Instructor."

It will be seen that the County Superintendent and the school interests generally were completely handicapped by the absence of any provision to pay Institute instructors and bear other expenses necessary to make the Institute the best success. It was probably these efforts of school officers which later caused a law to be passed by our State Legislature, making provisions for the adequate maintenance of an annual Institute.

John H. Duncan succeeded Mr. Fowler as County Superintendent, and served until 1890. During all this time, since the organization of the county, the old log school houses had been gradually giving place to frame buildings, with some pretensions to comfort, and slight tendencies to convenience. The close of Mr. Duncan's term, 1890, left only one log school house—an old moss covered land-mark of the early school days of Williamson County. This district, in 1893, replaced the log house with a frame building, together with good board furniture and some apparatus. The county, in the meantime, had been making progress in other ways. The Teachers' Institute had become an established fact, provisions having been



RESIDENCE OF F. M. WESTBROOK.



REV. W. W. WEEDON.



MRS. M. W. ROBERTSON.



M. W. ROBERTSON.

made by the Legislature for payment of instructors and other necessary expenses, by requiring the applicants for certificates to pay a fee of \$1. During the term of Mr. Duncan as County Superintendent, the first step looking to the grading of the County, or common schools, was made by suggesting the use of the Manual and Guide, a rudimentary Course of Study. Under this law the first Township or Cen-

tral and Final Examinations were held. Also during the last term of Mr. Duncan, the first volumes of a Teachers' County Library were bought, the County Superintendent being made Librarian.

Mr. Duncan's successor was T. J. Youngblood, who served until 1898. By this time the County contained several good high schools, which included Marion, Carterville, Creal Springs, and Crab Orchard Academy

and the Creal Springs College and Conservatory of Music. In addition to the support of the annual Institute by law, the good of the schools demanded more meetings, and regular monthly Teachers' Meetings were held during the school term at Marion or some other convenient point in the County. At these meetings questions and problems were discussed which directly touched upon the duties of the hour; a course of professional reading for the teacher, recommended by a State Committee, was also discussed. The State Course (old Manual and Guide of Study) came in for some discussion at almost every meeting, and like every other innovation that is worth anything, was opposed by not a few good teachers. The results of these meetings and an ambition by some of the teachers of the county to see what other teachers in adjoining counties were using, resulted in the organization at Stonefort, in February, 1893, of the Tri-County or Union Teachers' Meeting, composed of the counties of Williamson, Saline and Johnson, (since joined by Pope County.)

The meetings of this organization are held annually at one of the County Seat towns, during the two days following Thanksgiving. Besides an address at this annual meeting by some prominent educator, one of the leading features was a discussion of the adaptation of the State Course of Study to our common schools.

M. N. Swan was elected in the Fall of 1898 to succeed T. J. Youngblood. Mr. Swan served until December, 1902.

The academic work done in the early Institute of the County now has given place to almost exclusive professional training, the theory be-



CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
W. W. Weedon, Pastor.



WILLIAM AIKMAN.
Deceased.



MRS. MARY AIKMAN,
(nee Cox.)



H. M. RICKART and GRANDSON.
The only child of an only son;
Frederick William Rickart, all of
Lauder near Carterville, Ill.

ing that in a five days' Institute the time cannot be devoted to learning Arithmetic, Geography, etc., things that can be learned at school or at home. Mr. Swan emphasized the importance of professional preparation, maintaining that qualifications of teachers should and must keep pace with the expenditures for school purposes. The attendance at the annual Institutes and the monthly Teachers' Meetings show how well the teachers fell in with this idea of professional improvement. While the academic instruction of the teacher was urged to be sought at other times than at the annual Institute, a strong and effective demand was made that it be obtained, and that the teacher possess equal moral fitness. Normal Schools, Colleges and Select Schools

were well attended by teachers and those expecting to teach. Mr. Swan, at the conclusion of his term, left a strong, healthy school sentiment, the patrons, as well as the teacher, seeing the importance of more than ordinary knowledge of the teacher.

R. O. Clarida, the present incumbent, succeeded Mr. Swan as County Superintendent in 1902. Mr. Clarida enters upon his duties in the 63rd year of the life of the schools of Williamson County. In view of the first report made by the School Commissioner in 1863, it is well to give a few figures of the report made by Mr. Clarida in the fall of 1903, forty years after the first report. These items of the report follow:

"Number of teachers employed, 173; No. of Districts, 105; No. of

libraries, 58; No. of Vols. in libraries, 5022; amount paid teachers for the year (1902) \$41,130.58; whole amount for all school purposes paid for the year (1902) \$58,569.00; No. of children, 15,756; No. of school age, 11,030; No. enrolled for the year (1902), 9,012; value of school property, \$108,248.50; value of apparatus, \$3,256.00; value of libraries, \$2827.90; No. enrolled at annual Institute, 166; No. of days Institute was in session, 5; expenses of Institute, \$144.73; instructors, H. W. Shryock, J. W. Asbury, Sarah Montgomery and R. O. Clarida, conductor."

By a glance at the above it can readily be seen the great quantity of work to be done by the County Superintendent over and above what was required in an earlier day. It is true, the County Superintendent is now under the law, allowed a specified salary, but compared with the increased amount of work and the increased responsibility, it is not more, if hardly equal, to the emoluments of the office in the early days.

Mr. Clarida took up the work at the close of Mr. Swan's term with a strong arm, the State Course of Study and professional work being among the strong features of the service. Resulting from complete gradation of the common schools by reason of the use of the Course of Study therein, County Graduation Exercises were held at an evening of the annual Teachers' Institute in 1903. A large class of pupils were given diplomas for finishing the Course at this, the first annual County Commencement. The effect



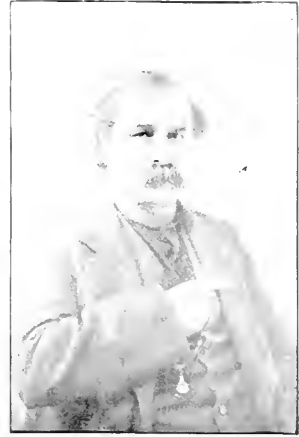
RESIDENCE OF M. W. ROBERTSON.



REV. N. A. HUNT, Dec'd.
Presbyterian Minister. Built the
second house in Marion and the
first church.



MRS. CLARISSA HUNT, Dec'd.
Wife of Rev. N. A. Hunt.



ALONZO P. BAKER, M. D.
Cottage Home, Illinois.

seems to have been electrical among the pupils and patrons of the county throughout.

A course of professional reading is pursued by the teachers, in which they have to show themselves reasonably proficient by examination before they are permitted to teach.

The educational outlook in the

county was never quite so bright as now, 1904. The wages of county teachers in many places are sufficiently large as to have a tendency to lead some teachers to life work, or to dignify country teaching up to a profession.

As a means of helping and encouraging teachers to do better pro-

fessional work, the Teachers' County Library is serving a useful purpose, there being now 269 volumes, bearing on every phase of school work. These books are freely read by the teachers of the county, especially by the young teachers. A fee of \$1 constitutes a life membership. Members are privileged to draw and



THE OLD DR. LEWIS OR GALLIGHER HOUSE.
The Second Residence built in Marion, Illinois. The brick at the corner stands on the spot where Rev. N. A. Hunt built the first Church erected in Marion.



FRANK P. GILLIS, M. D.



L. B. CASEY, M. D.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT C. THOMPSON, ERECTED 1892.

Names of group from left to right. Top row--William Spoors, Joseph Smith, John Smith, Belle Smith, his wife, Miss Clara Thompson, John Cassidy, Miss Margaret Thompson, Mrs. Mary Thompson, Joseph Thompson, her husband. Second row--Harry Thompson, with horse and buggy, Robert C. Thompson and his grandson, Lester Thompson, Mrs. Anna Thompson and her grandson, Robert T., Harry Bell and his daughter Maggie, James W. Bell, Mrs. Hannah Bell and daughter Elsie.



REV. J. S. EDMONDS,
Late Pastor of Missionary Baptist Church,
now of Blackwell, Oklahoma.



FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIS AIKMAN.

keep a book six weeks, and a failure to return it at the end of that time subjects the delinquent to a fine of ten cents. A board of three directors is elected at each annual Institute, who has control of the Library, and who is empowered to purchase new books and to prescribe new rules.

As a means of enlivening and stimulating patrons as well as pupils and teachers, a school officers'

meeting was held at the County Seat in the summer of 1903. This proved an innovation. It clearly showed the need of closer touch of Superintendent, teachers and school officers, as well as patrons. This meeting is to be a yearly feature, and promises untold good for the common schools. At each session is to be discussed vital questions affecting the schools for good, as well as bad.

Thus it is that the schools of Williamson County have grown from the back woods, old-time institution to the modern Public School, as good as any in the State, or as any in the Middle West.

ROBERT O. CLARIDA.

Robert O. Clarida, County Superintendent of Schools, is of German and Irish parentage, his father, a native of Virginia and his mother of Tennessee. He was born, reared and educated in Williamson County, and has spent the greater part of his life in promoting the interests of the public schools. His father, Archibald Clarida, died while Robert was quite young, and to his mother largely belongs the credit of his rearing. In order to complete his education he was compelled to begin teaching at 20 and for 14 successive years taught in the schools of the County. Much of this time he worked on the farm summers and taught winters. He succeeded in getting in four years at Crab Orchard Academy, and graduated in 1896. It is an indication of his worth as a teacher that he taught one school eight terms, and the last three terms of his 14 years at Crab Orchard.

In 1902 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools on the Republican ticket by a majority of 500, running ahead of his ticket.

May 27th, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Dora Wilson, daughter of A. H. Wilson, of Crab



FIRST MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.



FAMILY GROUP OF WILLIAM T. SPILLER AND SUSAN E. SPILLER, HIS WIFE.

The parents are easily distinguished, sitting at opposite ends of the group with the eldest, Mrs. W. H. Bales, of Albion, next to the father, and the youngest, Miss Byrd G. Spiller, next to the mother. The upper row is composed of John W. Spiller, James K. Spiller and Mrs. M. L. Baker, of Marion. Counting the middle row from the left towards the right we have Mrs. J. V. Walker, of Carverville; Mrs. W. L. Eskew, of Benton; Mrs. J. H. Dineen, of Marion; Mrs. J. B. Goddard, of Marion; Mrs. Harrison White, of near Marion; Mrs. W. O. Potter, of Marion. The members of the group are numbered in the order of their ages.

MARION STATE AND SAVINGS BANK.



M. W. BAKER,
Director.



THOS. A. COX,
Director.



WM. T. NEWTON,
Director.



W. W. WHITTINGTON,
Vice President.



C. H. DENISON,
President.



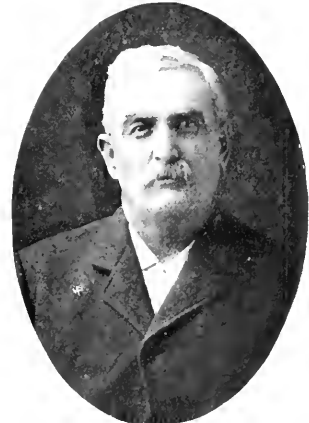
EARL B. JACKSON,
Cashier.



W. G. COCHRAN,
Director.



J. H. BURNETT, Director.
Collector
International Revenue,
St. Louis, Mo.



W. J. AIKMAN,
Director.



HON. WILLIAM H. BUNDY.

W. S. BURKHART,
Cashier Williamson Co. Bank.

Orchard. They have had four children, three girls and one boy, the eldest. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the President of the Williamson

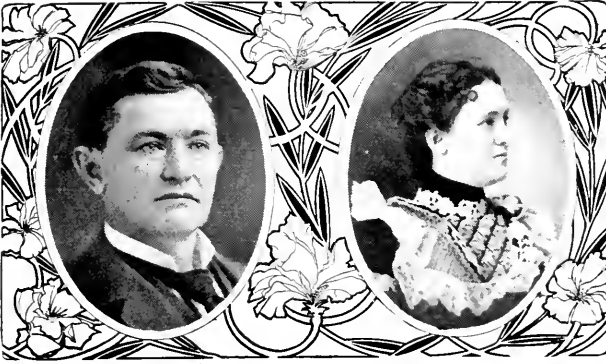
County Sunday School Association. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen, an Odd Fellow, and also belongs to the Blue Lodge A. F. and A. M.

JAS. W. TURNER.

James W. Turner, Ex-Superintendent of Schools at Carterville, commenced teaching in 1868, taught



The elegant home of the Hon. William H. Bundy, on South Market Street, Marion, Ill. Erected in 1896.



JOAB GOODALL.

MRS. GOODALL.

eleven years in country schools, nine terms being in the same district. Was principal of Stone Port Schools from '79 to '83; conductor of the Williamson County Institute in '83, and was assistant instructor for many years. Was principal of Marion schools in the year of '83-4. Was principal of Crab Orchard public schools for five years; founder of Crab Orchard Academy in 1889, and served as principal of that Institution for twenty consecutive terms. Was again principal of Stone Port schools from '96 to '99, organized Cartersville High School in 1899, and has served as Superintendent of that school since. Was chosen President of the Tri-County Teachers' Association for 1904.

THE MARION CITY SCHOOLS.

By Prof. J. W. Asbury.

Anything like a complete and impartial history of public education in Marion would fill a volume. Hence we shall have to content ourselves with a more or less meager "write up." There are doubtless many incidents of both interest and importance in the minds of many of the citizens which the writer either does not know or cannot use. A great many citizens have been connected intimately with the schools as teachers and as officers; some of them will receive mention for one reason or another, while others will not. Neither partiality nor slight is intended.

The school sentiment of our town has always been reasonably strong and healthful. In fact, an overwhelming majority of the American people believe thoroughly in the free school. It is our most distinctive

institution, as a nation. It is the most democratic of our free institutions. The lives of all the people are definitely touched by its power and influence. Here, at least, all are for several years on an equality. The children of the rich and poor, the influential and the obscure, have the same advantages and opportunities. What an inestimable privilege for all classes! What a God send to the poor and those even of moderate means!

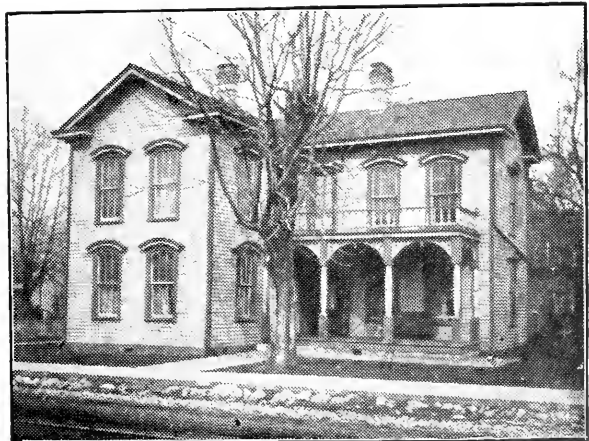
However, as is true everywhere, the common school has had its opponents in Marion. Some men, prominent in social, political and financial affairs, have been opposed to the free school as it has developed. As the course of study has been extended, as the length of term has been increased, as modern buildings have been constructed, all of which call for greater expenditures of money and higher taxes, some men have been found on the

wrong side. And although these men frequently controlled in other affairs, they have been, as they always will be, unable to divorce public sentiment from its devotion to America's most fundamental institution—the public free school.

Back somewhere about 1855, a four-room, two-story frame building was erected for school purposes. Doubtless there was a school for years before that, as no community of American people will long be without a school, public or private. This building seems to have been adequate till about 1881-82, when a two-room addition was built. This building was destroyed by fire in the year 1885-86, then the town built a good eight-room, two-story brick, which is still used. The increase in population called for a four-room addition in 1896-97. Such is our present West Side school building.

Marion had so increased in population by 1901 that a building, partly for High School and partly for the grades, became an absolute necessity. The splendid East Side school property is the result, a fitting monument to all the people who favored the enterprise, more directly to the entire board of education, but more especially to the public spirited President and Secretary, who gave much of their valuable time, cheerfully, to the demands of the business then in hand.

One Mr. Scurlock taught school in Marion about the beginning of the Civil War or before. Then Mr. Eb. Hearn was principal with Mrs. J. C. Jackson as his assistant, in 1861-62. Their salaries were \$40 and \$20 respectively, and they did their own janitor work. During their early years Mr. and Mrs. Scurlock taught for some time,



RESIDENCE OF JOAB GOODALL.



JOHN H. WHITE.
Killed at the Battle of Ft. Donaldson.



DR. H. D. NORRIS.
Osteopath.

The records that are available begin in 1878. J. M. Burkhart was clerk of the Board. For some years, beginning in 1879, M. W. Robertson was treasurer of the school district; J. C. Jackson took the census; W. J. Spiller was furnishing coal; J. H. Duncan sold lumber; W. H. Warder, insurance; Bainbridge & Goddard, curtains; J. C. Mitchell, register and charts; Anthony Feator did the plastering, and X. Davis and Robert Pride received pay for janitor work.

There were five teachers employed, at salaries which compare favorably with those paid at the present: C. C. Stollar, principal for several years, \$75; Georgia Wroten, \$35; Parle Vick, \$35; Helen Yost, \$35; G. W. Rowley, \$22. Misses Wroten and Yost taught in the schools for many years.

The following are some of the men who have had charge of the schools, that are remembered as being strong, successful school men by many of our citizens:

E. C. Hill, 1880.—He was publicly in charge of the school some time previous. He succeeded in making the term nine months.

M. G. Kimmel, 1884-86.—Noted as a disciplinarian of the "old type." The man the school needed. He knew everything the pupils did in school and out.

B. F. Kiser, 1886-89.—A fine instructor and well educated. He had an extraordinary memory. Married a Miss Goddard.

S. C. Newsoine, 1890-92.—He was one of the best all-round men the school has ever had. He has held for some years the position of Department Superintendent in the Philippine Islands, at about \$2500 per year.

W. R. Kimsey, 1892-94.—At present he is County Superintendent, Perry County.

E. Longhous, 1894-97.—Now with Ginn & Co. Married Miss Bundy, and was Superintendent of the Metropolis Schools for six years.

Other men who were at the head of the school for one or more years were:

Dr. John Washburn, who received the highest salary—\$100 per month and all non-resident tuition—of any past superintendents of schools in Marion. He was probably the finest classical scholar ever connected with the school.

J. R. Davis, 1881-83.



AMZI F. WHITE AND HIS FAVORITE COMPANIONS.



SAM, MARY AND RUTH.
Children of Samuel H. Goodall, together with Jem, the Shetland Pony.

Jas. W. Turner, 1883-84—Now Superintendent of Carterville Public Schools.

LaFayette Hunter, 1889-90.

I. O. Karraker, 1897-98.—At present a banker at Jonesboro.

School work is not all done by principals and superintendents, any more than all the fighting is done by Generals in the army. The following teachers have been spoken of as having been very efficient in

various grades, perhaps the list ought to be extended:

Georgia Wroten, Helen Yost, Gertrude Warder, Lou Nance, Alde Goodall, Augusta Jackson, Ada Jeter, J. A. Emerson, Frank Joiner, F. M. Beaty, John Reid, Beulah Hall.

The character of men who serve on School Boards, who have the business management of the schools and who stand in support of the

Superintendent and teachers, have much to do in determining what the schools shall be. The following have been staunch supporters of the public schools in Marion:

N. B. Calvert, W. R. Hall, A. N. Lodge, C. M. Edwards, John Goodall, G. W. Young, C. H. Denison, J. C. Jackson, J. M. Burkhart, W. W. Duncan.

But the limits of this paper prevent the mentioning of many others, teachers, officers and friends of the school, that the community should remember gratefully and honor.

There are many curious and suggestive items recorded in the treasurer's book. But one of the most strikingly suggestive is "To W. M. Dunston, straps for school, 70c."

The growth of the school may be noted in various ways—in the character and size of school buildings, in the length of term and the character of course of study, in number of teachers employed and the enrollment of pupils, in the increase of population of city of Marion, in the amount expended annually for the support of the schools.

Census Rpt.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1893	286	250	536
1898	355	402	757
1903	761	822	1583

Enrollment in School		
1892-93	247	209 456
1898-99	301	328 629
1902-03	571	621 1192
Jan. 1904 over	1350.	



RESIDENCE OF S. H. GOODALL.
Corner North Market Street and Boulevard.



A. F. WHITE'S BUILDING.

The growth was gradual until 1900 and 1901, since which time the school population has increased more than 100 per cent.

The annual expenditures have increased till about \$15,000 is now required.

Perhaps the greatest strides in the development of the city schools have been taken during the past six years. The first was in legislative act giving the district a Board of Education of six members and a president. The plan gives better representatives and more share the responsibility. The people have used good judgment in electing members of the Board. The second was in changing from a three-year to a four-year High School course of study. This has brought us well up to the standard for High Schools in this and other states. The third was in the erection of the East Side school building, modern and up-to-date, though now too small on account of the rapid increase in population. The fourth was in securing a place on the accredited list with the State University. This was possible by showing that our work done was of such high excellence that we were entitled to this recognition and by the efficient aid of our Rep., Mr. Warder. The fifth was in expanding our High School course of study, offering some electives. The sixth is in the policy of the Board of Education to retain, if possible, from year to year teachers who do effective work, thus making the work throughout all grades and departments more efficient from year to year, simply a very practical application of the basic principles

of the reforms in our Civil Service.

Present Corps of Teachers.

J. W. Asbury, Superintendent;
Bettie Peterson, Minnie Whitlock,
Augusta Henry, May Gallagher,
Carrie Malone, Agnes Sherertz,
Aetha Perry, Byrd Spiller, Anna
Thompson, Maude Cocke, Lola
Howe, Ada Edwards, Ellen Sim-
mons, Ella Lightfoot, Alice Sam-
uels, Mary Bentley, J. S. Campbell,
Florence Hill, Nan Handley, Lillian
Tuter, C. C. Durney, W. A. Cook.

Total number of pupils enrolled,
1354.

Present indications are that next

year the High School will demand entire second story of the East Side building and that the 7th and 8th grades must have another room. Hence, two rooms will have to be sacrificed and the increase in grades below 7th will demand four more rooms. A six-room building will be needed. Can it be furnished by the community?

We are conscious that in the above there is but a meager amount of history. May we not be permitted to say that the demands of a multitude of duties have made it impossible to devote the time to this matter that would be required were one to prepare any worthy history of the Marion Schools. The school problems have not all been solved for our city. The schools are overcrowded and the population increases day by day. Much wisdom and sound judgment will be required continually. The expenses will be considerable, for additional teachers and a new building. The people are interested in the schools, the school spirit is good. The policies of the educational administrators are, we think, sound and liberal. Let there be no backward step.

J. W. ASBURY.

J. W. Asbury.

The subject of this sketch, Supt. J. W. Asbury, was born in 1868, in the northeastern part of the "Blue Grass State." His ancestry, English on his father's and German on his mother's side, were successful and substantial tillers of the soil. They were always public spirited and influential citizens. Their views were not narrow, but they were pronounced in their attitude



A Merry Summer Group Posing for a Picture at Marion.
Guess Who They Are.



MARION FLOURING MILLS AND ELEVATOR.

The fine flouring mills and elevator illustrated herewith stand on North Market street and the Illinois Central track. Mr. Whittington run it as a private enterprise for five years before it was incorporated, which took place early in the present year. The new management took possession March 4th. They run six double stand of rolls with a daily capacity of 100 barrels. Their out-put is entirely disposed of in Southern Illinois with the exception of shipments to Paducah, Kentucky. The elevator has a capacity of 45,000 barrels, and has been in charge of T. J. Erwin for eleven years. The following gentlemen run the business of the new corporation: W. W. Whittington, President; S. W. Swain, Vice President, Secretary and General Manager; Directors—C. C. Whittington, D. C. Brien and W. H. Rix.

upon religious and political questions. All were Methodists, but in politics one side were republicans, and the other democrats.

Mr. Asbury received his early education in the common schools; later he spent about five years in Normal Schools at Glasgow, Ky., and at Valparaiso, Indiana. He spent one summer in the University of Illinois. His years in school were not consecutive, the intervening time being spent in teaching.

His first experience as a teacher was in the rural schools of Kentucky. For three years he was ward principal at Somerset, Kentucky, one year principal of the schools at Mayslick, Kentucky, two years principal of the Intermediate Department of the city schools at Maysville, Kentucky, and for the past six years Superintendent of the Marion City Schools.

Mr. Asbury has always succeeded. Early habits of industry and self-reliance have so far made success possible. He has always stood well with the people and as a student ranked with the best. The institutions from which he has graduated have conferred upon him the degrees of B. S., A. B. and B. Pd. The fact that he has given such universal satisfaction in his present position and that the schools

have made such decided progress under his administration is the strongest testimonial to his character and efficiency.

During the past few years Mr. Asbury has become known as a popular and efficient Institute instructor. Mr. Asbury has suppl-

mented his liberal education by extensive travel both in this country and in Europe. He realizes that a school man in particular must be progressive in spirit to escape fossilization. He is also active in local and state associations, and has been a member of the National Educational Association for several years.

He always identifies himself, so far as is consistent with his duties, with the interests and welfare of the community in which he labors. While here, he has been active in conducting entertainment courses of a high order. He has been, and is yet, active in Church and Sunday School work in the M. E. Church South, of which he is a member, and in the County. He attributes his success, in no small degree, to his interest and activity in whatever pertains to the moral and intellectual welfare of the community in general. He does not believe that a school man should be expected to forfeit his citizenship.

Prof. Asbury married Miss Zada Baker January 1st, 1903, and thus started in life anew. To them a son has been born, and the auspices for their happiness are favorable. Mr. Asbury is yet a young man, scarcely having reached his prime. His professional career having only begun, he may confidently expect promotions and marked professional success in the future.

Prof. W. A. Cook.

Principal W. A. Cook is a native of Bureau County, Ill. His boyhood days, until he was eleven, were spent on the farm. He then attended the public schools of Keokuk, graduating from the High



CEMETERY AT MARION, ILL.



HENRY BROWN AND FAMILY.



STORE BUILDING OF HENRY BROWN, MARION, ILL.

School in '98. After graduation he took the state scholarship examination, and entered the State University, graduating from there in 1902. While in the University Mr. Cook was quite prominent in athletics, especially class athletics. He also wrote the essay that won the Bryan prize, represented Illinois in Intercollegiate debate, and won third in Oratorical contest. Since graduation he has been teaching. His first year was spent as Principal of the Albion (Ill.) High School, and last year he came to Marion, where he has been engaged for another year.

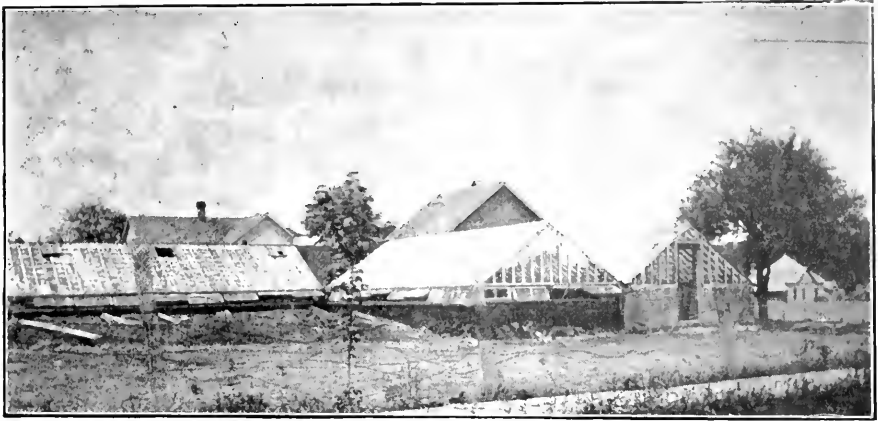
The Second Ward New School Building.

This plain and substantial addition to the school facilities of Marion was opened last July and completed in November, 1904. With

the city's rapidly increasing population the two large and commodious schools, East and West, have long been inadequate to accommodate the pupils, and the building just finished has been in contemplation for a long time. It adds between 250 and 400 to the seating capacity of the schools of the city. The four large rooms on the main floor, only, will be utilized the present term, leaving the three rooms on the basement floor to be finished and occupied next year. The building is of dark red repressed Belleville brick, with slate roof and stone trimmings, and was erected after plans furnished by G. W. Ashby, Architect, Riverside, Ill. This gentleman was chosen not because Marion could not furnish a capable architect, but because it had one



HENRY BROWN'S RESIDENCE.



THE GREENHOUSES OF J. P. COPELAND
Florist and Gardener.

too many. Both Robert C. Noll and Ed Gill are men of recognized merit and both wanted the job. Both have warm friends on the Board, which was about equally divided on their respective claims. The contention was so sharp that the candidates themselves recommended a third man, and Mr. Ashby got the appointment. No one regrets the selection, as the work has been well done and gives universal satisfaction.

Utility, convenience, health and safety have never been lost sight of from start to finish, and the result is a handsome and up-to-date structure which does honor to all concerned.

The following data was furnished by Mr. O. M. Williams, of Noll & Williams, contractors, and taken directly from the blue-print plans of the architect. They are given for preservation and reference, and may be considered reliable: Size, over all, 59 feet 7 inches by 81 feet 2 inches; height over all to comb of roof, 45 feet; central hall, from door to door, 17 by 59 feet. The school rooms open out of the central hall, and there is a main staircase running down to the exits east and west, having solid oak doors with plate glass in the upper half and having double action hinges for safety in case of panic or fire. All rooms are 27 feet by 30 feet, and 13 feet 9 inches high. The lower rooms are 10 feet in the clear. Each room is provided with a glass-front bookcase, two program boards and ample blackboard finish on the walls, done in green to protect the eye and of the latest and best material, practically imperishable. The floors are laid double, with deadening felt between to secure warmth and quiet,

and the rooms ceiled up to the windows, except the stairways. The entire building is finished in Georgia yellow pine, and highly polished; the stairs are of curled maple; the plastering is of three-coats of alibaster, and sand-finished to relieve the eye. The building is well lighted, thoroughly ventilated, both direct and indirect, and is drained by tiling laid in cement. The cross-walls are all of brick, as a fire protection.

The Professor's room is at the south end of the hall, over the stairway and between the cloak-

rooms. The building is heated by steam, furnished by a boiler in the basement. The total cost will be about \$10,000. The lumber, lath, inside finish, doors and windows were all furnished by the Stotlar-Herrin Lumber Company, whose Marion representative, Mr. Ed Stotlar, the President of the Board of Education, was also Chairman of the building committee. His associates on the committee were: Dr. A. M. Edwards, J. M. Burkhart, William J. Aikman and Lawyer E. E. Denison. Griggs Bros. and the Marion pressed-brick company fur-



RESIDENCE OF J. P. COPELAND.

This delightful and inviting home consists of five acres of rich bottom land, lying towards the south end of S. Court St., parallel to and south of the C. & E. I. Railroad. The house was built in 1901 by W. L. Gill at a cost of \$1200, Mrs. M. L. Copeland furnishing the plan.



WHISTLE, JOHNNIE!

Whistle Johnnie while I'm spattin.	Hark! de funder. Whistle Johnnie!
Whistle sumfin awful cute.	Don't you never mind de rain.
Look at me, here on the maddin.	When it comes, just whistle sumfin.
Watch my fingers, and den toot.	An I'll spat wif might and main.
Now's de time to have de singin.	Don't fraid for boo-boos when it funders,
While de birds are singin too.	Whistle, Johnnie, while I play.
While de vineses are a clingin,	Keep up courage, make no blunders.
An de posies wet wif dew.	An de boo-boos go away.

J. F. WILCOX

nished all the brick except the facing course, which were of Belleville re-pressed dark red brick.

The slating was done by a St. Louis firm. The lime for the brick laying was from St. Genevieve, and the sand from Spiller's bank, delivered by Laue Brothers transfer company. The plastering sand was river sand from St. Louis, shipped over the Illinois Central Railway. The stone was procured at Bedford, Ind., and the slating from Pennsylvania. L. J. Pergan, of Marion, did the plumbing and Frank Bock the painting. Albert Sumner had the contract for lathing.

The following Marion boys worked on the job:

Carpenters—James Felts, Chas. Calvert, John Jolly, Geo. Vick, Chas. Williams, Roy Felts, Chas. and Wallace Peebles, D. K. Noll, Isaac Hess, Ed Campbell, Geo. Miller and Mr. Goodman.

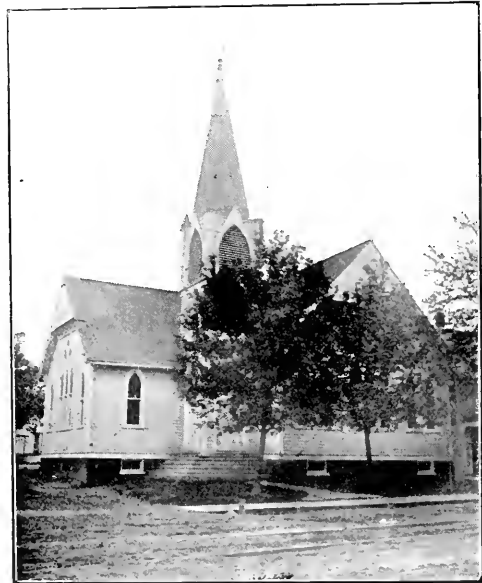
Bricklayers—Doak Veach, Foreman; Chas. Veach, Gern Blackburn, Sam and George Fuller, brothers; Fritz Norris, Bert Bobbitt and Sam Scohey, of Carterville.

The following teachers take charge of the classes in the four rooms on the main floor:

Anna Thompson, Nellie Rich, Maud E. Roberts and Cynthia Trammel.



REV. F. L. THOMPSON.
Pastor of M. E. Church.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH BUILDING,
West Main St., Marion, Illinois.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF MARION LOOKING NORTH.

Railroads of William- son County.

THIS County has at the present time four railroads doing business within its limits, besides the Electric Trolley line. The old Carbondale & Shawneetown Ry., now forming a part of the Illinois Central; the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, now a part of the Rock Island, and included in the "Frisco System;" the Big Four or the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the Chicago and Texas now also a part of the Illinois Central. Being an inland county, with no river or lake traffic, it is entirely dependent upon its railroads for its immense business. Being the center of the great coal field, of course, the heaviest item in its transportation is coal. According to the Illinois coal report for 1902, for the seventh district, composed of the counties of Gallatin, Hamilton, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Perry, Randolph, Saline, Wabash, Washington and Williamson, all of which are reached by the roads enumerated, the total number of tons of coal shipped was 3,439,364, while the total for Williamson County alone was 1,893,414, or 55½ per cent. of the whole amount.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Rail- road Company.

The southern end of this road, from Altamont in Effingham County to Marion, was built under contract by Johnson Brothers & Faught, of St. Elmo, as the Chicago, Paducah and Memphis, in 1895. In 1899 the C. & E. I. bought it and pushed it on to Thebes, on the Mississippi,

as a terminus. During the past year the Rock Island secured it and made it a part of the Frisco System. As a matter of special interest to Williamson County, and particularly to Marion and West Frankfort, it may be said that the latter place has been selected as a division point, and the shops, tracks, engines, cars and working force are soon to be removed from Marion.



Resting a Bit on the North Side of the Square.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF MARION LOOKING EAST.

Big Four Railroad Company.

The Big Four road barely touches this county at Stone Fort, just crossing the southeast corner, where it joins Saline, Johnson and Pope. The system is too well known and plays a too important part in the commerce of this County to merit or require any further notice from this volume.

Chicago & Texas Railroad.

The Chicago & Texas Railway is a new coal feeder, which penetrates the coal field at Johnson City and runs southwest to Carbondale, Murphysboro, Grand Tower, Cape Girardeau and Cairo.

In 1899 it became the property of the Illinois Central and is destined to become a very important coal

feeder. It shipped in 1903 1,116,880 tons of coal and four new mines have been opened on it between Johnson City and Cartersville. The new Burr Shaft, the Chicago & Johnson City, the Jeffrey and the Tom Johns at Lauder.

In addition to the above the Great Northern has lately bought 15,000 acres of coal land in this county, and are now surveying a line from Centralia to the Ohio River. Coal men are coming to know that we have an inexhaustible supply of the best soft coal in the United States, and are scrambling for territory.

The following account of the origin and building of the first railroad in the County is taken entire from the History of Williamson County by Milo Erwin, and is believed to be reliable. The date of the book is given as 1876:

"During the summer months, from 1850 to 1872, there was a class of men in this county known as teamsters, who followed the business of hauling the products of the county to the railroads and river. In an early day nothing could be sent to market but such things as could walk. Ox teams were used up to 1866, when everybody commenced to use horses for teaming. This hauling got to be so extensive and costly that there was a general demand for a railroad. An act passed the legislature and was approved March 7th, 1867, incorporating the Murphysboro and Shawnee-



Getting Ready for a "Spin." North Side of Public Square.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF MARION LOOKING SOUTH.

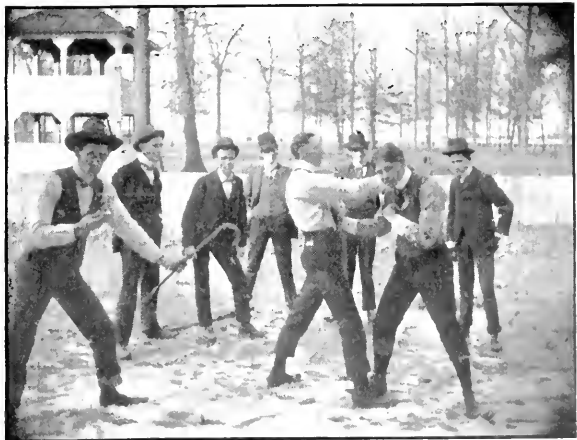
town Railroad company, and in 1868 a petition signed by 100 voters as required by said act, was filed with the County Clerk, asking the court to submit a proposition of voting a subscription of \$100,000 to the capital stock of the said company to the legal voters of the county. Speakers went out over the county during the canvass, and the people were led to believe that they were taking stock in a railroad company on which they would annually draw a dividend more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds of the county. On the 3rd day of November, 1868, the proposition was voted upon and resulted in 1779 votes for and 108 against the subscription. On the 12th day of December, 1860, the court made an order that the subscription should be paid in the bonds of the county running 20 years, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable annually at the office of the County Treasurer. But said bonds were not to be issued, bear date, draw interest or be delivered until the road was completed and the cars running on the same from Carbondale to Marion, provided, if the road was not completed by the 1st day of January, 1870, this subscription was to be void. In the same order is found this language:

"Whereas the County of Williamson has this day subscribed \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Murphysboro and Shawneetown Railroad Company; Now, therefore, for the purpose of securing the con-

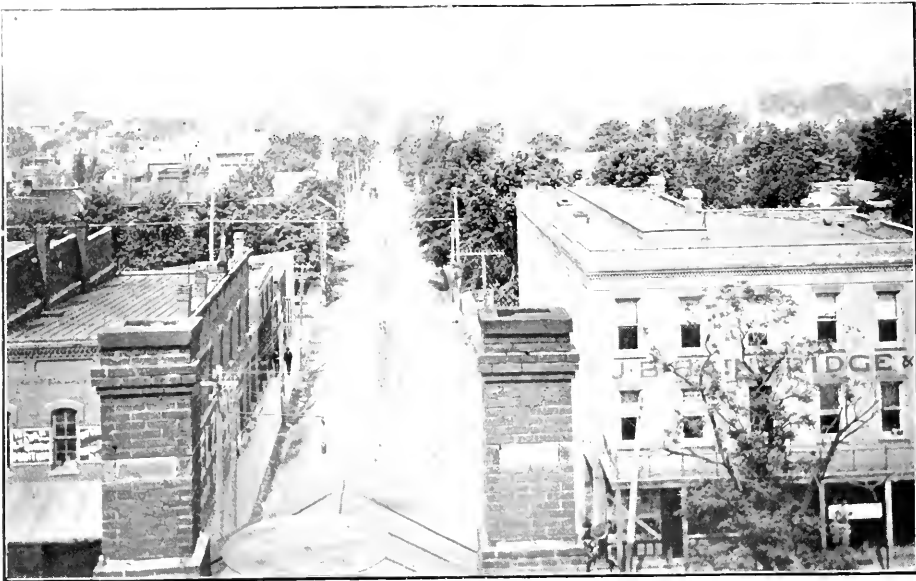
struction and early completion of said road, that said County enter into an agreement with the M. & S. R. R. Co., and that said County in and by said agreement, sell to said company the \$100,000 stock. That the towns of said sale and agreement shall be in effect as follows: That when the certificate of stock shall have been issued by said Company to said county, the said County, after the said road shall have been completed, and within ten days after said Railroad Company shall have issued to said

county the certificates of stock for said \$100,000, assign, transfer and set over to said Company the certificate for said \$100,000 stock so issued to said county for the consideration of \$5,000, to be paid to said county at the time of said transfer and assignment in the hands of said county is-ued to said company, in payment of the subscription."

On the 12th day of December, 1868, Jesse Bishop and Addison Reece on behalf of the county, and Samuel Dunaway, as President of



"A Little Fun on the Fair Grounds."



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF MARION LOOKING WEST.

the M. & S. R. R. Company, entered into a contract in pursuance of the above order, to sell the stock. It was recorded at the December Special Term of the County Court. This contract was drawn up by Jesse Bishop. They did not claim to have any authority from the people for making this infamous contract, because they give as their reason for making it for securing the construction and early completion of said road. They did not make it in compliance with any law

or vote of the people. It has since been urged as an excuse for the sale that it was best for the county, that the Railroad Company would have closed out the stock by mortgage bonds, and the county would have gotten nothing. That might be a good reason to give at this day, but I have copied the motives above, which actuated the Court in its action at the time.

An act passed the legislature and was approved March 10, 1869, to change the name of the Murphys-

boro and Shawneetown Railroad Co. to that of the Carbondale & Shawnee Railroad Co., and to make valid the subscription and contract of sale of the County Court. By this act it was declared that the County Court should, on the completion of the road to Marion, set over and transfer the certificates of stock to the Railroad Company without the payment of the \$5,000 or any sum. The act further provided that the interest on the bonds should be paid semi-annually in New York, in place of at the County Treasurer's office. It was contended in the Railroad suit described hereafter, that this act was unconstitutional, as being ex post facto and impairing the obligation of contracts.

On the 24th day of December, 1870, there was an order made by the court, extending the time for the completion of the M. & S. R. R. to the first day of January, 1872, and also extending the time for the completion of a Railroad from Carbondale to Marion to the same time. It was contracted in the suit that the County Court here recognized two railroad companies, and that the giving the bonds to the latter that were voted for the former was not valid. It was also contended by the counsel in said suit that if the act of March 1st, 1869, was constitutional, it limited the time of the completion of said road to the 1st day of January, 1871, and it being an amended charter could not be changed only by legislature. At the July special term, 1871, the



Race Track on the Fair Grounds at Marion, Ill. Amphitheater and Judge's Stand.



ARTHUR A. ROBERTS.
Editor of Leader.

court adopted the form of a bond to be issued to the company. At this same term, July 24, the court, with Spain as Judge, made an order, after reciting all the acts of the legislature and the previous orders of this court, and reaffirming the subscription, that the County Clerk should procure one hundred bonds of one thousand dollars each, and that on presentation of the certificates of stock by the company, the bonds should be issued and placed in the hands of James W. Samuels, as trustee, to hold until the road was completed.

On this same day the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad Company entered into contract with E. C. Dawes & Co., to build said road. On the 4th day of September, 1871, the Court, after reciting the order of July 24th, which stated that the bonds should bear date of January 1st, 1872, made an order that the bonds should be prepared in blank and bear date from the completion of the road, as they expected to have it completed before that date. Most people supposed that only \$50,000 worth of stock would be taken when the road was completed to Marion, and but few of them

knew anything about the contract of sale, but it had leaked out by the 1st of November, 1871. There was considerable talk of an injunction

to keep the court from issuing the bonds. The work on the road was progressing rapidly, and Walter P. Hanchett, the agent of E. C. Dawes & Co., became very uneasy, and on Sunday, November 6, 1871, he sent out a special messenger to bring in the County Court. They came in the next morning and were set upon all that day by Hanchett and his friends to sign the bonds and place them in the hands of a trustee to avoid the intended injunction from the citizens.

Judge Spain and Associate Justice Holland were opposed to issuing the bonds until the road was completed, but Manier was for signing them. About dark on Monday, the 7th, Hanchett and his friends got the court together in a room over Goodall and Campbell's store, and tried every way to get the bonds signed. About 12 o'clock in the night some one told Hanchett to send for R. M. Hundley, that he could get the court to act. Hundley was sent for and when he came up town he went to the Lancier Hotel where Hanchett met him and told him what was up, and that his assistance was urgently solicited. Hundley told him he would let him know in from thirty to sixty minutes. Hundley then went over and had a talk with the court, and then went back and asked Hanchett what it was worth to him to have those bonds signed that night. He said, one thousand dollars. He then drew a draft on the Carbondale bank and left Hundley, who immediately went home. The court signed the bonds that night and delivered them to W. N. Mitchell as trustee, the first giving \$100,000 bond for their delivery when called for.



Encampment of Union Veterans Union at Grand Reunion at Marion
August, 1904.



S. K. CASEY,
Editor and Publisher of Marion Evening
Post and the Egyptian Press. Casey &
Felts, Proprietors.



J. H. FELTS,
Of the Egyptian Publishing Company.

These County Judges were not bribed, as would seem from this story, because they are honest, conscientious men, neither did Hundley attempt to bribe them. He simply got \$1,000 to use his influence. That they ought not to have signed the bonds when they did was plain, but it was an undue influence and not corruption. Mitchell deposited the bonds in the bank at Springfield, and at the December ad-

journd term, 1871, the President and Directors of the Railroad reported to the court their acceptance of the road as complete from the contractors, E. C. Dawes & Co., and the court ordered the bonds to be delivered to the company, and received the certificates of stock of \$100,000. On Sunday, January 14, 1872, five car loads of iron were brought to Marion, and on Monday, the 15th, the last rail was laid on

the track, but the cars had been running to Marion for some time before.

At the special term, being the 24th day of January, 1872, the court made an order authorizing the County Clerk to assign and transfer the certificates of stock held by the county in the C. & S. Ry. Company to E. C. Dawes & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, excepting \$10,000 of the stock, which was to be held by the clerk until the Railroad Company should have the road completed to Crab Orchard, in this county, and by the contract the railroad company was to pay \$5,000 for the certificates in the bonds issued by the county in payment of the subscription, and if they had done so there would have been only \$95,000 in bonds outstanding. But they paid it in money, or at least settled \$5,000 of interest on the \$100,000 in bonds. The \$10,000 of certificates are still in possession of the county clerk, and we pay annually \$8,000 interest and another \$1,000 for collecting and disbursing it. At the March term of the Circuit Court, 1873, a bill for an injunction and relief was filed by George Bulliner, W. M. Hindman, Henry Williams, George W. Sisney, Robert M. Allen and F. M. Maxey. The injunction was granted by the Master in Chancery and stopped the Sheriff from collecting the Railroad taxes and the State Treasurer from paying the interest on the bonds. This case created a great deal of



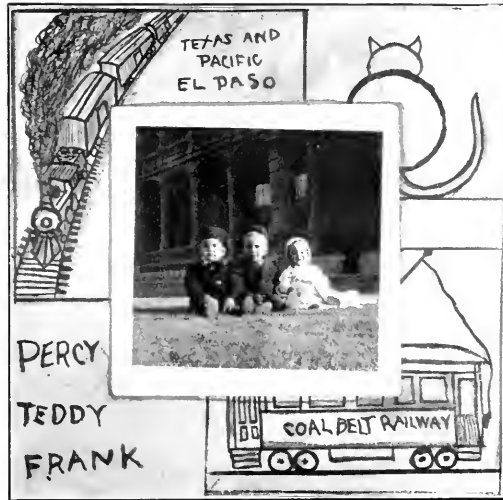
FISHERS OF FISH.
(Not Men-fishers.)



EUGENE F. BONES,
Managing Editor Egyptian Press.

anxiety. The case was decided by Judge Crawford against the complainants, and a judgment of \$1,000 given against them for Attorneys' fees. An appeal was taken to the Supreme court and the judgment below affirmed.

The Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad is 17 miles, 2,560 feet long, from Carbondale to Marion, and cost \$583,407.12, and has a funded and unfunded debt of \$275,-890.15. For the year ending June 30, 1875, it transported 38,959 tons of freight. The road has been honestly and fairly operated and has been a great benefit to our



THREE LITTLE DIAMONDS.

"They look like three little diamonds," said a Jewish lady of Los Angeles when she saw the three bright boys shown in the accompanying cut. They are Percy, Teddy and Frank, the sons of E. F. Bones, managing editor of the Marion Evening Post, aged 6, 4 and 2 years, respectively. They are natural born artists, having inherited the talent from their papa. The drawings surrounding their picture were made by Percy, the oldest, who occupies the central position in the group. Teddy can draw almost equally as well, and even two-year-old Frank can outline a locomotive. Having lost their mamma, who died in Los Angeles last November, the little fellows are separated. Percy, the oldest being in Marion with Grandpa and Grandma Bones, Teddy, the second, with Grandpa and Grandma Tate in Texas, and Frank, the baby, having a good home with Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Walker, in Cartersville. They learned to talk early, and have never been afflicted with "baby talk," having used good English from the beginning. They never fail to attract attention wherever they go by their bright ways and civil manners. "He talks like a man," is an expression often made about each of them.

This picture is a snapshot taken on the court house lawn at El Paso, Tex., and although it was in the winter time, the sun was a little too bright for the baby's eyes.



MARION EGYPTIAN PRESS, OUTSIDE.

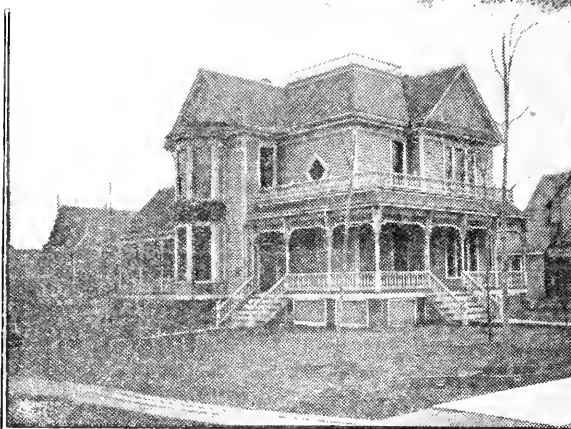
county, but it is not right in principle for a majority to force the unwilling minority to contribute to the building up of a private person or corporation. It is right in public matters, but in private concerns, their own consent ought to be obtained to make them partners or contributors.

The present status of the road and its history subsequent to the date of the above account seems to be about as follows:

The road was never completed by the company beyond Marion, but in 1888 the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company bought it and completed it to Paducah, Ky.



DICKSON B. WARD,
Deceased.



and in 1898 the Illinois Central purchased it. So it has become a branch of that great system, and a very important feeder to its coal and general passenger and freight traffic. It has built a branch from Carterville to Herrin, with spurs to the principal mines, and has greatly improved its road bed the whole length of the line.

About eight years ago, by a vote of the county, the bonds were refunded at 4 per cent., and payment was begun at the rate of \$5,000 annually. The interest is kept up and \$40,000 has been paid on the principal.

The Bench and Bar of Williamson County.

By Judge Geo. W. Young.

BY act of the Legislature approved January 7, 1835, the State was divided into five (5) Judicial Circuits. Williamson (then Franklin) was in the first circuit, but we have no records of courts being held in this County prior to the establishment of the County Seat, Marion, August 20, 1839. The records

show that Samuel D. Lockwood, William Brown, Jephtha Hardin, held court in and for the County of Franklin prior to 1840. After the division (1840) Walter B. Scatese and Sidney Breeze held the courts prior and up to September, 1848.

After the adoption of the constitution of 1848 the following judges held the circuit court while Williamson County was in the third circuit: Wm. A. Denning, Wm. K. Parrish, Alexander M. Jenkins and Jno. H. Mulkey. By act of the Legislature, approved January 15, 1859, the State was redistricted and Williamson County was put in the 26th Judicial Circuit. From that time to 1873 the following named Judges held the Circuit Court of this County: Willis Allen, William Joshua, Allen and Andrew D. Duff.

After the adoption of the constitution of 1870, and by act of the Legislature approved March 28, 1873, Williamson County was placed in the 25th Judicial Circuit, and Monroe C. Crawford was elected Judge June 2, 1873, for the term of six (6) years. But by the act of March 10, 1877, the State was divided into thirteen (13) circuits, and Williamson was placed in the first circuit, and this same act provided for the election of three (3) Judges after the first Monday in June, 1879, and provided also for the election of one additional judge to hold until the regular election on the first Monday of June, 1879. Accordingly John Dougherty, of Jonesboro, was elected August 20, 1877, to serve until June 2, 1879. Following said election David J. Baker, Monroe C. Crawford and John Dougherty were the three (3) Judges for the tripple consolidated first circuit until the regular election, first Monday in June, 1879.



C. & E. I. RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Eight miles south of Marion. Crossing the Saline Creek. Height 80 feet.



REV. J. J. TATUM.
Pastor of the Free Baptist Church.



MR. SAMUEL DUNAWAY,
Chief Bookkeeper for the Frisco
System Ry., Danville, Illinois.



J. M. BRADLEY.
Farmer.

Sidney Breese, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, died suddenly at Mt. Vernon, while holding court, June 28, 1878, and on July 9, 1878, David J. Baker was appointed by the Governor, from the Circuit Bench, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the death of Judge Breese.

August 27, 1878, Governor Cul-
lison appointed Oliver A. Harker Circuit Judge to fill the vacancy on the Circuit Bench, caused by the appointment of David J. Baker to the Supreme Bench.

June 2, 1879, occurred the first regular election under the three (3)

Judge System. At this election David J. Baker, Daniel M. Browning and Oliver A. Harker were elected to serve six years. Under this three Judge law it became the duty of the three Judges to meet in conference and assign, or lay out, the work each had to do. As there has been no change in the system of assignments since the act of 1877, and no Judge ever having been permanently assigned to hold the Circuit Court in Williamson County, the history of the Circuit Bench is the history of the election and service of the Judges who have been elected since June, 1879.

At the election held June 1st, 1885, David J. Baker, Oliver A. Harker and Robert W. McCartney were elected to serve for a term of six years. These Judges alternated irregularly in holding court in Williamson County.

At the election June 4, 1888, David J. Baker was elected to the Supreme Bench, vice John H. Mulkey whose term expired.

November 6, 1888, George W. Young was elected Circuit Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the election of David J. Baker to the Supreme Court.

June 1st, 1891, at the regular election, Oliver A. Harker, Joseph P. Roberts and Alonzo K. Vickers were elected for the full term of six years.

June 7, 1897, Oliver A. Harker, Alonzo K. Vickers and Joseph P. Roberts were elected for the full term of six years.

June 1st, 1903, Warren W. Duncan, Alonzo K. Vickers and Joseph P. Roberts were elected for the full term of six years.

Joseph P. Roberts died after a long and painful illness at San Diego, California, October 20, 1903.

At a special election held December 12, 1903, Winham N. Butler was elected Circuit Judge for the unexpired time of Jos. P. Roberts, deceased.

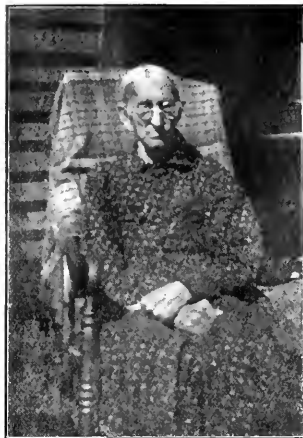
The present presiding Judges for this, first Judicial Circuit, are Warren W. Duncan, of Marion; Alonzo K. Vickers, Vienna; William N. Butler, Cairo, and they alternate in holding Circuit Court in this County, as has been the custom for the last 28 years. Their terms will expire June 7, 1909.



COAL BELT BOTTLING CO'S FACTORY.
Morrison & Willeford, Proprietors.



MAJOR JAMES D. McCOWN,
Deceased.



MRS. MARGARET SHERERTZ,
Aged 86.



MRS. CENA A. McCOWN,
Wife of James D. McCown.

County Judges and Judges of the County Court.

Prior to 1872 the office of County Judge was not regarded with the same degree of importance that it has been since that date. Up to 1873 the County Judge, with two other officers, called associate justices, constituted the County Board, and did all the county business, the County Judge doing probate business also. Since 1873 county business has been given to three County Commissioners.

By act of 1872 the County Court was given common law jurisdiction in civil actions to the extent of \$1,000, and criminal jurisdiction of

misdeemeanors, in addition to probate jurisdiction.

The first county judge after the division in 1840 was William H. Eubanks, then David Norman, Isaac M. Lewis, Jesse Bishop and James M. Spain.

At the election in 1873, being the first election under the new constitution and the new law, Jesse Bishop was elected Judge of the County Court, which had become a court of considerable importance. At the election in 1877 George W. Young was elected County Judge; at the election in 1882 James W. Washburn was elected; in 1886 Warren W. Duncan was elected; in 1890 Lorenzo D. Hartwell was elect-

ed, and again in 1894; in 1898 Wiley F. Slater was elected; in 1902 Rufus Neeley, the present incumbent, was elected. All the seven men who have filled the position of County Judge since 1873 have been practicing licensed lawyers

Prosecuting Attorneys and States Attorneys.

Prior to 1872 the prosecuting attorneys or public prosecutors were elected in the same territory of the Circuit Judges and went with the Circuit Judges to attend Court in the different Counties composing the Circuit. Among the early Prosecuting Attorneys were Edward V. Pearce, John A. Logan, John M. Clementson, Chas. N. Damron and Francis M. Youngblood.

This brings us up to the change in the statute and the provision of the constitution of 1870, and the act of the Legislature approved March 22, 1872, which provided that one States Attorney should be elected at the general election to be held November 5, 1872, in each county in the state and every four years thereafter. The names and date of election of the States Attorneys for this, Williamson County, since 1872 are as follows:

John D. F. Jennings, 1872; Joseph W. Hartwell, in 1875, to fill the unexpired time of Jennings; Joseph W. Hartwell, 1876; William W. Clemens, 1880; Geo. W. Young, 1884; Jesse Bishop, 1888; John W. Peebles, 1892; Richmond R. Fowler, 1896; Lorenzo D. Hartwell, 1900; Richmond R. Fowler, 1904, all of them lawyers in good practice and men of considerable legal ability.



RUINS OF THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

Burned May 30, 1875. It stood at the southeast corner of the square. All the houses to the west of it as far as South Market Street were also burned. Loss, \$25,000.



KARL WOLF,
Journeyman Merchant Tailor.



W. J. WALKER,
Alderman 2nd Ward.



ED SPILLER,
Attorney at Law.

The following named attorneys who formerly resided in Williamson County, and practiced before the Courts in said County, are dead, but their names are inserted in this article in honor of their memories: John T. Loudon, John A. Logan, Anderson P. Corder, John E. Gallagher, Willis Allen, George W. Goddard, Jerome B. Calvert, Joseph H. Benson, William Joshua Allen, Joseph W. Hartwell, Jesse Bishop and Milo Ervin.

The following are the names of the lawyers composing the Williamson County Bar, and who are considered practitioners, according to

the age and the length of service:

William W. Clemens, James M. Washburn, Lorenzo D. Hartwell, Geo. W. Young, John W. Peebles, Geo. W. Pillow, William H. Warden, Winfield C. S. Rhea, John C. B. Smith, E. I. M. Spiller, Geo. B. White, Wiley F. Slater, Andrew J. Kimmel, Richmond R. Fowler, John E. Carr, Charles A. Jochum, John A. Treese, John L. Gallimore, William O. Potter, William T. Freeze, Thos. J. Youngblood, Otis H. Burnett, Dewitt T. Hartwell, Everett E. Denison, Rufus Neeley, Archibald C. Hentz, Luther E. Robertson and Robert T. Cook.

The City of Marion

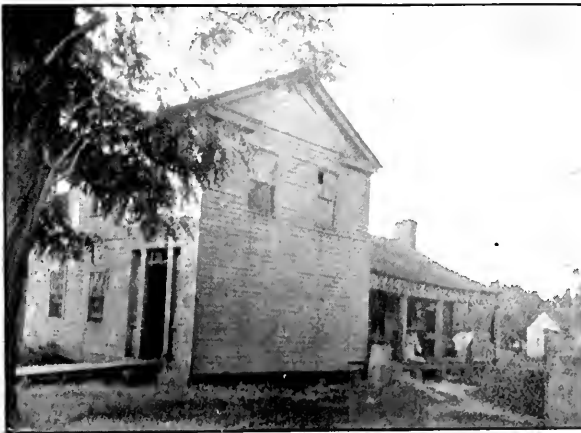
By Geo. W. Young, Attorney at Law

BY an act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to establish the County of Williamson," approved February 28, 1839, it was provided that Calvin Bridges of Union Co., Thornbury C. Anderson, of Gallatin Co., and Jefferson Allen, of Jackson Co., were appointed Commissioners to locate the seat of justice for the County of Williamson. These Commissioners were to meet at the town of Bainbridge, and after being qualified, they were directed to proceed to locate the said seat of justice at or as near the center of the County as an eligible site containing twenty acres could be obtained by donation from the owner thereof, in accordance with said Act. The County of Franklin was divided, and the County of Williamson established.

On the 8th day of October, 1839, the Commissioners to locate the County seat made the following report:

"STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Williamson.

We, the Commissioners, appointed by an Act of the Legislature of said State to locate the County Seat of Williamson County, approved February 28, 1839, have agreed on the Southwest corner of Section Eighteen (18), Township Nine (9) South, and of Range No. Three (3) East of the Third Principal Meridian line; and that we do further agree to name the site Marion.



THE JORDAN HOUSE.
One of the Oldest in Marion. Built of Hewn Logs.



J. H. REYNOLDS,
Deceased.



MRS. A. C. REYNOLDS.
Proprietor of Commercial Hotel.



J. W. WILDER,
Photographer.

Given under our hands this 20th day of August, 1839.

Signed,

CALVIN BRIDGES,
THORNBURY C. ANDERSON,
JEFFERSON ALLEN."

On the same day, August 20, 1839, William Benson and Bethany, his wife, deeded as a gift to the County the West half of the Southwest Fourth of the Southwest Quarter, Section Eighteen (18), Township Nine (9) South, Range Three (3) East of the Third Principal Meridian line, containing 20 acres, which was the first deed recorded in the County by the County

Clerk, who was then the recorder.

Henry W. Perry, a surveyor, was employed October 16, 1839, to survey and plat the town lots, which are known as the Original Survey of the City of Marion, including the Public Square. These lots were ordered to be sold on six, twelve and eighteen months' time by the Sheriff. The sale commenced November 17, 1839, and continued for three days. At this sale there were thirty-eight lots sold for the sum of two thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents (\$2449.50) to the persons and for the prices shown in the following tabular statement:

Name.	No.	Lts.	Amt.
Sam'l. H. D. Ryburn	1	\$	50 00
Sterling Hill	1		60 00
John T. Davis	1		111 00
William Benson	1		113 00
Daniel R. Pinley	1		93 00
Joab Goodall	1		67 00
J. T. and T. D. Davis	1		100 00
F. F. Duncan	1		116 00
John G. Sparks	1		78 00
Dempsey Odum	1		80 00
John Davis	1		131 00
A. T. Benson	1		150 00
E. C. Spiller	1		114 00
William Benson	1		102 00
William L. Benson	1		161 25
J. B. Freeman	1		96 00
John D. Sanders	1		68 00
John Davis	1		70 50
Geo. W. Binkley	1		50 00
John D. Sanders	1		50 00
Henry Sanders	1		30 00
W. K. Spiller	3		63 50
James Hill	2		90 25
Elijah Mooneyham	1		41 00
Henry Robertson	1		76 00
John Simpson	1		66 00
Sterling Hill	1		30 00
John D. Sanders	2		37 00
William Burns	2		51 00
Junior Meredith	2		51 00
G. W. Binkley	1		30 00
Willis Allen	1		23 00

Total 38 \$2449 50

The sale of the lots was one of the first sources of revenue to the County, and the aggregate constituted a liberal sum with which to defray the cost of the construction of the public buildings.

The first buildings erected were a clerk's office and the jail. The clerk's office was built on the Public Square early in the year 1840 by Gabriel Sanders, who took the contract for \$108.00, and the first term of Court was held in this building



FIRST STORE IN MARION.

F. M. Westbrook & Co's Store, built in 1876. Used until 1893, then moved and rebuilt of brick in 1893. Now The New York Store.



F. M. GOODALL, Capitalist.



MRS. F. M. GOODALL.



F. L. NANCE, Merchant.

beginning May 4, 1840. The contract for the jail was let to Squire Howell for \$335.00 on the 8th day of January, 1840. It was a log house, and stood where the jail now stands, being Lot No. Two (2), in Block No. Eight (8) in the Original Survey or plat of the town of Marion. This building was used as a County jail until 1865, when the second jail was erected by Robert M. Hundley, contractor, for \$9,000 on the same lot. Its dimensions were 26x44 feet square and two stories high; the walls of the first story were of brick and were 18 inches in thickness; the walls of the second story consisted of nine inches of brick on the outside and of timbers squared 8x10 inches on the inside, the floor and ceiling being made of these timbers also. This building stood until November, 1882, when it was consumed by fire.

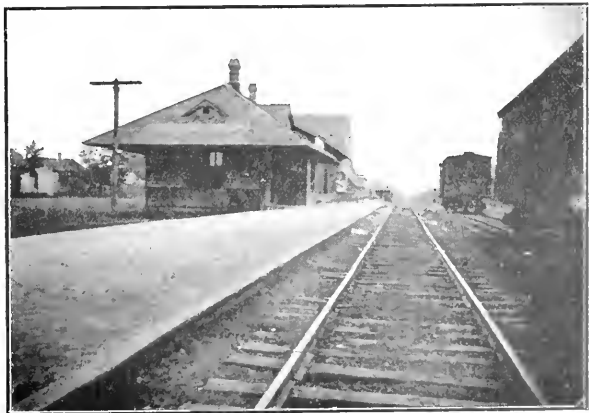
The Courts were held in the building erected for a clerk's office until the completion of the first Court House, which was built by John Paschal, began in 1841, and completed in 1842. It was a two-story brick building 40 ft x 40 ft., and stood on the Public Square, and cost the County \$2500.00. This building was used for the Court House and County offices until 1859, when it was removed and the brick was used in building the brick house which now stands on the Brooks' farm, three miles northwest of Marion. In 1858 a new Court House was erected by Col. R. M. Hundley, the contractor, on Lot Two (2), Block Five (5) of the Original Survey of the town, being the site where H. M. Parks' building now is. This building was also a two-story brick structure, being about 50x70 ft. square, with a hall and stairs, County offices and jury

rooms on the first floor and the Court Room on the second. Col. Hundley, the contractor, received \$7700.00 in County orders, bearing eight per cent, interest from date until paid, and \$1800.00 in cash from the Swamp Land Fund, making \$9500.00 in all which he received for erecting the building. He also received \$245.00 for painting it, and N. B. Calvert was paid \$305 for furnishing the Court room. This house was destroyed by fire May 30, 1875, but the County records were all saved, with the exception of one or two court records.

The proposition to levy and collect a special tax of thirty-five cents for each one hundred dollars of taxable property within the County, for a period of three years, to raise a sum sufficient to build a new

Court House was submitted to the people of the County at an election held November 2, 1886, and was carried by a large majority. The present Court House was built under the supervision of Mr. Isaac Rapp, of Carbondale, who was employed at a salary of \$5.50 per day to superintend the planning and building of the house. The estimated cost was eighteen thousand dollars, and it was finished in the summer of 1889.

The Town of Marion was first chartered by Act of the Legislature approved February 24, 1841, but it seems there was no organization or election of officers under this Act, and the same was repealed February 15, 1847. The town was again chartered by Act of the Legislature approved February 16, 1865, by



ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT AT MARION, ILLINOIS.



JOHN W. PEEBLES,
Attorney at Law.



PAUL J. SMITH,
Local organizer Marion Trades
Council and district organizer of
Labor Unions for American Fed-
eration of Labor.



DR. C. L. WASHBURN.

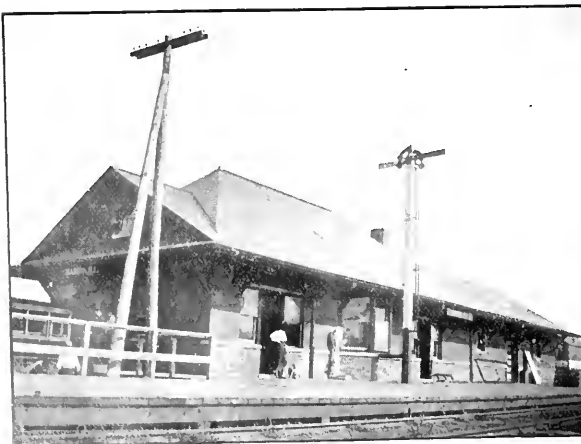
which said Act, it is provided that the inhabitants of the town of Marion, in Williamson County, Illinois, be, and they are hereby, constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the "Town of Marion," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may have, or not have, a common seal, which they may change, alter or abolish at pleasure. The corporate limits of the Town of Marion shall embrace a territory of one mile square extending one-half mile East, West, North and South of the Public Square in said town. The municipal government of the town shall consist of a president and six trustees and other general provisions

vesting corporate authority and power in the municipal authorities of said town. Under and by virtue of the authority of this Charter, at the election in April, 1865, Rev. A. T. Benson was elected President, W. P. Goodall, Wiley W. Hall, Jas. M. Edwards, Jeremiah Rice, Oliver H. Wiley and James H. Stewart were elected trustees. This City Board adopted and approved the first code of ordinances for the government of the Town of Marion May 15, 1865.

After the adoption of the present State Constitution in 1870, which prohibits special legislation, the Legislature passed a general act for the incorporation and government

of all cities, towns and villages, and under this Act, Marion became incorporated as a City under the general law of the State in April, 1873, and at the election held in April, 1874, Jos. W. Hartwell was elected and qualified as the first Mayor of the "City of Marion." The City has been under the organization and powers vested in cities, towns and villages under and by virtue of the authority of the general law of the State granting powers to cities, towns and villages since April, 1873. Prior to 1872, there was no railroad reaching the city of Marion, and prior to 1854, there was no market at any point on any railroad accessible to the citizens of Marion. In this latter year the Illinois Central Railroad was completed, running from Chicago to Cairo, passing through Carbondale, eighteen miles west of Marion.

The early history and progress of the town (now City) of Marion includes many novel facts and conditions connected with the life and conduct of our people in the early days of the City; for instance, at the time the City was located, it seems that John Davis, more familiarly known as "Bone" Davis, owned a log house located near the center of the Square where the Court House now stands. As soon as the County was organized, he immediately applied for license to sell whiskey, and the County authorities charged him \$25.00 license for one year, and the Court also established the price at which liquor should be sold, as follows: Whiskey, 12½ cents per one-half pint; brandy, rum, wine and gin each 18½ cents per one-half pint; cider per quart 12½ cents.



C. & E. I. RAILROAD DEPOT, LOOKING SOUTH.



CITY HALL AND MARION STATE AND SAVINGS BANK.

The first store put up in Marion was by Joshua Mulkey in 1840; the next by Robert Hopper. It seems that groceries, as they were called in those days (they are called saloons now) were always plentiful in the early days of the history of Marion, license to sell liquor varying from \$25.00 per annum in 1839 to \$500.00 in 1864. The County Commissioners' Court also regulated the charges for the hotels.

Prior to 1901 the Mayor and Aldermen were elected by the popular vote of the voters of the City. On the 14th day of January, 1901, the City Council passed an ordinance dividing the City into four wards, making the four main streets leading East, West, North and South from the Public Square the dividing lines.

All that territory lying north of West Main Street and west of North Market Street, being the Northwest Quarter of the City, is designated as Ward Number One (1).

All that part of the territory lying south of West Main Street and east of South Market Street, being the Southwest Quarter of the City, is designated as Ward No. Two (2).

All that part of the territory lying south of East Main Street and East

of South Market Street, being the Southeast Quarter of the City, is designated as Ward No. Three (3).

All that part of the territory lying north of East Main Street and east of North Market Street, being the Northeast Quarter of the City, is designated as Ward No. Four (4).

With the opening up of the vast coal fields lying adjacent to and immediately North and Northwest of the City, there have been great improvements in the way of substantial buildings and sidewalks and the construction of an Electric Street Railway leading north two miles to the Spillertown mines and west through the mining district to Herrin and Carterville. The population since 1896 has almost doubled. It is estimated now that we have something near six thousand inhabitants within the corporate limits of the city. There have been a great many new additions surveyed and attached to the Original Plat, so that now the corporate limits extend three-quarters of a mile north, south and east and one mile west of the center of the Public Square, embracing and including 1480 acres of land.

The City of Marion is also a noted railroad center. Illinois Cen-

tral Railroad passing through running east and west, the C. & E. I. (Frisco System) running north and south. It is the leading market point in the County, in fact, it is the greatest market for mules, horses and live stock of any point in Southern Illinois.

We have an extensive telephone system, electric light plant, water works, ice and cold storage plant, two flouring mills, bottling works, a brick plant for the manufacture of first-class building brick. Marion is also headquarters for the Egyptian Powder Company, three of the leading coal mines, all lines of general merchandise, hardware, furniture, farming implements, wagons, buggies, harness, family groceries, are represented in the business interests of the city. We have not the space to particularize, but we can say in a general way that there are as large stores and business houses, and as much business is done in the commercial line as in any City in Southern Illinois. Large trains of cars loaded with coal leave the City every day; live stock and farm products going to distant markets continuously.

We venture the assertion that there is not another city in the



ANOTHER VIEW OF C. & E. I. RAILROAD DEPOT, Looking South.
The Electric Belt Line Railroad Crossing in the Foreground.

United States possessed with the school facilities that Marion is, for the reason that we are conducting our public schools under a special charter granted by Act of the Legislature approved February 16, 1857, forty-seven years ago, and it embraces six whole sections, and one-fourth of another section, of land, running one mile north and one mile south and two miles east and one mile and a half west of the Public Square, containing 4000 acres of land. All this vast wealth is under the supervision and control of the Board of Education, and is governed in the distribution of the school funds of the State the same as in other common school districts that are operated under the state school law, and the result is that the inhabitants of the City of Marion get the benefit of an academic high school course, with all the modern appliances and methods of instruction for the same rate of taxation as is levied for the purpose of keeping up the schools in the country districts where nothing but the common branches are taught. We have two large, modern, well-equipped school buildings all paid for, and only a few days ago, the people voted to purchase another site and build an additional building in the Southwest Quarter of the City, which will probably be completed the present year. This one feature of our public advantage is quite an inducement for those having children to educate to purchase property and become residents of our city, as it enables them to give their children a high school education at a very small expense without sending them away from home. We include in this article the names of all the Mayors and Alder-

men that have held positions since the city assumed corporate authority in February, 1865, so that our readers may see who have been instrumental in enacting and enforcing the laws and ordinances governing the city up to the present time.

We are in possession of wonderful natural facilities, such as fuel, light, water, good markets, first-class transportation to all the leading cities and markets of the country. We have six churches, all well attended and in a prosperous condition, the largest and best managed Building and Loan Association in the State. We are well supplied with a full complement of Lawyers, Doctors, Ministers and Teachers:

two weekly newspapers and two daily papers.

Our people, as a rule, are honest, intelligent, industrious and law abiding. There is no bonded indebtedness hanging over the city, and the floating debt is small, the revenue from taxation and license being adequate to meet all liabilities. The rate of taxation is as low, if not lower, than any city of its size in the state.

Taking into consideration the wealth, intelligence and progressive character of our citizenship, we have every reason to believe that the City of Marion will keep and maintain its present high position, that of being the most progressive and best governed city in Southern Illinois.

City Officers.

The following is a list of the Trustees, Mayors and Aldermen of the Town and City of Marion, Illinois, from A. D. 1865 to A. D. 1904:

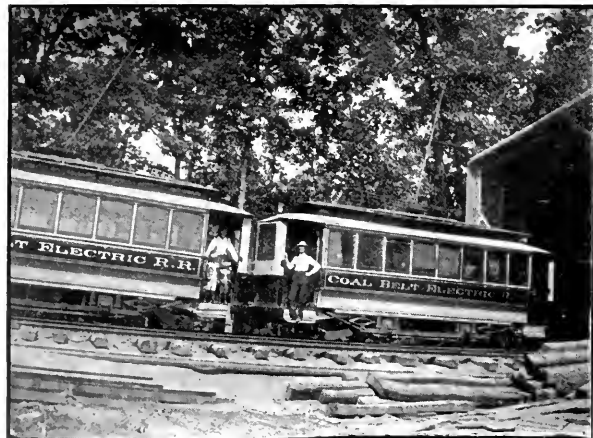
1865—A. T. Benson, President; W. P. Goodall, Wiley W. Hall, J. M. Edwards, Jeremiah Rice, O. H. Wiley, J. H. Stewart, Trustees.

1866—R. M. Hundley, President; O. H. Wiley, J. S. Rice, J. M. Edwards, A. T. Benson, Wm. Cook, W. W. Hall, Trustees.

1867—R. M. Hundley, President; O. H. Wiley, Wm. Broad, W. W. Hall, A. T. Benson, Wm. Cook, S. W. Dunaway, Trustees.

1868—R. M. Hundley, President; A. T. Benson, O. H. Wiley, Samuel Cover, S. W. Dunaway, Wm. Cook, Thomas Davis, Trustees.

1869—G. W. Goddard, President; N. B. Calvert, O. H. Wiley, W. W.



"READY FOR BUSINESS."
Just Coming Out of the Stable.



GEO. C. HEYDE BLOCK.
Noll & Williams, Architects and Builders.

This firm, brick block was erected by Messrs. Noll and Williams, in the present year, at a total cost of \$22,000. It is a two-story and basement building, and one of the most substantial structures in Marion and complete in every detail. The front is of pressed brick and plate glass, with iron columns, plate and girders throughout. The lower story is divided into three large stores, the center one being largest of all, and filled by Mr. Hyde himself with a miscellaneous stock of hardware, hard to beat in this County. It is lighted by electricity and fitted with an up-to-date freight elevator. All the plans and details were furnished by the contractors and builders.

Clemens, C. M. Edwards, J. C. Jackson, M. W. Robertson, Trustees.

1870—G. W. Goddard, President; O. H. Wiley, N. B. Calvert, M. W. Robertson, C. M. Edwards, W. P. Goodall, S. W. Dunaway, Trustees.

1871—G. W. Goddard, President; O. H. Wiley, N. B. Calvert, S. W. Dunaway, M. W. Robertson, Hardin Goodall, C. M. Edwards, Trustees.

1872—G. W. Goddard, President; S. W. Dunaway, O. H. Wiley, M. W. Robertson, Hardin Goodall, N. B. Calvert, C. M. Edwards, Trustees.

1873—W. N. Mitchell, President; O. H. Wiley, W. H. Howell, J. C. Jackson, Hardin Goodall, C. M. Edwards, S. W. Dunaway, Trustees.

1874—L. W. Hartwell, Mayor; M. W. Robertson, Hartwell Hendricks, R. M. Allen, John M. Young, C. M. Edwards, A. N. Lodge, Aldermen.

1875—W. R. Hall, Mayor; Jas. C. Jackson, C. M. Edwards, Wm. Hendrickson, Hartwell Hendrickson, J. M. Young, R. M. Allen, Aldermen.

1876—G. W. Goddard, Mayor; C. M. Edwards, Wm. Hendrickson, Jas.

C. Jackson, Jas. L. Adams, W. H. Howell, O. H. Wiley, Aldermen.

1877—J. C. Jackson, Mayor; M. W. Barham, C. M. Edwards, Jas. L. Adams, W. H. Howell, H. T. Goddard, F. M. Sparks, Aldermen.

1878—J. C. Jackson, Mayor; Jas. H. Duncan, C. M. Edwards, W. H. Howell, M. W. Barham, Shannon Holland, Jas. L. Adams, Aldermen.

1879—L. A. Goddard, Mayor; C. M. Kern, R. M. Hundley, T. J. Goodall, M. W. Barham, C. M. Edwards, J. M. Campbell, Aldermen.

1880—L. A. Goddard, Mayor; Thomas Davis, C. M. Kern, J. M. Campbell, T. J. Goodall, J. L. Calvert, C. M. Edwards, Aldermen.

1881—L. A. Goddard, Mayor; J. M. Campbell, C. M. Edwards, J. L. Calvert, C. M. Kern, Thomas Davis, T. J. Goodall, Aldermen.

1882—L. A. Goddard, Mayor; J. M. Campbell, T. J. Goodall, Thos. Dunaway, John P. Moore, E. L. Denison, R. Borton, Aldermen.

1883—J. C. Jackson, Mayor; R. Borton, T. J. Goodall, John P. Moore, Thomas Dunaway, G. W.

Evans, Shannon Holland, Aldermen.

1884—J. C. Jackson, Mayor; J. H. Duncan, J. V. Grider, J. A. Ensminger, C. T. Holland, G. W. Evans, Shannon Holland, Aldermen.

1885—J. C. Jackson, Mayor; J. H. Duncan, J. V. Grider, G. W. Evans, C. T. Holland, W. L. Benson, J. L. Calvert, Aldermen.

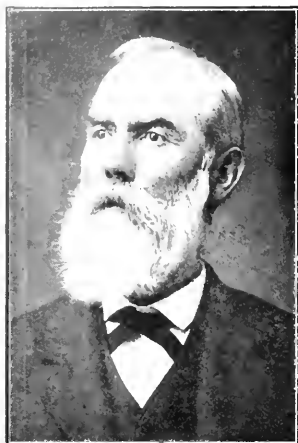
1886—J. C. Jackson, Mayor; S. S. Ireland, J. L. Calvert, W. L. Benson, G. W. Evans, James L. Adams, D. A. Davis, Aldermen.

1887—Brice Holland, Mayor; D. A. Davis, J. L. Adams, S. S. Ireland, R. Borton, Joseph Fozard, Ed T. Gallagher, Aldermen.

1888—Brice Holland, Mayor, R. Borton, Joseph Fozard, E. T. Gallagher, Chas. H. Denison, O. S. Tippy, A. B. Seurlock, Aldermen.

1889—W. T. Davis, Mayor; C. H. Denison, O. S. Tippy, A. B. Seurlock, Thomas Dunaway, J. H. Burnett, A. J. Binkley, Aldermen.

1890—W. T. Davis, Mayor; J. H. Burnett, Thomas Dunaway, A. J. Binkley, J. A. Ensminger, Joseph Fozard, O. S. Tippy, Aldermen.



HON. JAMES M. WASHBURN.

GEO. C. CAMPBELL,
City Clerk.HON. WM. O. POTTER,
Master in Chancery.

1891—Shannon Holland, Mayor; J. C. Mitchell, J. A. Ensminger, O. S. Tippy, W. H. Phillips, T. J. Binkley, Flem Gent, Aldermen.

1892—Shannon Holland, Mayor; W. H. Phillips, J. A. Ensminger, J. C. Mitchell, J. V. Grider, S. W. Walker, Flem Gent, Aldermen.

1893—J. W. Westbrook, Mayor; J. V. Grider, J. A. Ensminger, S. W. Walker, L. B. Casey, T. L. Campbell, C. M. Kern, Aldermen.

1894—James W. Westbrook, Mayor; James V. Grider, Samuel W. Walker, John A. Ensminger, James A. Campbell (vice Theodore Campbell, deceased), George H. Goodall, James H. Duncan, William H. Phillips, Aldermen.

1895—John H. Burnett, Mayor;

George H. Goodall, James H. Duncan, William H. Phillips, Charles A. Gent, Thomas G. Blankenship, Thomas J. Binkley, Aldermen.

1896—John H. Burnett, Mayor; Charles A. Gent, Thomas G. Blankenship, Thomas J. Binkley, William B. Capron, Romulus D. Holland, Ezra N. Rice, Aldermen.

1897—Brice Holland, Mayor; William B. Capron, Romulus D. Holland, Ezra N. Rice, William B. Lee, Thomas G. Blankenship, Caleb T. Holland, Aldermen.

1898—Brice Holland, Mayor; William B. Lee, Thomas G. Blankenship, Caleb T. Holland, Winfield C. S. Rhea, Leon E. Denison (resigned), Samuel H. Goodall, Aldermen.

1899—Thomas J. Youngblood, Mayor; John H. Duncan, J. C. Jackson, John H. Burnett, Charles A. Gent, Robert L. Hudgens, Lloyd C. Campbell, Aldermen.

1900—Thomas J. Youngblood, Mayor; John H. Duncan, J. C. Jackson, John H. Burnett, Charles A. Gent, Robert L. Hudgens, Lloyd C. Campbell, Aldermen.

1901—W. H. Bundy, Mayor; J. M. Dodd, D. A. Davis, Sandy Miller, Joseph Fozard, Charles A. Gent, Robert L. Hudgens, Lloyd C. Campbell, Ezra N. Rice, Aldermen.

1902—W. H. Bundy, Mayor; R. L. Hudgens, James D. Gill, Otis W. Williams, John S. Strike, John M. Dodd, D. A. Davis, Ezra N. Rice, Joseph Fozard, Aldermen.

1903—Charles H. Denison, Mayor; William J. Walker, George L. Brack, Joseph Fozard, James L. Adams, Robert L. Hudgens, James D. Gill, Otis W. Williams, John S. Strike, Aldermen.

1904—Charles H. Denison, Mayor; Robert L. Hudgens, John W. Spiller, Otis W. Williams, W. F. Wright, William J. Walker, Geo. L. Brack, Joseph Fozard, James L. Adams, Aldermen; D. L. Hartwell, City Attorney; Geo. C. Campbell, City Clerk.



THE WATSON MINE.
On Coal Belt Ry., Between Carterville and Marion.

Location of Marion.

Marion stands at nearly the exact center of Williamson County, Illinois, on the southwest corner of Section 18, Town 9, Range 3 east of the Third Principal Meridian. William Benson and Bethany, his wife, donated the twenty acres which formed the first nucleus of the embryo city. This was platted in October 1839, and sold at auction



JESSE CASEY,
Deceased.



WASHINGTON BINKLEY,
Deceased.



MRS. MARIE BINKLEY,
Deceased.

November 17th, 18th and 19th, bringing "high prices."

There were 154 tracts of the land valued at the first assessment in March, 1840, at \$27,136, and personal property at \$139,410.

The court house stands in the center of this tract, with four main arteries laid out, running to the four points of the compass from the court house square, and named respectively East and West Main Streets and North and South Market Streets. The remaining streets are platted to run parallel with or at right angles to these, making the city easy of access from every point of the compass.

The main business houses are built around the four sides of the public square or along the main streets leading from them.

The depots are located near these main streets to the north and west, and the two electric lines follow these two streets after passing around the square. The Court House stands on an elevated knoll or hill, nicely rounded and gently and evenly sloping in all directions as if artificially constructed for the purpose.

Our birds-eye view of the city was taken from the cupola of the court house, and runs down the four main streets to the four points of the compass. All the principal business blocks, public schools and factories are easily discernable, and some of the fine residences stand out prominently at a short distance from the business center, along the main streets and avenues.

The Churches of Marion.

First Christian Church.

The First Christian Church of Marion, Ill., was first organized by Elder H. T. Banta and A. T. Benson in 1865. Its fortunes were somewhat varied for a few years and was finally reorganized by Elder Matthew Wilson, and since that time it has occupied a prominent place among the religious forces of this city. Of the charter members there are living as far as known F. M. Goodall, Mary J. Goodall, Harriet Goodall and Mary Gray. Pastors who have served this church are: W. H. Boles, M. L. Kurfees, R. Trinkle, John A. Williams, J. C. McReynolds, J. P. Davis, J. Fred Jones, Elder Germaine, Elder Holt, J. T. Purvis, J. P. Rowlinson, J. A. Lemmon, C. T. Spittler, J. J. Harris, W. G. McColley, and W. W. Weedon, who is the present pastor. Evangelists who have held meetings for this church are H. T. Banta, Matthew Wilson, W. L. Crim, W. T. Napin, H. R. Trickett, Ira J. Chase, A. J. Fishback, W. A. Ingram, J. V. Coombs, and S. F. Fowler. The official board is composed of the following: Elders W. J. Spiller, John H. Duncan, J. W. Keeler, J. M. Aikman; Deacons W. H. Warder, A. J. Binkley, D. A. Davis, Ed. Campbell, Chas. Binkley, David Bennett. A splendid evergreen Sunday school is maintained with the following officers: Supt., W. H. Warder; Asst. Supt. Ed. Campbell; Sec., Mabel Dunnaway. The Senior Y. P. S. C. E. is flourishing and has the following officers:



THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS COAL MINING AND WASHING CO.



ELDER J. J. HARRIS.

ANNIE B. CASEY.
Wife of Samuel K. Casey.LAURA B. CASEY,
Daughter of Samuel K. and Annie
B. Casey.

Pres., Byrd Spiller; Vice Pres., Harry Roach; Sec., Mabel Dunaway. The Junior Y. P. S. C. E. is under the control of Pres. Grace Goddard. The building was erected in 1875, and remodeled in 1901. It is well located on North Market St., and has a seating capacity of 500.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church South in Marion, Ill., was organized in the Court House by Dr. Jacob Ditzler in 1867. Dr. Lodge and wife, Matthew Edwards and wife, Mrs. Zack Duram, Mrs. William Cook, Mrs. Wiley and

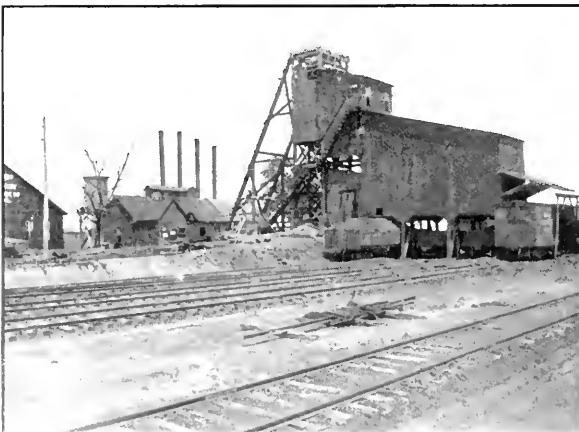
others whose names cannot be secured were charter members. Rev. William Finley was the first appointed pastor. He took charge of the work soon after his appointment, holding services for a short time in the Court House, then the place for services was changed to the old school house. Hon. S. S. Vick organized the first Sunday School in 1866 and remained its efficient superintendent for about twenty years. In the fall of 1865 Rev. J. B. Saunders was appointed preacher in charge, serving only for a short time.

In the fall of 1866 Rev. W. P. Nance was appointed to the work, and by his untiring energy the first church building was erected, but

soon after it was completed he closed his eyes in death. In the erection of this building Dr. Lodge, Matthew Edwards and S. S. Vick were prime factors. Matthew Edwards, Zack Hudgens and S. S. Vick constituted the first board of trustees, the last named has served throughout the entire history of the church, and is still a prominent member on the board.

In 1892 the first building was sold, and under the pastorate of Rev. R. P. Howell the present commodious building was erected on South Street at a cost of about \$3,000.00, and dedicated free of debt, soon after it was completed by Dr. John Matthews, of St. Louis, Mo. J. M. Cline, S. S. Vick and A. L. Cline and others were prominently connected with the building enterprise. The church owns a valuable and up-to-date parsonage, located on North Liberty Street. The church is free of debt, and is in a prosperous condition. John M. Dodd, A. L. Cline and S. S. Vick constitute the present board of trustees.

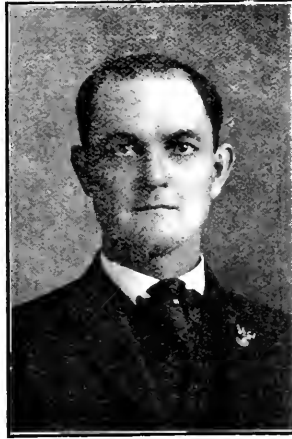
The present official board is composed of the following named persons: Joshua Lowe, chairman; Prof. J. W. Asbury, Secretary; A. L. Cline, Treasurer; S. M. May, Ed. Gill, J. M. Cline, W. M. Davis and J. H. Farris, trustees. This church has been served by some of the most efficient members of the Illinois conference. The present pastor is now serving his third year. This church has a prompt and an efficient choir, a most excellent Sunday School under the direction and control of Prof. J. W. Asbury, the efficient superintendent; and a live and enthusiastic Woman's Home Missionary Society.



CHICAGO AND BIG M'DDY COAL MINE.



THOMAS H. GAHAGAN.
Miner, Carterville District.



T. S. MORRISSON.
Morrisson & Williford Coal Belt
Bottling Works.



HOGAN WILLIFORD.
Morrisson & Williford Coal Belt
Bottling Works.

The German Evangelical Zions Church, C. E. Miche, Pastor.

The German Evangelical Zions Congregation, a member of the German Evangelical Synod of North America, was founded A. D. 1888.

The church and parsonage of this congregation are located in Southwest Marion, where sixteen years ago Rev. E. Schweizer, Zions' first pastor, purchased from Chas. Dennison a few lots on which he built a church and parsonage, mostly out of his own funds.

Rev. E. Schweizer remained in charge from 1888 to 1892. His work was difficult, his people being

in majority hardworking but not "well-to-do farmers." After his departure the parsonage was sold by the B. P. H. Association and Rev. A. Buckstruck became successor to Rev. Schweizer. He remained in charge from 1892 to 1894.

The congregation being young and the pastor young, they had the experience that many other congregations had gone through. In 1894 Rev. H. Krull was placed in charge of the congregation by the board of Mission of said Synod, and did some successful work during a term of nearly four years. The work was under good headway when Rev. Krull was succeeded by Rev. C.

Press, an elderly gentleman of experience. Before Rev. Press came into the church the congregation built a new parsonage west of the church at the instigation of the Board of Mission.

This venerable old gentleman did all in his power to bring about good conditions. But past experiences, it seems, had made the people of the church slow to appreciate the good will of their pastor. Rev. Press, however, remained in charge until 1900, when the congregation extended a call to Rev. C. E. Miche, its present pastor.

About this time new-comers began to settle in Williamson County. Marion rose from Village to City. All sorts of industries were taken up. New life also came into the church. Rev. Miche being equal to the occasion as a man of vast experience in church work, having been connected with some of the largest churches in the Synod, he at once took up the work without the aid formerly given by the Board of Missions.

On organizing a young people's society of nearly 50 members, this society became a stronghold of the congregation, the parents quite naturally taking interest in the spiritual welfare of their children.

The ladies' auxiliary, "Fragenverein," was reorganized and proved a great helpmate to the congregation.

So far the church had found assistance each year from the mission funds of the Synod, the congregation contributing \$200 to \$300 to the pastor's salary and running expenses. On January 1, 1904, the cashier's report, however, showed a net income of nearly \$800.00 for



JOAB GRAY'S LIVERY BARN.



JOHN W. SPILLER,
Alderman 2nd Ward.



ZOLLA A. DODD,
American Express Agent.



FRANK M. BARTON,
Asst. Cashier Marion State and
Savings Bank.

1903, with almost \$200.00 on hand, all expenses being paid.

Thus this congregation, listing about 60 members, men only, looks into a prosperous future through the Grace of God. Services are held each Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, Sunday School at 9 o'clock, Young People's Society meeting at 2 p. m., 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month. All services in German language. The trustees or elders of this church are Messrs. Henry Wickert, Wm. Sander, Nick Krumrey, Chas. Bachmann.

First Baptist Church.

The First Baptist Church of Marion, Illinois, was organized on the 19th day of August, 1865. The following ministers composed the presbytery: Elder William Ferrell, Elder David Butler and Elder W. B. Chamness. James M. Washburn was elected secretary of the meeting.

The charter members were: Isaac McCoy, Thomas Carter, John Jenkins, William Waggoner, Celenda McCoy, Louisa Carter, Susan Wag-

gener, Mary Jenkins and Agnes Jenkins.

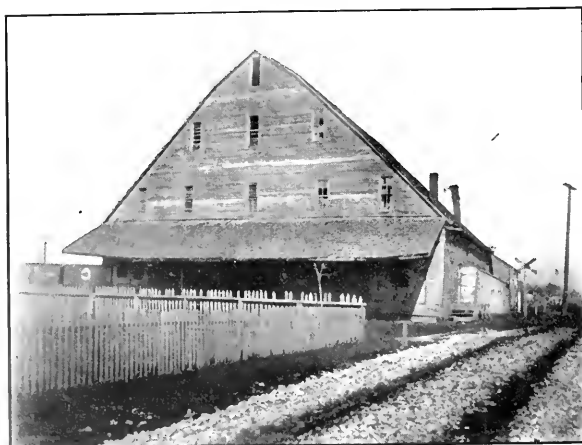
These brethren and sisters presented letters of dismission from Davis Prairie church. Louisa Pitts presented a letter from New Hope church. Letters were also presented by Melinda Hargett and Mary Moore, from Academy church, Kentucky. Margaret Ireland, Adaline Bennet, Isabelle Marshchalk, Elizabeth Tinker, Ellen McIlvoy, Nancy A. Morris and Maria Penninger were received as charter members on the promise of letters from their churches.

The Articles of Faith, setting forth the fact that the Bible is the only infallible rule of faith and practice with the Baptist, were read and unanimously adopted. The presbytery then recognized the body as the First Baptist Church of Jesus Christ in Marion, Illinois.

On the second day of September, 1865, the church met in the first regular conference meeting, when Elder David Butler was elected pastor and Thomas Carter and Jeremiah Rice were elected to the office of Deacons.

Thus began the present Missionary Baptist Church in Marion.

It would be interesting here to give the names of the different pastors and the time they served the church, but the data necessary is not in hand, and it would make this sketch too long. The present outlook for the church is, doubtless, more encouraging than at any period in its history. Many difficulties in the past which hindered the progress of the church are no longer obstacles in the way of church growth



TOBACCO WAREHOUSE AND DRYING BARN.

Built by Goodall and Campbell about 1881. Now used by the Armour Packing Company for a Poultry House.

and aggressive development. In November, 1903, the church called to her pastorate Elder J. S. Edmonds, and he entered upon the work December first.

Already signs of more intense church life are manifest, and there have been in three months eighty-five additions to the membership. There are now enrolled upon the church record three hundred and fifty-four members. Two hundred and fifty Sunday School scholars, and a large, active B. Y. P. U. characterize the working forces of the church. The present pastor is planning for a larger and more up-to-date church building in the next year. This is necessary to meet the demands of the cause of Christ in Marion as the present church building often fails to seat the congregation.

W. P. THROGMORTON.

William P. Throgmorton was born September 16, 1849, in Henry Co., Tenn., where he remained until he was 14 years old, when he was brought by his mother and stepfather to Johnson county, Illinois, where he remained about two years. His mother died in August, 1865, after which he was dependent on his own resources. He went to Williamson county, where, in September, 1868, he was married to Miss Eliza C. Baker, who continues his life partner.

His education is such as he ac-



REV. W. P. THROGMORTON.
Pastor of the First Baptist Church.

quired in the common schools, in a select school and by his own personal efforts at home and in his work. He made a public profession of faith in Christ in July, 1870, and was baptized into the fellowship of Pleasant Hill church, Williamson county, Illinois. A month later he was licensed to preach. In December, 1871, he was ordained in the same church, to the full work of the gospel ministry. His first pastorate was with the Hopewell church, Johnson county, Ill., beginning in the fall of 1873, where he preached

for two years on the once a month plan. Up to 1877, he preached for various churches on the once a month plan, being occupied otherwise as a teacher. In fact, teaching was his main work for about ten years. In 1867 he came to Benton, Ill., and took charge of the church there, at the same time taking editorial care of the Baptist Banner, which paper he published for nearly ten years with an intermission of about one year. For about six months of this time the Banner was published at Cairo, Ill.; for something over a year, at Mt. Vernon, Ill.; all the rest of the time at Benton. Brother Throgmorton continued as pastor at Benton for nine and one-half years, after which he spent three years at Mt. Vernon. After that he was pastor at Louisiana, Mo., for two years and three months. Next, at Fort Smith, Ark., for three years and three months. Then in November, 1895, he came to DuQuoin to become editor of the Baptist News, which paper he continued to publish till in June, 1902, when it was merged into the Central Baptist, of St. Louis. Most of the time after coming to DuQuoin he had pastoral care of the First church of that city, and there, as well as all former pastorates, God has blessed him with success. During his ministry he has baptized over a thousand persons. He can not tell exactly how many, as he has kept no record. Outside of the places named, in his early ministry he served as supply pastor more or less, at Friendship, Union county; Stonefort and Cana, Williamson county; New Hope and Metropolis, Massac county; New Salem and New Burnside, Johnson county. At New Burnside he made his home for some three or four years and while he was supply the house of worship there was built. He cherishes the memory of his work and of his friends in all these places. Brother Throgmorton has had good success in his own churches. He has rarely held special meetings with other pastors. He held one meeting in DuQuoin, continuing seven weeks, in which he preached every sermon but one, resulting in 187 additions to the church, 152 of them by baptism. In another meeting with the same church he was blessed with 122 additions. Besides pastoral and editorial work he has figured some in the controversial field. He has held about forty public debates. Perhaps thirty of these have been with Disciples. He is called on occasionally for work of this sort yet, but the public religious debate seems to be one of the things that are passing. Brother Throgmorton has a fine physique and enjoys excellent health. He does not consider that the dead line in the ministry is yet within many, many years of him.



FREE BAPTIST CHURCH

but hopes to retain his mental and physical vigor to a good old age. We omitted to mention that the degree of Doctor of Divinity was given him by Ewing college in the year 1890. He was moderator of the Baptist General association of Illinois in 1885 and was president of the Baptist state convention of Arkansas in 1893.

Brother Throgmorton stands among the Baptists of Illinois, a giant, in heart, mind and body. Wherever he goes among the common people, he is spoken of as the great commoner, and the common people hear him gladly. This is our best tribute, as we belong to the common people. As a brother indeed, as a preacher of sound doctrine, as a man of sweet spirit, who is not above one of the least of God's children, we love him. As a man of power, of ability and keen discernment, a bulwark against false doctrine, we admire him. Now we must make the train.—Primitive Missionary of Manchester, Illinois.

The foregoing was published in June, 1903. December 1, 1904, Dr. Throgmorton came to Marion and took charge of the First Baptist Church of that city. He will fully identify himself with local interests, and doubtless the work here will prosper in his hands.

ELDER J. J. TATUM.

The minister whose name heads this short sketch was the son of W. B. and Emily Johnson Tatum, born at Steelville, Illinois, May 22nd, 1863. His antecedents were hardy English, who came from London, England, in 1619, and settled in Virginia, and from thence the descendants migrated to various states in the union.

Elder Tatum "wielded the birch" in the counties of Jackson and Per-

ry as a successful pedagogue before attaining the dignity of a minister.

On January 1, 1889, Mr. Tatum united with the Free Baptist Church at Campbell Hill, Jackson County, Illinois, and was licensed to preach in July of the same year. In September, 1893, he was ordained to the ministry by his church, to which he has ever since brought credit and honor, the most sacred institution by his services. June 22, 1886, he was married to Miss Hettie Mason, who has proven herself a worthy helpmate.

During the last decade he has been ardently and successfully engaged in the pastoral duties of his chosen profession. Eight years of his preaching were spent in Jackson County, Illinois, and left in answer to a call from Indiana.

On August 12, 1890, a Free Bap-

tist Church was organized in Marion, Illinois, since which time the congregation has met with varying degrees of success. The importance of this field appealed to the Home Mission Board, who persuaded Elder Tatum to assume the pastorate November 1, 1902.

From the date of his induction into the pastorate the church has been undergoing a sure, gradual and healthy evolution. The numerical and financial strength of the congregation has rapidly grown. The spiritual side of the church has steadily advanced in appreciation of the pastor's precept and practice before them. In fact, Elder Tatum has succeeded in placing his congregation in the forefront of Marion's churches in the exemplification of the "works of love." An elegant little chapel has also been built and dedicated at a nearby mining mission point, due in a great measure to his energy and consecration. On July 10th, 1902, he served as the official "spiritual adviser" to Cal Price and Jerry Graves, executed that day for murder, and his faithful, judicious service for weeks previous prepared the young men for the trying ordeal.

REV. B. F. BAKER.

Mr. B. F. Baker was born September 3, 1857, in Grassy Precinct in the southwestern part of the county, where he was reared and attended the District School until he began teaching in 1875. In the spring of 1877 he took a term in the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, and on the 12th of the following July was married to Sarah D. Fly, daughter of the Rev. M. L. Fly. He soon after bought a farm and for ten years



LANE BROTHERS' TRANSFER BARN



SECOND WARD SCHOOL.



HOME OF W. J. AIKMAN.

Where he was born and has lived to the present time. It is within the corporate limits of Marion, on the old farm property now on the northeast corner of West Main Street and North Russell.

farmed in the summer and taught school in the winter. In 1887 he dropped teaching but continued to run his farm until August, 1897, when he moved into Marion. In October, 1896, he had been ordained a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church and when he came to town had the pastorate of four churches which he continued to serve. January, 1898, he accepted from Sheriff Parks the appointment as deputy collector of taxes, and the following year was re-appointed by Sheriff Gray. Before coming to Marion, he served his township for eight years as treasurer and four years as Justice of Peace, and then moved to Marion. He is at present an elder and active member of the First Baptist Church. In 1903 he entered into partnership with James A. Felts in the book and stationery business, which they are still successfully carrying on.

REV. J. W. MCKINNEY.

Rev. J. W. McKinney was born in a humble home on a farm near Carterville, Illinois. He is a son of Mr. James H. and Mrs. Minerva J. McKinney. Having had the advice and teaching of christian parents, he early had an ambition to make his mark in the world. At the age of eighteen he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Free Baptist Order of Christians, and nine months later ordained to the ministry. At the age of twenty, he held a certificate under Superintendent T. J. Youngblood, but was too short to secure a school. This being the second time he was accused of being too short. When only twelve years of age a self-important pastor was

calling for seekers, and when McKinney went forward the preacher shook his hand and told him that he was a little too short to come to the altar, please take the second seat back. Since the public has given him a trial he has never more been accused of being too short, but has been actively engaged in both the ministerial and teaching professions.

He is willing to wear the name given him "Jack of all trades." For the past three years Mr. McKinney has been principal of the Crainville public schools and has been employed as superintendent of the Johnson City schools for the coming year. His most noted revival meeting was held at Crainville in the spring of 1903. Assisted by Rev. J. F. Kirk, the meeting was

held during the last two weeks of school, which resulted in 55 conversions in the two weeks. All the pupils but three in the principal's room were converted and the teacher and about half the pupils in the second room.

His pastoral work at Crainville within the past three years, though done in connection with school work, has resulted in 170 conversions and as many additions to the church. His present pastoral work is at Crainville, Lander and Creal Springs. Mr. McKinney has attended school at Marion, Carbondale and Valparaiso. He has done a great deal of traveling, but it has been mostly about home. He was married March 21, 1895, to Miss Agnes Neilson.

ELDER A. M. KIRKLAND.

Elder A. M. Kirkland was born in Tennessee January 6, 1860. Removed with his parents to Western Kentucky in 1874. Graduated at Farmington Institute, then a leading school of Western Kentucky, in 1884. Entered the profession of teaching; taught at Farmington, Wingo, Mayfield and Fulton, Kentucky. Studied law and was admitted to the bar at Mayfield, Ky., in 1889. Soon abandoned the law and returned to his old profession, teaching. Was president of Fulton Normal and Business College from 1892 to 1895 inclusive. Was president of the West Kentucky Educational Association 1893-94. Joined the Primitive Baptist Church in 1891, and was ordained an elder in 1896. He did an active ministerial work in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was called to the care of the church in Marion in May, 1904, accepting the call in July and entered on the work in August. He now re-



RESIDENCE OF JAMES FELTS.

sides with his family at 205 Hancey street, where he will remain till the church can erect a suitable residence in their beautiful church lot, which they will do right away.

His courage, zeal and eloquence are well known and need no special mention here.

REV. J. S. EDMONDS.

Elder J. S. Edmonds, late pastor of the Marion Missionary Baptist church, was ordained to the gospel work of the ministry February 26, 1888, by a presbytery call by Millburn Baptist Church, at Millburn, Carlisle County, Kentucky.

His first pastorate was at Murry, the county seat of Caloway County, Kentucky. Following his pastorate there, he was called to the care of the Baptist Church at Paragould, Arkansas, which was then in its infancy, the Associational and State mission boards contributing five hundred dollars toward his salary. In six months he succeeded in completing the church house and had it dedicated. During his pastorate there the church became self-sustaining and is now one of the leading churches in the state.

While in Arkansas he was called to the care of the First Baptist Church at Benton, Illinois. He entered upon the work there the first Sunday in January, 1891. While pastor at Benton he accepted a call of the Harrisburg Baptist Church, Saline County, Illinois. During his pastorates with these churches he assisted neighbor pastors in several special meetings, in which many souls were saved. In fact, from 1891 to 1900 in his own meetings



RESIDENCE OF G. W. PILLOW.
Attorney at Law.

and in meetings in which he assisted, about nine hundred people made a profession of a personal faith in Christ. In 1900 he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Monroe, Louisiana, where he remained until October first, 1903. His work in Louisiana was very successful. The membership at Monroe was doubled.

He was elected vice president of the State Convention, and a member of the State Board. He was also elected editor of the Baptist Chronicle, the Baptist paper of the state.

Elder J. S. Edmonds is now in the prime of life. He is fearless and aggressive in his methods of work. He is a student, thinks for himself

and has the courage of his convictions. Marion Church thinks herself fortunate in securing his services, for his brethren, who know him best, now recognize him as a leader. With the present opportunities in Marion, and with him to lead the church, the brethren throughout Southern Illinois are expecting great things of Marion Church.

Addenda.

On account of the precarious state of the health of his daughter Mr. Edmonds accepted a call from the church of his choice at Blackwell, Oklahoma, in September of last year, and has removed his family to a more congenial climate, the Rev. Dr. Throgmorton taking his place.

REV. C. E. MICHE.

Pastor of the German Evangelical Zion Church of Marion.

The subject of this sketch was born in Gasconade County, Missouri, May 7, 1862. He was reared in St. Louis and received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of that city. His parents designating him for the church, he very soon entered the parish school, from which he graduated when fifteen years old. He then entered Elmhurst College, which is located at the village of Elmhurst, on the C. & N. W. Ry., twelve miles out of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1881. After teaching school some years he took up the systematic study of theology at Eden College, St. Louis, Mo., under the auspices of the German Evangelical Synod of North America.

He received his examination certificate and entered the ministry of



"TAKING IT COOL."
Near the C. & B. M., C. & C. Co.



RESIDENCE OF OTIS W. WILLIAMS.

Alderman Williams is one of the most successful builders in Marion, and last year sold his cottage home on East College street to Mr. Gent and bought a large, roomy, two-story old home of 9 rooms, located at 804 Buchanan Street and remodeled it. It stands in a beautiful location, on large grounds, 85x142, and the skill of the builder has turned it into a very desirable residence, as is proven by the handsome half-tone shown in this book. The property is well worth \$3000, but Mr. and Mrs. Williams don't care to sell.

his church in August, 1900, where he still remains.

He was married June 26, 1884, to Wilhelmine Michelmann, at Quincy, Illinois, the Rev. Lu Rague officiating. Four children have blessed this union, Frieda, Carl, Edgar and Minna. All are living but Carl.

REV. WM. T. MATHIS.

Pastor of the M. E. Church South.

Rev. William T. Mathis, Pastor of the M. E. Church, South, was born near Woodlawn, in Jefferson County, Illinois, January 2d, 1866. His boyhood was spent on a farm, but at the age of 14 his parents moved to Centralia, where they still live. He was educated in the public schools of the state, converted in 1886, joined the Conference at Marion and entered the ministry in the fall of 1894, but was not ordained until September 27, 1896.

His first charge was at Dennison, where he remained two years. Two years at Tower Hill and three at Casey brings him to Marion, where he is now serving his third year. He has been an efficient and tireless worker in Conference affairs, serving repeatedly on all important committees and for the last three years has been its Statistical Secretary and Secretary and Treasurer of its board of education.

He has been an Odd Fellow for many years and filled all important offices in that order; is now a mem-

ber of Casey Lodge, 747, and belongs to the Rebekah's here.

He was married November 18, 1886, at the age of 20, to Miss Mary J. Finn, by whom he has had three children, two of whom are living.

REV. FRED L. THOMSON.

Rev. Fred L. Thomson was the eldest son of Dr. William Thomson,

who was born in East Tennessee in May, 1818. He was a physician and a local preacher in the Methodist Church for twenty years or more. His mother was a Holland lady and a slave-owner in the early days. The elder Thomson was a staunch Union man, notwithstanding, and after laboring for years in Montgomery County, Tenn., as a doctor and a preacher, his Union sentiments compelled him to move on and he came with his family to Johnson County, Illinois, where he died at Bloomfield in February, 1894, at the age of 76.

The subject of this sketch was born on the old Thomson homestead in Tennessee, June 23rd, 1841, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1863. He received his early education by private tutors at Chapel Hill and Salem Academies in Tennessee, before the days of the free school system. He then took a Collegiate course under Professors Richardson, Oloorn and Daniels until 1860, when all the schools were closed by the war. His education had been directed with a view to the ministry, and while still in school he began to preach.

He was converted when but 12 years old, brought up and licensed to preach in the M. E. Church South, and joined that Conference in 1860. His first station was at Watkin's Grove, Nashville, when everything was in uproar and confusion on account of the war, and he was frequently arrested by one side or the other even when attending funerals. He, too, was a Union man, and soon found it necessary to follow his parents into Illinois, and in 1863 he joined the Conference of the M. E. Church and was stationed at Me-



GRADUATING CLASS OF MARION HIGH SCHOOL. On an outing at Electric Park. Prof. C. C. Denny at the left.



HOME OF ED. E. GILL,
Contractor and Builder.

Metropolis, where he remained for three years.

While pastor at Metropolis, on August 7, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary L. Bruner, of whom three boys were born, William Samuel and Fred, of whom William alone survives.

Doctor Thomson was married twice. His first wife died while he was Chaplain of the Penitentiary at Chester, and he was united to Miss Emilie Coigny, at Greenville, Ill.

Dr. Thomson has for a period of 43 years been a very laborious, earnest and successful man, and like all the itinerant family of the M. E. Church, has had many stations and served many churches. The following are the principal charges he has served: Metropolis, Mound City, Anna, Shawnee Town, Cairo, Jerseyville, Alton, Salem, Chaplain of the Penitentiary at Chester for three years, Greenville, Nashville, Litchfield, Alton the second time, Flora, Carbondale and Marion, October 1st, 1903.

Always ready to carry his end of the load he has been loaded down with committee and secretary work to the easing of others, more robust than he. He was President of the Conference Missionary Society for 20 years and treasurer of the Board of Stewards for 15 years; President of the Executive Committee for one year and member of the Board of Examiners for thirty years. He organized the Epworth League of the Alton District and was its president from 1887 to 1895—eight years. He was one of the delegates to the International S. S. Association at Baltimore, Atlanta and St. Louis, and afterwards to the World's S. S. Convention at St. Louis.

He belongs to the St. Omar Com-

mandary, No. 41, of Knights Templar at Litchfield, Ill., and is its Past Eminent Commander.

ELDER JOSEPH J. HARRIS

Elder Joseph J. Harris is the son of V. G. and Martha Harris, whose maiden name was Long. They were both natives of Summit County, Ohio, where they still live. The subject of the sketch was also born there, February 18th, 1853, and lived with his parents, following the plow until 23 years old. February 24, 1876, he married Miss Augusta Van Voorhes, of Wood County, Ohio, and rented a farm of his father, intending to follow the business as his father had done before him. But

Providence had laid out a very different career for him, and he was not long in finding his proper niche.

He had fortunately married a faithful Christian woman, who would not put up with dancing or the desecration of the Sabbath, to which he was inclined. He had imbibed infidel principles from his father and his associates in the neighborhood and, like Gallo, "cared for none of these things." His wife did, though, and it very soon became a question of Bible or no Bible, an infidel or a Christian home. So the venerable book once more took a sifting—and conquering. A couple of sermons by the then aged A. B. Green, of the Christian Church at Akron, Ohio, completed the work, and he was quickly immersed into the name of Jesus the Christ, the Son of the Living God. His wife was already a member of that church, having been baptized by Wm. Dawling at Freeport, Ohio, and the now harmonious and happy household began life anew. The son's conversion, however, angered the infidel father, who felt disgrace, and severed all relations with his "misguided" boy and his wife. But the inspiration and zeal of a new convert was on the young man, and he at once began to prepare for the ministry.

After a little preliminary schooling he entered Bethany College. He would have completed his course in 1882 but his lungs gave out, and he had a wife to look after, and left school to enter upon his life's work.

His first pastorate was with the church at Milton, Ohio, where he remained a year only and moved to Petersburg, Michigan. The people there were having a hard struggle for a living, but the brave and de-



COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH.



RESIDENCE OF J. M. DODD, County Clerk.
Corner of North Market Street and Boulevard.

voted young minister staid by them for five years, although he received less than \$100 for his services during the whole time.

He then moved to North Royalton, Ohio, and served the church there for two years, and came West and settled in Southern Illinois. He spent his first year evangelizing and then took the church at DuQuoin. Here he remained till 1896, and had the satisfaction of seeing the church grow into a strong and prosperous organization with a new church house and a prosperous Sunday School and Christian Endeavor. After an experimental pastorate at Powlingsgreen, Ohio, of one year, he took charge of the church at Marion, Illinois, in March, 1898, and served successfully for two years.

He then took up missionary work as District Evangelist for the Southern Illinois Missionary District of his church, and labored successfully for three years. Very early in his career he became an active and zealous Prohibitionist on Christian principles, and permeated his politics with them so thoroughly that he soon became widely known in that field. He attended conventions and exercised all his rights of citizenship, and exerted a wide and powerful influence in practical politics.

In 1902 he entered into the employ of the State Prohibition Committee as organizer, and has been busily engaged in the practical work all over the State ever since. His only daughter, Hattie L., was the wife of John S. Applegate, who had formed a co-partnership with her

father in the dry goods business in Marion, and under the firm name of Harris & Applegate did a good business in their line. Mother and daughter rendered good service as clerks and the father was left to pursue his work in the Christian and Prohibition field.

However, on October 18th, of the present year, an uninvited guest entered their home, and with but a few days' warning, removed John and disturbed all their plans. This called Mr. Harris home at once, and he is now busy closing up the business of Harris & Applegate.

W. W. WEEDON.

Pastor of the Christian Church at Marion, Illinois.

W. W. Weedon, pastor of the Christian Church at Marion, was born in Columbia County, Ohio, December 23, 1846. He acquired his early education in the public school of Ohio, afterward attended school in Wayne County, Illinois, and completed his education in the High School at Fairfield, Ill. His parents were Samuel and Letitia (Farr) Weedon, who also were natives of Ohio, and came to Wayne County in 1860. William is the second child of the family, and lived at home in Wayne County until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the service as a member of Co. G., 8th Illinois Infantry. He served one year, taking part in the battles of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and the engagements of the Mobile Campaign. His wife was Miss Carrie Van Fossen, daughter of Dr. T. and Christina Van Fossen. To this union were born four children, two sons and two daughters, Fred O., Lulu Mable, Frank L. and Sarah Edna.

In 1878 Mr. Weedon was ordained and entered the ministry of the Christian Church, accepting as his first pastorate the church at Brownstown, Fayette County. Since then he has served the churches in Edenburg, South Fork, Assumption, Blue Mound, Barnett, Taylorville, Williamsville and Marion. He was located at Taylorville 12 years; 4 years at Williamsville and has now been at Marion two years. The church at Taylorville was a very weak one when he began his work there, but he built it up to a membership of 400 and erected the Da-



T. J. BINKLEY'S RESIDENCE.



THE FAMILY GROUP OF JUDGE GEO. W. YOUNG.

Names reading from left to right. Top row—Mrs. Rochester and Mrs. Trevor. 2nd row—Miss Eva Young; Judge and Mrs. Young.

vis Memorial Church at a cost of \$15,000.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has served three terms as Grand Chaplain; was Noble Grand for three terms and representative of the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the K. P.'s, and Past Chancellor of Monitor Lodge, No. 236, Marion; is also Senior Deacon of the G. A. R. at Marion. He is a member of A. F. and A. M. Friendship Lodge, No. 89.

As minority candidate of the Republican party he was honored with election to the 37th Illinois General Assembly. He held a position on five important committees: Insurance, Library, Sanitary, Soldiers and Orphans' Home and Military, and made one of the nominating speeches in favor of Richard J. Oglesby.

He is in the prime of life, full of vigor and enthusiasm, is an entertaining speaker and lecturer and an excellent preacher. He is held in high regard in the community where he lives, both in the church and out of it.

Various Societies Connected with the Missionary Baptist Church.

The Ladies' Aid Society—Mrs. T. J. Youngblood, president; Mrs. Anna Williams, vice-president; Mrs. N. W. Martin, secretary; Mrs. J. A. Heck, treasurer. Meet Thursday evening, March 17th.

Woman's Missionary Circle—Mrs. Clara Brown, president; Mrs. Anna Williams, vice-president; Mrs. N. W. Martin, secretary; Mrs. Dr. Brown, treasurer. Meet first Thursday after first Sunday, in afternoon.

Baptist Young People's Union—Mrs. N. W. Martin, president; Mr.

Robert Sparks, vice-president; Miss Bessie Adkins, secretary and treasurer; Miss Verna Lee, organist.

The Ladies' Aid Society.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Marion Baptist Church was organized November 9, 1898. Its object is to form a closer or more sympathetic union of the members of the church, thus enabling them to better understand each other's needs, also the needs of others by whom they are surrounded.

Furthermore, to assist the church financially. During its existence much has been accomplished along these lines. Frequently the society contributes to the treasury of the church to assist in repairing the house or meeting other obligations.

The Woman's Mission Circle.

The Woman's Mission Circle of Marion Church was organized November 9, 1898. It is a union Society, being auxiliary to both The Women's Baptist Home Mission Society and the Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the West, the former having for its object the enlightenment and christianization of the inhabitants of North America, whether native born or emigrants. The field of operations is chiefly in the homes among women and children, a work which women only can so successfully accomplish.

The latter does similar work in foreign lands through the instrumentality of lady missionaries.

Marion Circle remits quarterly to the two parent societies, dividing the amount equally between the two.

Lodges, Societies and Organizations

Grand Army of the Republic.

By Judge Geo. W. Young.

The history of the organization and early growth of the Department of Illinois Grand Army of the Republic is the early history of the Order itself. To this Department, Illinois, belongs the distinguished honor of having upon its roll the first comrade ever mustered into the Order, and within its limits was organized the first Post, and here was held the first Department Encampment.

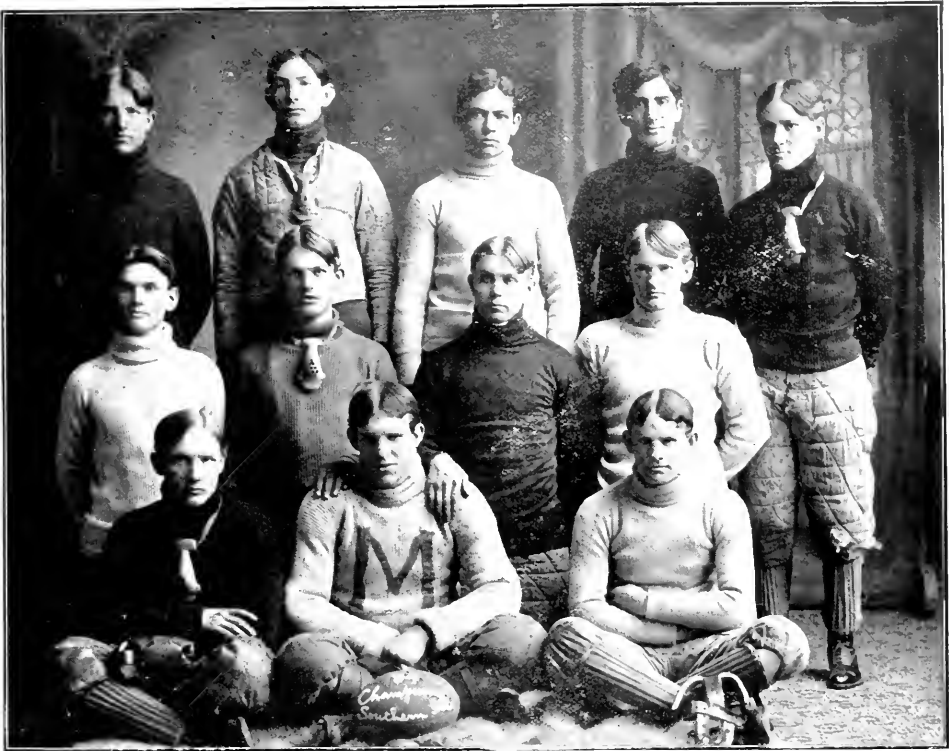
The idea of organizing the ex-soldiers and sailors into a National Organization was first formulated by Major B. F. Stephenson, of the 14th Ill. Inf. Vol. He seemed to foresee the immense proportions for good to which the Organization might be expanded, and gave much thought to the working out of the details.

In March, 1866, by arrangement, Rev. W. J. Rutledge, of the 14th Ill. Inf., met Major Stephenson in Springfield, Illinois, and spent some days in formulating a ritual for the proposed Order. The basic principles were Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. Conferences were had with other comrades in Springfield, among whom were men who had won honors in the field and whose names became eminent in civil life. The following are known to have participated in those conferences, which resulted in the founding of the Order and were the first to be obligated in the Grand Army work:

Major B. F. Stephenson, Chaplain William J. Rutledge, Col. John M. Snyder, Dr. James Hamilton, Major Robert M. Woods, Major Robert Allen, Col. Martin Flood, Col. Daniel Grass, Col. Edward Prince, Capt. John S. Phelps, Capt. John A. Lightfoot, Col. B. F. Smith, Major A. A. North, Capt. Henry E. Howe and Col. B. F. Hawkes.

The first rituals were printed by the proprietors of the Decatur Tribune, who, with their employees, had all been in the service. This circumstance led to the organization of the first Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Decatur, on the 6th day of April, 1866, being known as Decatur Post No. 1, with the following Charter members:

I. C. Pugh, Geo. R. Steele, J. W. Routh, Joseph Prior, J. H. Nale, J. T. Bishop, G. H. Dunning, B. F. Sibbey, M. F. Kanan, C. Reibsame, I. N. Coltrim and Aquilla Toland. M. F. Kanan was the first Post Commander and G. R. Steele, Adjutant. The Post was mustered and officers installed by Major Stephenson. On



MARION HIGH SCHOOL FOOT BALL TEAM
CHAMPIONS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

From left to right, top row:—John Dodd, Tom Jordan, Ed Nance, Dixon Oberdorfer, Orrin Cash, Manager.
2d Row:—F. Barnes, Ramon Shaw, Asa Davis, Lester Cash. 3d Row:—Joe Mead, Clyde Hunter, Capt., Jno. Lines.

the first day of April, 1866, the first general order ever issued from a Grand Army Headquarters was issued as follows:

"Headquarters Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, Adjutant General's Office, Springfield, Illinois, April 1, '66. General Order No. 1.

The following named officers are announced for duty at these Headquarters: Colonel Jules C. Webber, Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, Major Robert M. Woods, Adjutant General, Colonel John M. Snyder, Quartermaster General, Lieutenant John S. Phelps, Aide-de-Camp, Captain John A. Lightfoot, Assistant Adjutant General.

By Order of
B. F. STEPHENSON.

Commanding Department.

ROBT. M. WOODS,
Adjutant General."

The said Robert M. Woods is now the Department Commander of the State of Illinois. The first Convention or Encampment of the Grand

Army of the Republic was held at Springfield July 12, 1866. At this Encampment the Department of Illinois was formally organized, and Department officers were elected; General John M. Palmer was elected First Department Commander, which position he held for three successive years. At this Convention the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, We, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, recognize in Major B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Illinois, the head and front of the Organization, be it

Therefore, Resolved, That for the energy, loyalty and perseverance manifested in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic, he is entitled to the gratitude of all brave men; and that the soldiers and his comrades hereby tender him our thanks, and pledge him our friendship at all times and under all circumstances."

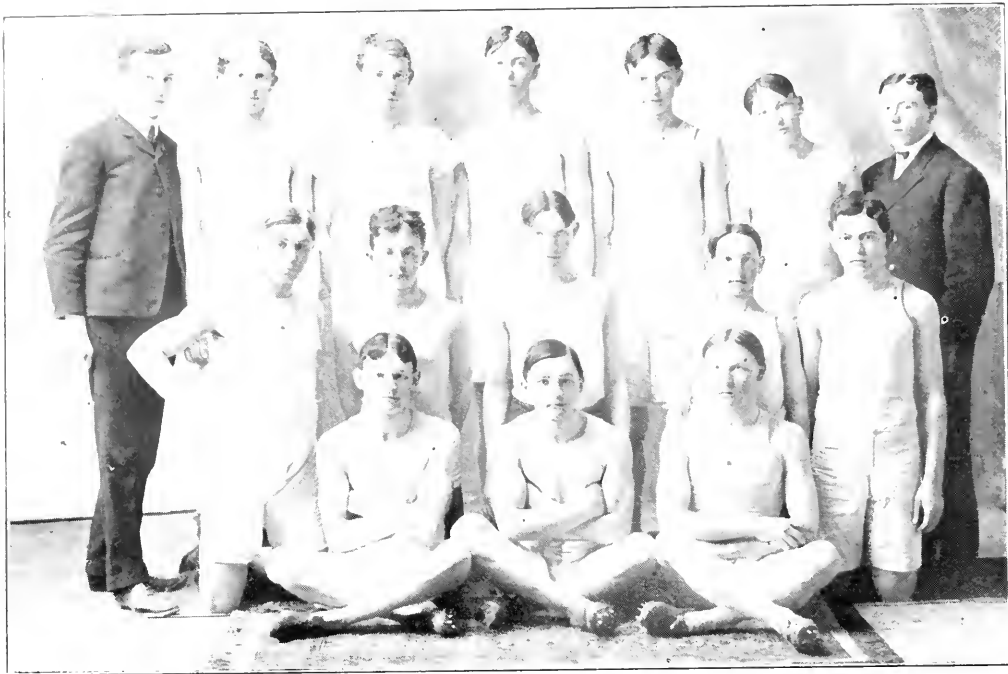
The work of organizing Posts and Departments from that time on went forward very rapidly. During the

year 1866, there were 246 Posts organized in the State of Illinois; Departments were organized in all of the Eastern and Middle Western States, and up to 1872, when the Order reached its highest maximum in numbers. After the year 1872, the veterans seemed to lose interest in the Order, but it was again revived in 1883.

Since that time, its growth has been somewhat steady and stationary, consistent with the great loss of membership by death and otherwise, still it is a strong factor in the moulding and shaping of public sentiment in the United States today.

At the National Encampment held in November, 1866, the following was promulgated as the objects and results sought to be attained by the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic:

"1. The preservation of those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together, with the strong cords of love and affection, the soldiers and sailors who have stood to-



TRACK TEAM OF THE MARION HIGH SCHOOL, 1904.

Reading from left to right, top row:—Lawrence Sanders, Mgr., John Dodd, Harry Roach, Albert Riedell, Claude Phillips, Hester Davis, Rolla Townsend, Trainer. Second row:—Asa Davis, Frank Mitchell, Herman Davis, Herbert Sparks, Ed Nance. Third Row:—John Lines, Will Cox, Joe Mead.

gether in many battles, sieges, engagements and marches."

"2. For the establishment and defense of the rights of the late soldiers and sailors of the United States morally, socially and politically, with a view to inculcate a proper appreciation of their services to their country, and to a recognition of such services and claims by the American people."

"3. The Grand Army of the Republic is organized to maintain in civil life those great principles for which it stood in arms under the National flag; it stands pledged to crush out active treason, to advance and support active loyalty, to secure sound constitutional liberty to all men, and to vindicate everywhere, and at all times, the full and complete rights of every loyal American citizen against all combinations of force or fraud that may attempt to deny or deprive them of such rights."

"4. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its Constitution and Laws, to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or

in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men throughout the domain of the United States of America."

The first Post organized in Williamson County was organized at Crab Orchard, seven miles east of Marion, September 11, 1866. Its number was 94, with the following charter members: William A. McHaney, Moody P. Haines, John Huddleson, Andrew M. McHaney, William P. Furlong, Richard H. McHaney, Solomon D. Thompson, Francis M. Norman, Lewis J. McHaney, John H. Davis, Duncan N. Pritchett, Christopher C. Tarpley and James Bullock. Geo. W. Young, of Marion, was the assistant mustering officer at the organization of this Post.

There was also organized a Post at Union Grove Church and one at Marion in September and October, 1866, but the names and numbers have not been preserved. The original Post at Crab Orchard went out of existence in 1871, and another Post was organized by the same name, but numbered 518, July 1,

1885. Another Post was also organized at Corinth in 1868, but went out of existence in 1880, and another Post was organized at the same place April 12, 1884. The names of the original Charter members of the Corinth Post were as follows: J. L. Roberts, M. S. Strike, James Chadwell, T. M. Dorris, W. W. Weaver, Harvey Isaacs, Scion M. Otey, James A. Smiley, W. T. Gill, James A. Dorris, D. A. Stille, H. W. Biers, Benjamin S. Weaver, William Robinson, G. W. DeWoody and Benjamin B. Griggs. Capt. Sample G. Parks, of DuQuoin, was the instituting officer.

We have not the record of the names of the original charter members of all the Posts in the County, but the following is a correct list of the Grand Army Posts as they now exist in the County. Some of them are rather weak in point of numbers; some of them are in good working condition.

J. L. Parks, Post No. 518, Crab Orchard, July 1, 1885; Carterville, 237, Carterville, May 8, 1883; Marion, 319, Marion, August 2, 1883; Corinth, 434, Corinth, April 12, 1884; Dollins, 562, Johnston City, March 24, 1886; James Adkins,



SHOP OF NOLL AND WILLIAMS.
Contractors and Builders.

655, Cottage Home, February 8, 1888; B. D. Caplinger, 677, Creal Springs, September 3, 1889; Herrin, 797, Herrin, November 26, 1903.

Total number of Posts in the County is eight, with a membership of two hundred. This shows that not more than fifty per cent. of the old veterans residing in the County are members of the Grand Army of the Republic. There have been four Camps of the Sons of Veterans organized in the County, but the one at Cottage Home is the only one now working under a valid Charter. There are two Circles of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, one at Herrin and one at Marion.

The resolutions and the statements of the objects and the results sought to be attained by these patriotic organizations, as set out in the first part of this article, fully explain why these Societies came into existence. For more than thirty-eight years this association of veterans of the War for the preservation of the Union has been in existence; and it can be truthfully said that its influence has always been on the side of loyalty to law and the upholding of the powers of the regular constituted authorities of the Government, Municipal, State and National. And in the centuries to come, generations yet unborn will read of the organization known and called the Grand Army of the Republic; and Historians will give this organized body of ex-Union soldiers an exalted place in the temple of fame among the records of the great men, who, by their precept and example, taught the world the true lesson of popular self-government by enforcement of, and obedience to, the laws of the land as enacted and interpreted by the lawful powers under the Constitution.

The A. F. & H. M.

By Geo. W. Young.

The Society of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons is the oldest and earliest established fraternal society in the County. The first Lodge of this ancient and honorable Order was established at Marion, the County seat, October 8th, 1859, with the following charter members: Robert Marion, Joseph Hopper, William N. Eubanks, James Askew, James M. Campbell, Joseph Huffstutler, Robert Hopper and Robert M. Hundley.

Robert Marion was the first Worshipful Master, Joseph Hopper the first Senior Warden, William H. Eubanks, first Junior Warden. It had

an early and successful career, many of the leading and influential citizens of the County were members of this lodge, and it has enrolled upon its records a large per cent of the early settlers who gave force and character to the early progress and development of the County. This was the only Masonic Lodge in the County from 1859 to 1865, a period of 15 years. Then on October 14th 1865, Blazing Star Lodge, No. 458, was organized at Crab Orchard, and the next year, October 3d, 1866, Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 487, was established at Corinth, Northern Precinct; the next Lodge was established at Herrin's Prairie, No. 693, October 1st, 1872. So it would seem from the history of Fraternal Societies in Williamson County that there were but three lodges of the long established Fraternal Societies in the County up to 1869, when the Odd Fellows established a lodge at Marion. The next Masonic Lodge was organized at Chapel Hill, Grassy Precinct, No. 719, October 7th, 1874. The next was Lake Creek Lodge, No. 729, at Johnston City (this was long before Johnston City was established) October 5th, 1875. The next was Williamson Lodge, No. 802, October 6th, 1891, at Carterville, and the next was Creal Springs, No. 817, chartered October 5th, 1892, making a total of eight lodges in Williamson County, with a membership and standing as follows:

Fellowship Lodge, No. 89, at Marion, chartered October 8, 1859; number of members, 85.

Blazing Star Lodge, No. 458, at Crab Orchard, chartered October 4, 1865; number of members, 28.

Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 487, at Corinth, chartered October 3, 1866; number of members, 22.



JUST A LITTLE REST ALONG THE TRACK.
At Electric Park.



MARION STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

C. A. Gent, President; T. V. Williams, Vice-President and Foreman of shop; F. C. Turner and J. T. Cash, marble cutters; Albert E. Sanders, Salesman; Albert T. Lam, Teamster; W. O. Potter, Supt. and General Manager.

Herrin's Prairie Lodge, No. 693, at Herrin, chartered October 1, 1872; number of members, 50.

Chapel Hill Lodge, No. 719, at Wolf Creek, chartered October 7, 1874; number of members, 44.

Lake Creek Lodge, No. 729, at Johnston City, chartered October 5, 1875; number of members, 48.

Williamson Lodge, No. 802, at Cartersville, chartered October 6, 1891; number of members, 60.

Creal Springs Lodge, No. 817, at Creal Springs, chartered October 5, 1892; number of members, 32.

Total membership of the eight Lodges in the County at the present is 367. There has been no Lodge organized in Williamson County for 12 years, but it will be noticed that the Order has established lodges at all the available points, perhaps, that are capable of supporting a Lodge in the County. Marion Chapter, No. 100, Royal Arch Masons, at Marion, was chartered October 3, 1866, and is the only lodge of Chapter Masons in the County.

The Masonic Order is the oldest Fraternal Society in the United States, and it is claimed to be the most ancient, or perhaps the oldest, in the world. It has come down to us through the centuries, and while there are many other Societies that do a vast amount of good toward disseminating the principles of charity and benevolence, yet the Masonic Fraternity adheres more closely to its ancient landmarks and mode of procedure than any other society in the world.

It is not the province or scope of this article to enter upon a dissertation of the many advantages, and the great good which the Masonic Fraternity has accomplished in all the civilized countries, but we give the foregoing as the brief history of

its beginning, progress and development in Williamson County. It has among its members some of the most intelligent, wealthy and influential citizens in the County, and exercises an influence of great good in every community where it is located.

Knights of Pythias.

By Judge Geo. W. Young.

This young and progressive Society is entitled to honorable recognition in the history of Fraternal Societies in Williamson County. It is peculiarly of American origin. This Order was founded February 19, 1864, at Washington, D. C., by Justus H. Rathbone. At a time

when "war was in the heart of man and sorrow was in the home," when from ocean to ocean, and from lake to gulf the people of our country were engaged in scenes of carnage and death in the terrible struggle of internecine war. It was at this period in our nation's history that Justus H. Rathbone, the great philanthropist and lover of mankind, saw in Grecian History, in the story of Damon and Pythias, the germ of an Order that should prove a power in dispelling the wrath of sectional strife and restoring the hearts of men to a basis of universal Brotherhood, having for its motto, "Friendship, Charity and Benevolence." From a small beginning forty-one years ago, this Order has made rapid strides, increasing in both numbers and wealth, until today it is reckoned as one among the leading Fraternal Societies in the United States. It numbers among its members some of the leading and prominent men of the State and Nation, both secular and divine.

There are four lodges of this Order in Williamson County. Following we give the date of institution, the name of the instituting Officer and the number of members and the names of the first set of Officers of each lodge:

Monitor Lodge, No. 256, Marion, instituted on the 5th day of February, 1890, by Past Chancellor James Alexander. The Officers were as follows: William C. Willeford, Past Chancellor; Herman Spieldoch, Chancellor Commander; Lorenzo D. Hartwell, Vice Chancellor; John M. Bainbridge, Prelate; James C. Mitchell, Master of Exchequer; Levi B. Casey, Master of Finance; Ed M. Spiller, Keeper of Records and Seal; William P. Warder, Master at



RESIDENCE OF CALEB HOLLAND.

Arms: Charles W. Bainbridge, Inner Guard; William S. Washburn, Outer Guard. Number of members now 142.

Liberty Lodge, No. 252, at Carterville, instituted on the 5th day of June, 1899, by Grand Chancellor James H. Kellogg. The Officers were as follows: A. K. Elles, Past Chancellor; R. H. H. Hampton, Chancellor Commander; John Hadfield, Vice Chancellor; Marion Stocks, Prelate; Mark Carter, Master of Exchequer; James Payne, Master of Finance; B. L. Washburn, Keeper of Records and Seal; W. H. Gunster, Master at Arms; John Biby, Inner Guard; Jeff Cox, Outer Guard. Number of members now, 105.

Williamson County Lodge, No. 596, Herrin, instituted on the 29th day of May, 1900, by Past Chancellor Joseph E. Kelley. The Officers were as follows: W. H. Forl, Chancellor Commander; Pat Gillooly, Vice Chancellor; Charles Hagler, Prelate; John W. Mayor, Master of work; Horace Henry, Keeper of Records and Seal; Emery Whitaker, Master of Finance; G. W. Gosnell, Master of Exchequer; Luther Clem, Master at Arms; W. M. Stone, Inner Guard; J. B. Sizemore, Outer Guard. Number of members now, 167.

Scott Lodge, No. 619, Johnston City, instituted on the 3rd day of April, 1902, by Past Chancellor John Wallace. The Officers were as follows: P. W. Duncan, Chancellor Commander; Guy Barlow, Vice Chancellor; Logan Fultz, Prelate; Albert Wagoner, Master of Work; E. E. Eubanks, Keeper of Records and

Seal; Charles Clark, Master of Finance; Henry Smith, Master of Exchequer; John Wickershaw, Master at Arms; Charles Clayton, Inner Guard; Wash Leigh, Outer Guard; Samuel W. Maguire, Past Chancellor; George E. Wilburn, Past Chancellor; Joseph Barlow, Past Chancellor. Number of members now, 41.

Fourteen years ago the first lodge was instituted in Marion. Since then three others have been established as above set forth. At the present time they have a total membership in the County of 395, with an aggregate accumulation of money

and property of over \$8000.00. They have a well regulated system of sick and funeral benefits, and provide for their sick and the needy, and the widow and orphans of their members with substantial financial assistance.

The Knights of Pythias, like all other Fraternal Societies, has had its drawbacks and imposters, but it stands upon a high moral plane and teaches pure morals and practical charity and benevolence, and the elevation of human character. It is intensely American, all its ceremonies being conducted in the American language. As a secret Order it has nothing to do with religion or politics or anything sectarian, yet, it teaches the highest principles of loyalty, patriotism and love of our country, and a veneration for religion and our common christianity. It is certainly an institution calculated to do much good in every community where a lodge exists, and is one among the great moral forces which bind our people together.

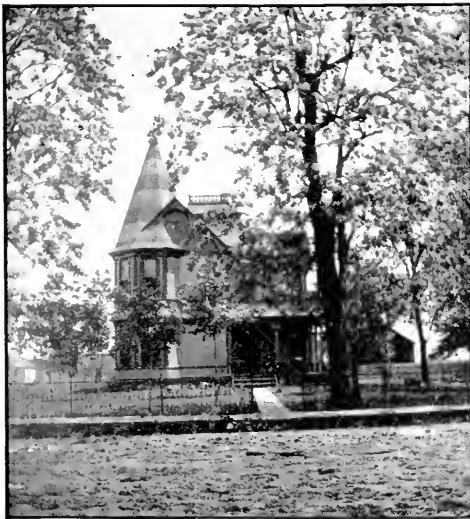
Odd Fellowship in Williamson County.

By Judge Geo. W. Young.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows that was established in Williamson County was Williamson Lodge, No. 392. It was instituted May 27th, 1869, by Samuel A. Flagler, Acting Grand Master, assisted by the following brothers from Carbondale Lodge, No. 233: J. Boyd Richart, Deputy Grand Master; Thos. J. Belcher, Grand Warden; A. G. Shepart, Grand Secretary; Chas. Martin, Grand Treasurer; Jos. Weaver, Grand Marshal; Ed Norberry, Grand Conductor, and J. D. White, Grand Guardian. The Charter members were: S. W. S. Pribble,



NEW PROCESS LAUNDRY.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. SARAH SNYDER,
South Market Street.



J. W. WILLEFORD'S MACHINE SHOP.

Pierce L. Jemison, David M. Fligor, James O. Pagwell and Jas. M. Jemison. S. W. S. Pribble was first Noble Grand of the Lodge; Pierce L. Jemison, first Vice Grand; David M. Fligor, first Secretary, and James M. Jemison, Treasurer.

On the night of the institution only two members were initiated. They were William H. Eubanks and John B. Willeford. No other members were admitted until June 26th, when Dr. Augustus N. Lodge was admitted by card. On July 3rd, Lorenzo D. Hartwell and Geo. W. Willeford were admitted by initiation; July 10th, Daniel A. Davis was initiated; July 17th, Geo. W. Young was admitted by initiation; July 31st Edward H. Bishop was admitted as an ancient Odd Fellow; November 27th, David V. Sanders was admitted by deposit of card; December 18th, Caleb T. Holland was admitted by initiation. This completes the history and work of the new and first Odd Fellows Lodge in the County up to the close of the year 1869, showing that for the first seven months of its existence only seven had been admitted by initiation, two by deposit of card and one as an ancient Odd Fellow, making a total membership of the Lodge, at the close of the year, and the first seven months of its existence, of only fifteen members.

Daniel A. Davis, the South Side Baker, has held continuous membership in the Lodge since July 10th, 1869, being the fifth member initiated. Geo. W. Young, Lawyer, has held continuous membership in the Lodge since July 17th, 1869, being the sixth member initiated, being 35 years in July, 1904. These two members are the only ones remaining of the Old Guard. They have never been in arrears for dues at any time since they became mem-

bers, and neither one of them has ever drawn any sick benefits out of the Treasury of the Lodge. Geo. W. Young has made some reputation as an Odd Fellow by being a member of the State Grand Lodge for the last thirty-one years, and has held several positions and served upon several Committees in that body.

The general trend and history of Williamson Lodge, No. 392, has been somewhat in keeping with the first seven months of its existence. It has never been given to much show or boasting, but has quietly pursued the even tenor of its way, at all times trying to carry out the fundamental principles of the Order, "We command you to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, pro-

tect and educate the orphan, and care for the widow."

This Lodge met in 1869 and fitted up a hall in the third story of Bainbridge Brick Block, on the West side of the public square, where it continued to meet until 1883, when it fitted up a hall in what was then called the Hundley Building, on the east side of the square, corresponding to the second story of the building where John M. Cline's Drug Store now is. It continued to hold its meetings there until 1892, when it moved into a lodge room of its own, built and furnished from its own funds, on South Market street, on the Southwest corner of the block just south of where Westbrook's store now is. Here it held its meetings and rented its hall to the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and other benevolent organizations, until February 1st, 1899, when the hall and most of the furnishings and paraphernalia were destroyed by fire, but the loss was nearly covered by insurance.

The Lodge then obtained a lease upon the second story of what was then called the Goodall and Campbell building on the north side of the square, the building now, and at the time, being owned by Charles H. Denison, and being upon the same spot of ground where Richard Trevor's store now is. As the room was in a very bad state of repair, the Lodge was compelled to, and did, expend considerable money in repairing it and arranging the many requisites for good lodge work. Something over seven hundred dollars was expended in repairs and refitting the hall. Sub-leases were entered into with the Encampment, Rebekahs, Masons, Eastern Star,



WESTON'S LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

Knights of Pythias and Knights and Ladies of Honor. All arrangements were highly satisfactory with landlord and tenants, when the following September 26th, 1899, the lodge room, building and all the furnishings and regalia of all the Orders, including the Odd Fellows, were destroyed by fire, nothing saved, and not more than half enough insurance to cover the loss. In 1900 the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, procured a ten-year lease from Mr. C. H. Denison for a hall in the New Denison Building on the north side of the square. There is also a banquet hall attached, and the room is styled "Fraternity Hall." It was furnished and fitted up by all three of the Orders jointly, each bearing one-third of the expense. The Hall is used by the Chapter and Blue Lodge Masons, by the Encampment and Subordinate Lodge of Odd Fellows, by the Knights of Pythias and by the Eastern Star and Rebekahs.

Williamson Lodge, No. 392, is styled and regarded as the parent lodge in the County. Since the institution of the Lodge in Marion, ten other Lodges have been instituted in the County, and the charter members have drawn heavily upon the Marion Lodge. Over three hundred names have been enrolled on the records of Williamson Lodge, No. 392, and there have been withdrawals for nearly every lodge instituted. It bought forty lots in the Marion City Cemetery, and its net worth is about \$4000.00.

The following lodges have been instituted in the County, and all are in a prosperous condition:

Williamson Lodge, No. 392, insti-

tuted May 27, 1869 by S. A. Flagler; number of members, 85.

Crab Orchard Lodge, No. 175, instituted February 16, 1872, by Geo. W. Young; number of members, 53.

Corinth Lodge, No. 502, instituted January 7, 1873, by J. F. Winn; number of members, 48.

Creal Springs Lodge, No. 504, instituted February 10, 1873, by R. B. Williams; number of members, 54.

Carrerville Lodge, No. 703, instituted February 17, 1882, by Geo. W. Young; number of members, 175.

Stonefort Lodge, No. 731, instituted May 11, 1883, by Geo. W. Young; number of members, 65.

Vietch Lodge, No. 136, instituted August 27, 1884, by Geo. W. Young; number of members, 68.

Fountain Lodge, No. 396, instituted February 25, 1892, by Geo. W. Young; number of members, 25.

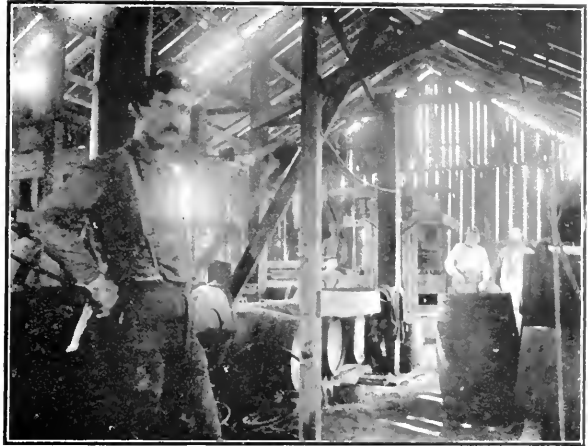
Herrin Lodge, No. 430, instituted June 11, 1900, by Geo. W. Walker; number of members, 95.

J. R. Miller Lodge, No. 515, instituted December 17, 1904, by J. W. Wheatley; number of members, 35.

Blairsville Lodge, No. 525, instituted December 31, 1904, by J. W. Wheatley; number of members, 40.

Total membership at present, 850.

Benevolent Encampment, No. 171, was instituted January 5, 1876, with W. H. Eubanks, Geo. W. Young, Daniel A. Davis, James V. Grider, Patrick H. Lang, John R. Little and Jacob Stein, as Charter members. James B. Richart, of Carbondale, was the instituting officer, assisted by members from Carbondale Encampment. This Encampment was one of the best furnished Encampments in Southern Illinois, and sustained itself with the Order in an acceptable manner until the burn-out September 26, 1899, when it lost all of its paraphernalia and working apparatus, and not having any insurance, it has not done any work since, but a few of the members pay the per capita tax to the Grand Encampment and retain the charter, cherishing the hope that before long, some of the young and enthusiastic Odd Fellows will desire to take the Sublime Degrees and again start the Encampment on the highway of Patriarchal Odd Fellowship, and infuse new life into the work, and make it what it was intended to be, and is—the crowning beauty and sublimity of Odd Fellowship.



MARION CIDER MILL.



COAL BELT LINE ELECTRIC CAR.
The Big Muddy Mine in the Distance.



OPERA HOUSE AT ELECTRIC PARK.

The Rebekah Degree.

The Rebekah Degree is no longer a side degree, or an honorary degree, but is one of the degrees of the Order, separate and independent in its work, receiving its Charter from the State Grand Lodge. It is considered an auxiliary to the Order of Odd Fellows. It is under the jurisdiction of the State Grand Lodge, and its Constitution and By-Laws are approved by the Grand Lodge. The Rebekah Degree is very popular, not only in this State, but throughout the entire domain of Odd Fellowship.

There are seven thriving and prosperous Rebekah Lodges in the County, viz: Marion, Creal Springs, Carterville, Crab Orchard, Herrin, Stonefort and Johnston City, with a membership of over 400.

Taking for its compass the motto of the Order, Friendship, Love and Truth, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has carried joy and gladness to many a family in this County, besides it has distributed thousands of dollars to its beneficiaries in the way of sick and funeral benefits and charitable donations. It occupies a place in the front rank of the Great Republic of Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

Improved Order of Redmen.

WIGWAM OF
MODOC TRIBE, NO. 173, IMP.
O. R. M.

PAUL J. SMITH, Chief of Records,
Council Fire Lighted Thursday's
Sleep. Visitors Welcome.
Hunting Grounds of Marion, Ill."

The above letterhead of this Council of Redmen, composed of

men of all colors—and not a few women—is a better comment on the Order itself than we could write:

It claims to be the oldest purely American Secret Society in existence, and to have been founded before the Revolutionary War. Its motto is "Freedom, Friendship, Charity," and it claims to aid the afflicted, counsel the distressed; succor the feeble; watch the sick and bury the dead.

"Redmen administer no oath binding you to any political or religious creed. They bind neither your hands nor your feet; as you enter their wigwam, so you depart, a free man."

It now numbers in the United States 375,000 members, including

the woman's degree of Pocahontas of 60,000. The average membership for each tribe is said to be ninety, with an invested fund of \$1,200.

Total receipts for the past year for the whole Order, \$2,362,002.32; paid for relief of members, \$611,003.75; widows and orphans, \$9,329.15; burial of the dead, \$171,017.55.

The Local Tribe at Marion.

Modoc, No. 173, was organized in 1901, with 29 charter members, and has a present membership of 87. Its Officers are: B. F. Jeter, Sachem; Joseph Dixon, Senior Sagamore; J. H. Younkins, Junior Sagamore; William Schroeder, Prophet; Paul C. Smith, Chief of Records; John B. Fry, Keeper of Wampum.

The degree of Pocahontas was instituted September 24, 1904, with 39 charter members and a present membership of 58. It bears the euphonic name of Miona Council, No. 58, and its Officers are Mrs. Sarah Eveland, Pocahontas; Eva H. Holman, Winona; Geo. W. Brown, Powhattan; Mrs. Emma Brown, Prophetess; Miss Polly Johnson, Chief of Records; Miss Myrtle Brown, Keeper of Wampum.

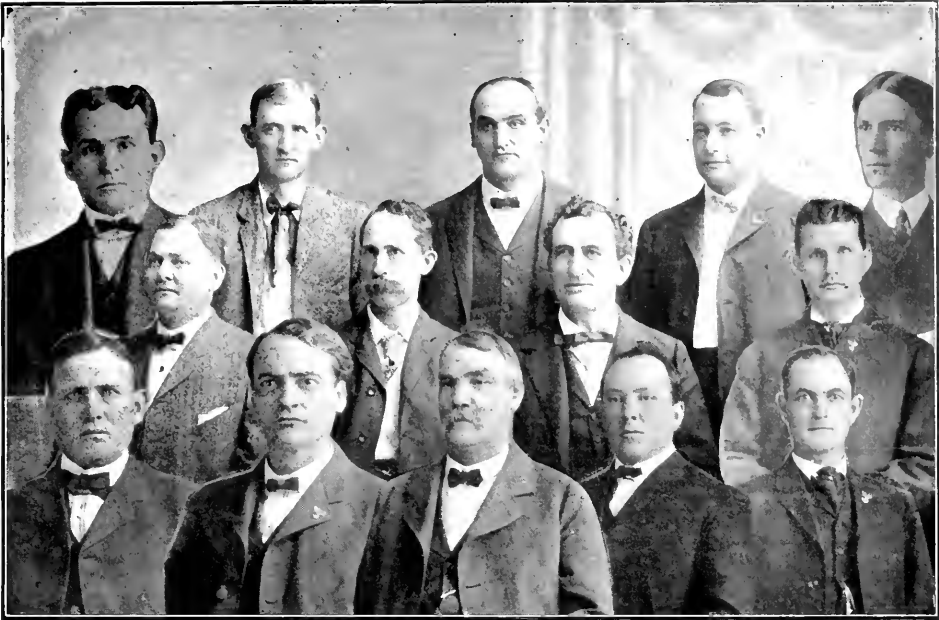
Ben Hur.

This is a late comer into the Insurance field, but a very vigorous and vociferous youngster, nevertheless. It was founded March 1, 1894, with its headquarters at Crawfordsville, Indiana. The year of its organization gave it 759 members and a surplus of \$2,653. November, 1, 1904—ten years later—it reported 73,320 members, total assets, \$601,356.79, and to have paid to deceased



STOCK BARN OF MR. JOAB GOODALL.

One span of his large prize mules in the foreground; 16 hands high, 6 years old; weighs 2600 pounds. Mr. Goodall stands by the door.



OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF ELKS, MARION, ILLINOIS.

From left to right. Top row—Charles W. Hay, R. H. Cunningham, Geo. C. Campbell, John Schneider, Jean Burkhart. Second row—Cline V. Cunningham, Wm. H. Warder, R. Trevor, Karl Wolf. Third row—John W. Spiller, O. J. Page, W. H. Bundy, Hogan Willeford, T. S. Morrison.

members \$2,970.523. The local branch was organized about five years ago, and now has a membership of between 75 and 100. J. L. Johnson is the local deputy, engaged in securing new members.

At the last election the following Officers were chosen: Chief, C. G. Wilson; Teacher, Mrs. Fred Hauer; Judge, E. F. Vancil; Guide, Robert Sparks; Captain, James Smith; Mother Hur, Mrs. E. F. Vancil; Tirzah, Katie Edwards; Scribe, Charles L. Campbell; Ben Hur, C. M. Rice; Keeper of Tribute, Frank Howe; Indoor Keeper, Frank Wyatt; Outdoor Keeper, Frank Ward; Master of Ceremonies, Chas. Campbell. Sr.

It has fitted up the old Dunaway Opera House in a substantial and attractive manner, with electric lights and fans, chairs, carpets and an elegant piano with the famous Angelus automatic attachment. It has also a good billiard room and table, and a large and well-appointed dining room for festive occasions. The hall has a seating capacity of from three to five hundred, with a broad central stairway of only one flight, opening directly on the street on the west side of the square. Convenience, safety and elegance mark all the conditions and arrangements, and it is not surprising that it is rapidly increasing in members, applications being received at every meeting.

Beginning with 31 members two years ago, it now numbers 117. Its first officers and the present incumbents are as follows:

Charter Officials—
Ex-Ruler—Wm. H. Bundy.
E. L. Kt.—W. H. Warden.
E. Loy Kt.—J. M. Young.
E. Lec. Kt.—O. H. Burnett.
Sec.—Geo. C. Campbell.
Treas.—H. Spieldock.
Esquire—T. L. Dowell.
Tiler—Sandy Miller.
Chaplain—O. J. Page.
I. G.—O. S. Schneider.

Trustees—Karl Wolf, M. Cantor, C. W. Schwerdt.
Present Officers—

Ex-Ruler—Wm. H. Warden.
E. L. Kt.—J. M. Young.
E. Loy, Kt.—Jean Burkhart.
E. Lec, Kt.—Chas. W. Hay.
Sec.—Geo. C. Campbell.
Treas.—H. Spieldock.
Esquire—C. V. Cunningham.
Tiler—John W. Spiller.
Chaplain—R. H. Cunningham.
I. G.—Sandy Miller.

Trustees—Karl Wolf, Hogan Willeford, R. Trevor.

Order of Eastern Star.

This flourishing, aristocratic addendum to the A. F. & A. M. in Marion at its last election of officers counted in, without an accusation of ballot-box stuffing, generally chargeable to political performances in that line, the following list of misses and matrons to look after the business and edibles for the ensuing year:

Worthy Matron—Mrs. A. Holland.
Worthy Patron—Joe Fozzard.
Associate Matron—Mrs. M. Kern.
Secretary—Miss Alice C. Stoflar.
Treasurer—Mrs. Parle Aikman.
Conductress—Mrs. P. A. Canfield.
Asst. Con.—Nettie Spieldock.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Marion Lodge No. 800.

This most numerous, popular and useful of the Fraternal Orders of the County, was organized August 1, 1902, with 31 charter members. As the rules of the Order require a population in the city of 5,000, before a charter can be issued, Marion Lodge stands alone in the lower portion of Southern Illinois, with the exception of Murphysboro, DuQuoin, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and Cairo.



THE NEW GOODALL BLOCK.

The Five Points of the Star:

Ada—Miss Kate Burkhart.
 Ruth—Mrs. Geo. C. Heyde.
 Esther—Mrs. Alice Davis.
 Martha—Mrs. Mollie Holland.
 Electa—Miss Ada Edwards.
 Farder—Mrs. Aggie Abney.
 Sentinel—C. T. Holland.
 Marshall—M. S. Samantha Smith.
 Chaplain—Mrs. Emma Fozard.

It was organized in
 and numbers

Modern Woodmen of America.

Marion Camp, No. 5337, at its last election of Officers, selected the following list to bear its honors the ensuing year: Consul, M. N. Sewan; Worthy Advisor, Milton Norman; Excellent Banker, Fred Kaeser; Clerk, J. M. Dodd; Escort, E. I. Knight; Watchman, Joe Barham; Sentry, D. N. Moore; Managers, Jesse Holland, V. A. Scurlock, F. A. Nance; Camp Physician, Dr. A. M. Edwards.

This Camp was organized in February, 1898, and now numbers nearly 100 members.

Marion Camp of Royal Neighbors

The latest roll of officers of this useful "Annex" to the Modern Woodmen is as follows:

Oracle—Mrs. F. A. Nance.
 Vice Oracle—May Worley.
 Past Oracle—Cora Blankenship.
 Marshall—Kate Barham.
 Chancellor—Mrs. Will Shroeder.
 Recorder—Effie Norman.
 Receiver—Dora Holland.
 Inner Sentinel—Martha Lane.
 Outer Sentinel—Laura Robinson.
 The camp was organized,
 and numbers

Paul J. Smith.

Paul J. Smith, Marion, Ill., was born August 20th, 1882, in West Vienna, Johnson County, Illinois. He comes from one of the most respectable families of that County. His father, M. S. Smith, was a native of Illinois, and was born in November, 1827. His ancestors were of English and Welsh descent. By occupation he was a tanner. Becoming tired of this, he began farming, which he continued until his death, Jan. 17, 1885. He was first married to Miss Mary Davis, to which union were born five children, of which three are living. They were separated by the death of the wife. In 1874 he was married to Miss Rebecca Ring, a native of Tennessee, who was born October 23rd, 1845.

To this union were born five children, of which four are still living.

Paul, the youngest of the family, spent his childhood as most children, playing, not realizing they were the happiest days of his life. His youth was spent in going to school as much as circumstances would permit. He was soon made to know the responsibility that rested upon him, as he was forced to forsake many pleasures and to lose time from school in order to assist in supporting the family.

As his father died when Paul was a mere child, he never knew the influence of a father, and was compelled to profit by his own experience, and soon learned that the trials in this life had to be met with much sacrifice and great patience. He would attend the common rural schools in winter months and farm in the summer, together with coal mining. In this way he acquired a common school education such as at that time was afforded by the rural schools. After this Mr. Smith gained a practical knowledge of coal mining in the New Burnside coal mines. Soon after he was 16 years of age he concluded to finish his education, and was admitted by examination to the Vienna High School, where he attended two terms but was compelled to return to the mines on account of his financial condition. His friends offered to place him in school where he could obtain an education in law, but he refused, saying if he ever had anything he wanted to earn it himself. He left the Vienna High School with the honors of a Junior.

In 1901 he was married to Miss Florence Reeves, a native of Illinois, born February 15, 1882, and to this union has been born one child, Melvin, who is two years old.

Having a desire to acquire a prac-



RESIDENCE OF HON. O. H. BURNETT, State Senator.



COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MARION, ILL.
Mrs. A. C. Reynolds, Proprietor.

tical mechanical knowledge, he procured a position as locomotive fireman with the Illinois Central railroad company, and later with the Frisco Company. In 1902 he returned to the mines and was employed by the Cartersville District Coal Company of Marion. Here he began to manifest an interest in organized labor, realizing that the working masses were compelled to unite in order to compete with combined capital. Being one of the horny-handed sons of toil, he decided that his efforts should, and of right ought to be dedicated to organized labor. In a short time after he began work at this mine he was elected vice president of Local Union No. 2216 U. M. W. of A. In December, 1903, he was elected president of this local union by acclamation. His first administration of this office was so successful that in June, 1904, he was re-elected president without opposition. In August, 1904, he was chosen delegate to Marion Trades Council, and in October of the same year, was elected vice president of that body, which office he conducted in a successful manner. In December, 1904, he was elected president of Trades Council without opposition. In January, 1905, Mr. Smith resigned his office to accept an office as Business Agent with that body, and in connection with this office he was commissioned by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor as District Organizer of Labor Unions for Marion and vicinity. He resides in the northwest part of this city, better known as German Town,

Williamson County Agricultural Society.

This Society was incorporated in 1856, with the following gentlemen as its first officers: Willis Allen, President; John H. White, secretary; James D. Pulley, treasurer. Its Directors were: John Goodall, J. H. Swindell, O. H. Pulley, R. M. Hundley and George Willard.

Prominent among the members of the Association were: M. C. Campbell, George W. Binkley and J. M. Cunningham, who all united in the purchase of ten acres of land from T. A. Aikman, to be used as a fair ground. It lay on the west side, just outside of the then corporate limits of the town, and cost \$5 per acre. The gentlemen whose names are given above fitted it up at their own expense, besides buying the land, and then made a present of it to the Society. Annual fairs were held on this place until after the beginning of the Civil War, when it was sold to R. M. Hundley. The Souvenir has in its possession a piece of common card board on which is written with ink "Admit N. West and family," signed J. H. White and numbered 71. It is stamped with the official seal of the Williamson County Court, and must have been issued as early as 1856, when its first officers were elected.

Another ticket of admission is also a membership ticket, and is dated 1871. The Society was then called the "Williamson County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair." It "admits the bearer and family," and is signed "A. N. Lodge, Secretary."

It is also countersigned by N. West on the back. A third ticket is headed "Williamson Annual Exhibition, September 30th and October 1st, 2nd and 3d, 1879." It admits F. S. West & Co., is "not transferable," and is signed by L. A. Goddard, Secretary. A fourth ticket is dated September 28, 29, 30 and October 1, 1880. It is headed "Membership Ticket Williamson County Agricultural Board, Twenty-fourth Annual Fair." It is issued to W. H. West and family, and is signed also by L. A. Goddard, Sec. A fifth and the last is a "Complimentary Pass," issued to Rev. J. F. Wilcox and Lady, to the Williamson County Fair, Marion, Ill., September 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1904," and is signed by W. J. Aikman, Pres., and W. H. Bundy, Sec. It is needless to remark that the Souvenir Book man used and enjoyed it to the utmost every day till the close, and took pictures innumerable of the very fine stock, crowds, the bands, the speakers; but Mrs. Wilcox was in Effingham, so the "Lady" could not participate. This sub rosa.

But this new site for the Fair was purchased of George C. Campbell about 1866. It comprised at that time 28 acres at the Eastern limits of the city, one mile from the public square, in a beautiful natural grove of oak. It has been greatly improved and enlarged till it now contains 52 acres in one body, ample buildings erected and a fine race track graded, which is said to be the best in Southern Illinois. The amphitheatre will seat 1000 persons. The whole is enclosed in a high and tight board fence.



MARION BASKET BALL.

From left to right. Top row—Dessie Mitchell, Margery Lee, Bernese Baker, Edna Welton, Floss Lee. Second row—Celia Askew, Lou Davis, Jestina Townsend. Third row—Lora Roach, Lydia Sanders.

At the first meeting of the Fair the membership fee was placed at \$1.00 and remained at that figure. In the year 1886, for which we have reliable report, the attendance after the first day was from 5,000 to 8,000. The receipts were \$3,100 and the expenses including premiums, \$2,000. The surplus was used to cancel an old debt against the Society, leaving at that time less than \$100 to be paid. The officers that year were C. H. Dennison, President; Wm. F. Westbrook, vice president; W. H. Eubanks, secretary; C. M. Kern, treasurer, and the directors were O. S. Tippy, Shanno Holland, John H. Sander, Thomas. X. Cripps and Dr. Theo. Hulson.

As shown by the reports which follow, the progress of the Society has been rapid and steady making the present the most successful year of its history. Its present Secretary, Hon. W. H. Bundy, was first elected to that office in 1888, having previously served as Director. And with the exception of the year 1899, when Geo. H. Goodall consented to take it, Mr. Bundy has served continuously until the present time.

According to the Secretary's official report for 1903, the Financial Statement for that year is as follows:

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT FOR 1903.	
Amount in Treasury last report.....	\$1,889 55
Gate and entrance fees for 1903.....	3,892 15
Booth rents and permits.....	849 55
State appropriation.....	200 00
Other sources.....	51 50
	<hr/>
	\$6,382 75
Premiums paid.....	\$2,111 25
Real estate buildings and imps.....	1,512 88
Current expenses.....	683 40
Amount in Treasury.....	<hr/>
	\$245 22
	<hr/>
	\$6,382 75

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT FOR 1904.	
Amount in Treasury at last report.....	\$2,243 22
Gate and entrance fees for 1904.....	3,592 35
Booth rents and permits.....	951 31
Other sources.....	<hr/>
	418 08
	<hr/>
	\$7,234 96
Premiums paid.....	\$2,205 87
Real estate bldgs. and imps.....	1,134 55
Current expenses.....	962 09
Remaining in Treasury.....	<hr/>
	\$3,087 45
	<hr/>
	\$7,234 96
Present cash value of real estate and imps.....	<hr/>
	\$25,000 00

The following is a list of its officers for the years 1903-5:

W. J. Aikman, president; Dr. Theodore Hudson, vice president; Charles M. Kern, treasurer; W. H.

Bundy, secretary; directors, O. S. Tippy, H. N. Boles, James A. Goodall, John W. Gray, Harrison White.

Elected for 1905:

Joab Goodall, president; Shanno Holland, vice president; Geo. H. Goodall, treasurer; Geo. C. Campbell, secretary; directors, Mann Bulliner, Carterville; Chas. A. Gent, Marion; Jas. Gent, Marion; William Dunston, Marion; Willis Harris, Creal Springs.

Marion Processed Brick Company.

This excellent and very promising enterprise was first set upon its feet in May, 1903. It was organized by Chas. A. Gent, J. C. Mitchell and S. R. Fuller, commissioners, with \$25,000 capital stock. The original stockholders were, besides the above named gentlemen, Adele Holland, W. H. Warder, E. N. Rice, L. C. Campbell, A. L. Cline, John H. Duncan and M. L. Baker. Its present officers are A. L. Cline, president; J. C. Mitchell, vice president; L. C. Campbell, secretary and treasurer; J. R. Lamport, superintendent of works. The



VIEW IN FAIR GROUND, FAIR SEPT. 13-17, 1904.
County Race Track in the Distance.

plant consists of 40 acres of the very best of brick clay land, lying level at the northwest crossing of the Coal Belt and the Illinois Central railroads, and has a switch track to both. They run four down draft kilns, having a capacity of 75,000 bricks each. They use the Quincy Improved Clay Gatherer, which gathers enough clay at one time for 300 bricks; and the Boyd Four-Mould Pressed Brick Machine, having a capacity of 20,000 bricks each day of ten hours. They began construction work in June, 1903, and were pressing brick in the following September.

They give employment on an average of 20 men daily. Their output is largely disposed of at home, but they find a market for their surplus in the near-by towns of Cartersville, Herrin, Johnson City and the outlying towns along the railroads.

Marion Pressed Brick Works, Griggs Brothers, Proprietors.

This extensive plant, owned and run for six years by Benj. B. Griggs, changed hands July 1st, 1904, the brothers buying out the father's interest. It is located on East College St., near the Fair Grounds, and is the most extensive plant in the county. They have an inexhaustible bed of fine clay and a capacity of 20,000 bricks a day. They have an invested capital of about \$10,000, and in the busy season employ on an average 20 men and three teams.

They have two kilns with a capacity of 200,000 brick each, seven drying sheds, holding 200,000 and run a 60-horse power engine. They manufacture the red pressed brick, for which they use the Freese machine, and also make cement and sand blocks and mouldings for facings and trimmings, for which they use the Horton-repress machine.

Their output is mostly disposed of at and near home, although they ship to Herrin, Cartersville, Goreville, Creal Springs, Johnson City, West Frankfort, Benton and DeSoto. They are now filling an order for 300,000 bricks for Herrin. They have made and sold more than 2,000,000 brick the year past, and the output and demand is on the increase.

Marion Steam Marble Works Incorporated.

This prominent industry was inaugurated in September, 1903, several minor establishments being absorbed and a corporation formed with \$10,000 capital. They began work in 1904 and already have under contract and in preparation about \$5,000 worth of work to be delivered this spring. They employ about five hands steadily.

The well-known Attorney and Master in Chancery, W. O. Potter, by a late purchase of the stock held by Chas. A. Gent, became sole owner and manager of the plant, and with his usual business energy and skill

will make it in a very short time a very flourishing industry.

The location is near the crossing of the Illinois Central and C. & E. I. railroads, with shipping facilities at both. Their principal building is of wood, 75x40 feet, which contains the offices, the cutting and polishing room, and a full equipment of machinery and tools, consisting of engine and boilers, air compressor, air pump and a complete outfit of pneumatic tools.

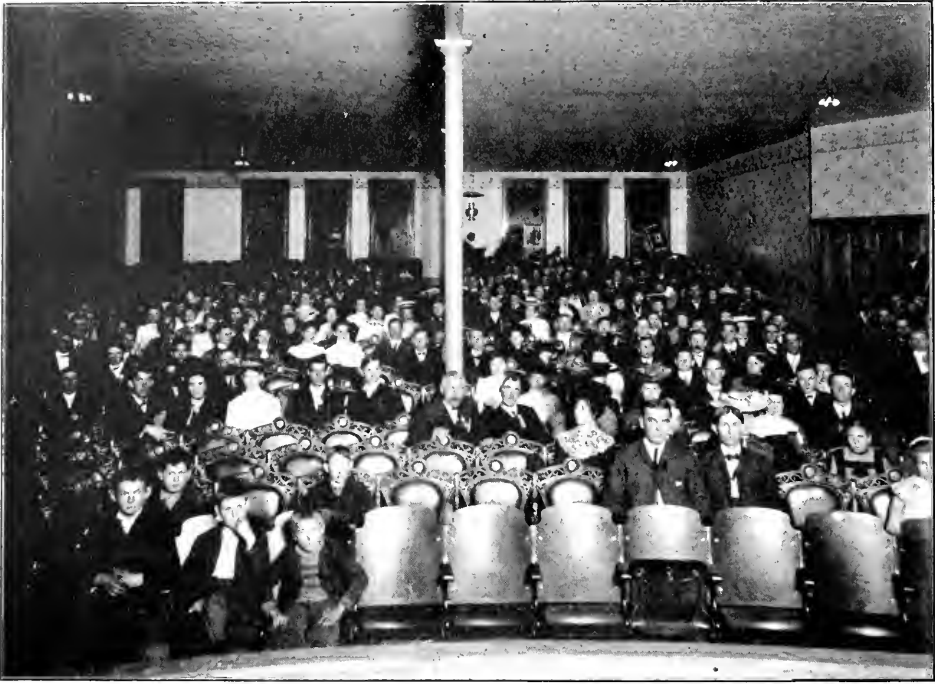
Another building, 25x40, is devoted to storage and the cutting and dressing of lime-stone bases, which are obtained from the Romona Oolitic Stone Company of Indianapolis, Indiana. They execute all kinds of granite and marble work and keep six salesmen employed.

Electric Light and Power Co.

A. E. Harper, of Chicago, President; H. C. Shaw, Marion, Manager; W. E. Fish, Marion, Supt. of Construction and of Mechanical and Electrical Department.

This enterprising company is just now installing an entirely new plant at Marion, which will have sufficient power to supply all demands. As soon as the new building is completed, the old machinery will be moved into the old-part and used as necessity may require.

The new plant consists of one 150-horse power Hamilton-Corless engine, capable of furnishing 110 kilowatts, alternating current equal to



Flash-light of the audience room of the Opera House at Marion, Illinois., on the evening of Friday, November 25, 1904, on the occasion of the delivery by Dr. John W. Cook, President of the State Normal School at DeKalb, Ill., of his lecture on "The New Profession," before the Thirteenth Annual Union Teachers Meeting of teachers from the counties of Pope, Saline, Johnson and Williamson counties, Illinois.

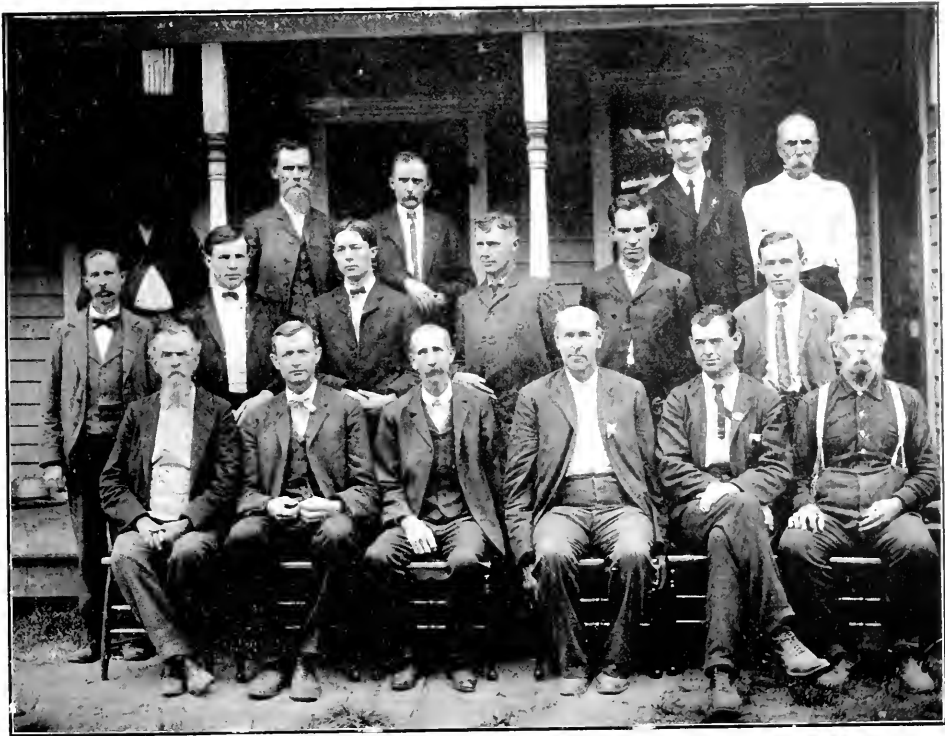
Officers—Prof. J. W. Turner, of Marion; Secretary, Carrie Reeves, New Burnside; Executive Committee—M. Lillian Baker, County Supt. Pope Co.; Lewis E. York, County Supt. Saline Co.; W. M. Grissom, County Supt. Johnson Co.; R. O. Clarida, County Supt. Williamson Co.

The following list comprised but a portion of the teachers present:

Finis A. Wilson, Eldorado; Martha C. Koher, Marion; W. W. Adams, Marion; M. C. Cowan, Carterville; John R. Pulley, Marion; Alice Fleming, Herrin; Grace Goddard, Marion; Thomas Thornton, Goreville; Blanch Parks, Goreville; Prof. W. L. Ozment, Carterville; Lizzie Casper, Buncombe; Ethel Scaggs, Marion; Alice Scaggs, Marion; P. H. Scaggs, Marion; Emma Brunt, Eldorado; Lyman E. Davis, Crab Orchard; Emma Eyman, Benton; Charles Shertz, Marion; W. C. Peterson, Manti, Utah; John M. Grimes, Marion; Lena Whitacre, Carterville; Wesley Edmondson, New Burnside; A. M. Clement, Bryan, Idaho; Edith Channup, Marion; Anna G. Edmondson, New Burnside; Frank L. Veach, Goreville; Robert Simpson, Ozark;

Ora Scaggs, Marion; Lucile Scaggs, Marion; Lulu Whitacre, Carterville; Carrie Gallemore, Wolf Creek; Carrie Hailey, Ozark; Prof. J. W. McKinney, Johnson City; Charles Peterson, Buncombe; Bettie Channup, Carterville; Paul Phelps, Cypress; T. R. Kelley, Marion; H. T. McKinney, Herrin; Myrtle Rikard, Marion; Roy L. Black, Carterville; E. W. Edmondson, New Burnside; C. L. Coleman, Oakville; Mrs. P. J. Smith, Marion; C. A. Sanders, Zeigler; J. L. D. Hartwell, Marion; J. E. Chism, Goreville; Thomas Burns, Goreville; Oscar W. Whitacre, Carbondale; Maud E. Roberts, Marion; O. D. Edwards, Harrisburg; J. V. Fowler, Marion; W. C. Fly, Carbondale; Lizzie Lasley, Rago; Maud Gatlin, Vienna; Brantley Kirley, Simpson; J. T. Coleman, Carterville, Route No. 2; A. W. Kelley, Canaville; Ada Alwood, Creal Springs; Mina Hutchinson, Creal Springs; Ira Cox, Goreville; A. G. Veach, Goreville; J. S. Arnold, Crab Orchard; Alonzo Thurston, Marion; C. A. Pulley, Marion; Carl Matthews, Crab Orchard; W. R. Matthews, Crab Orchard; W. Rolla Cremeons, Herrin; John Gillispie, Creal Springs; N. L. Atwood,

Creal Springs; Marion; Ella D. Fouch, Crainville; Prof. E. G. Lentz, Creal Springs; Otto Treece, Goreville; Sylvia Henson, Johnson City; Dilas Kerley, Flatwoods; Prof. C. C. Denney, Marion; E. J. Singleton, Blairsville; Vinnie Shackelford, Canaville; Daisy Murrie, Vienna; Cynthia Tramel, Marion; J. W. Womack, Stonefort; Mr. Leonard Marberry, Reevesville; Mary M. Mitchell, Harrisburg; Bettie B. Gaskins, Harrisburg; Prof. G. D. Ferrill, Herrin; Alpha Cox, Marion; Charles Comer, Creal Springs Route No. 2; Ike Gifford, Creal Springs; Ada McCall, Vienna; Esther Burnett, Crab Orchard; Ed M. Heaton, Carterville; Elmer Finley, Carbondale; A. Gasaway, Herrin; Maggie Mills, Bloomfield; Ella Reid, Marion; Nellie Reid, Marion; Gussie Morray, Bloomfield; Prof. J. W. Asbury, Marion; Prof. W. A. Cook, Marion; A. L. Whittenburg, Johnson City; Harry Taylor, Harrisburg; J. C. Reubelt, Vienna; May Hawkins, Golconda; Clarence Bonnell, Harrisburg; Mattie Stocks, Herrin; Ethel Halleck, Harrisburg; Erta Jayner, Harrisburg; Lulu Whittenburg, Johnson City; D. L. Martin, Johnson City.



SOME COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR FRIENDS AT MARION, ILLINOIS.

Top row—H. U. Shackelford, Mr. Hilbreth, W. A. Jacobs, W. F. Tidwell, Cass Pully. Second row—J. M. Dodd, A. G. Davis, Leonard A. Culp, F. L. Shrave, C. L. Miller, Chas. R. Otey. Last row—Dr. J. F. Tidwell, R. O. Clarida, L. B. Pulley, H. S. Harris, Rufus Neeley, Thos. Davis.

2000 16-candle power lamps. The old engine is of 100-horse power, ideal high speed, of 75 K. W. power, equal to 1500, 16-candle power lamps. They are using three boilers now and are adding two more to the new plant. They have between fifteen and twenty miles of wire strung and are using 50 arc lamps of 1200-candle power each for street lighting, and 2500 incandescent lamps. The actual power required to furnish light for the city is at present 120 K. W.

Welborn Store Co., of New Denison, Illinois.

This enterprising and successful company was organized in 1900, with the following partners: W. R., E. L. and C. W. Welborn, brothers. They handle a general stock of merchandise, which is always well assorted, ample for the trade and up-to-date in style and quality. It controls a capital of \$20,000, and has a branch at Attila, in the eastern part of the County.

Coal Belt Bottling Company, Incorporated.

Morrison & Willeford, Props.

This fine factory was erected by Nall and Williams, Carpenters, Contractors and Builders, and the company was incorporated in 1904. It is of brick with dressed stone trimmings, one story, 35x79, with a 16-foot drive-way on one side and 24-foot on the other. It was finished June 1st, and cost \$3,500.

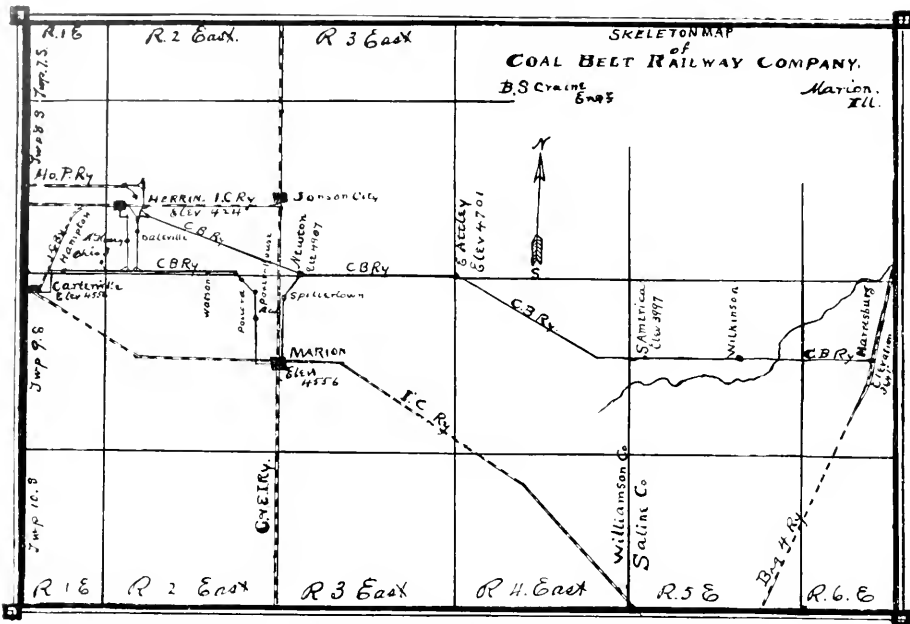
Stotlar, Herrin Lumber Company Incorporated.

This company has a very large and flourishing establishment at Herrin for its main business, with important branches at Marion, Johnson City and DeSoto. It is successor to the W. N. Stotlar Lumber Co., the Paul Herrin Lumber Co. and the Johnson City Lumber Co., and was incorporated May 1, 1901, with \$20,000 cash capital. It handles everything used in building a frame house from turret to foundation. Its lumber is principally Yellow Pine and

Cypress. It does an immense volume of business under the active management of its officers and branch managers. In 1901 they sent to their main house at Herrin at one shipment no less than 21 cars of lumber, followed the day after by two more belated ones, giving them the nice little job of unloading 23 cars from the track at one time. This is the largest single shipment of lumber ever made into the County.

Of course, this rate is not kept up, but the tremendous development of the mining industry throughout the district has given all branches of business a rapid and permanent growth, and structures of all kinds are springing up everywhere. New towns are being started and the old ones improved as by the hand of the magician, and the building trades are flourishing. This has given all dealers in material a tremendous rush of business which bids fair to continue for many years, or until new mines cease to be opened.

The coal in the district is not only the best in the United States, but is in such vast quantity as to be practically inexhaustible.



MAP SHOWING LINE OF COAL BELT RAILWAY COMPANY: ACTUAL AND PROPOSED.

The present officers of the corporation are W. N. Stotlar, president; Thomas Stotlar, vice president; E. M. Stotlar, secretary; Harry Stotlar, treasurer. The directors are Fred Stotlar, Paul Herrin and C. C. Stotlar.

The branch managers are Fred Stotlar, Herrin; E. M. Stotlar, Marion; C. C. Stotlar, Johnson City; Henry Stotlar, DeSoto. They give constant employment to an average of 10 men besides the active force of the officers and yard masters in the four branches.

The Transfer Business.

The transfer business of Marion consists mainly in the loading and unloading of cars from the two railroads entering the city of the various commodities handled here, such as store goods of all sorts, marble, brick, stone, lime, sand and lumber. Coal is loaded for shipment at the mines and for local use is largely brought in by farmers from near-by coal banks. There are no long hauls to furnish steady employment to teams, as the various roads reach all parts of the county, and only short hauls and town and city transfer business can be obtained. The city furnishes some work in grading its streets and graveling them with broken stone.

The four wholesale houses here run their own teams, as do also the

three lumber dealers, and the two flouring mills.

So, in addition to several drays and a swarm of delivery wagons, the transfer business is in the hands of three firms: Lane & Brother, T. C. Whitlock and W. H. Travelstead. Statistics of their work cannot be obtained, but all keep busy.

H. E. Lane and Brother, Transfer and feed Co.

This prosperous business started in a small way in August, 1902. The proprietors had but one horse and an old farm wagon, and very little money, but they had lots of energy and ambition, and a determination to succeed. Besides, they had good sense and good morals. There was no one at Marion who made the transfer of goods and merchandise a business, so the opening was a fine one and they saw their chance and were quick to seize it. Besides the transfer of goods to and from the railroad depot, they do a general teaming business, handling large quantities of all sorts of building material, such as brick, lime and sand, lumber and stone. They also keep a full supply of hay and feed, both for their own teams and for sale.

They now own and run four good teams and wagons, and have built a large barn and stables for their teams and supplies, capable of stabling twenty horses. When fully

employed they keep from eight to ten men.

Henry Edward Lane and John J. Lane,

Brothers and Proprietors of Transfer and Feed Company.

These gentlemen have always been partners in everything they did since they were old enough to work. Their father, Andrew Jackson Lane, died in 1899 and left the wife a widow with two boys, Henry 23, and John 21, who together went into coal mining as soon as they reached manhood. They were poor and had only the benefits of a common school education, although Henry had a short term at Crab Orchard Academy, and digging coal seemed the best prospect for a living they knew of. Henry married April 5, 1900, Miss Elnora Henson. They had one child which died in infancy, and November 6, 1902, the wife sickened and died also. The death of their father and Henry's wife and child all within three years kept the family poorer still, and was a great setback in the way of business. But they had started the teaming business the August preceding the death of Mrs. Lane in November, and their misfortune only spurred them to greater effort.

Henry was born at Bainbridge

April 4, 1876, and John, February 19, 1879. They both belong to the Woodmen and Henry is a member of the M. E. church. In politics both are republicans. Henry at one time spent five years in handling musical instruments and books. That was before the death of the elder Lane, and before his marriage.

The Goddard Grocer Co., St. Louis, Mo., Marion Branch.

Established September 11, 1903, J. A. Burkett, Manager. This new departure is doing a thriving business, not only catering to the needs of Marion grocers, but shipping on all the railway lines passing through Marion. They keep two men employed in the house and two on the road.

Williamson County Contractors Association.

This association of contractors and builders was incorporated in 1903. Its charter members are:

J. W. Chapman, general contractor, president; George Fuller, brick contractor, secretary; Robert Sparks, treasurer; R. C. Noll, of Noll & Williams, General Contractors, Frank Bock, painter, Albert Sumner, plasterer; Burt Bobbit, Oscar M. Williams, of Noll & Williams, Otis Williams and A. L. Pulley, directors.

Their office is in the old Hyde Building, on North Market St.

Marion Fruit and Produce Business.

The Fruit and Produce business of Marion supports two flourishing wholesale houses, both of recent establishment. The Marion Fruit and Produce Company opened business in the spring of 1904, with Brice Holland as head of the house and his two sons, W. P. Holland and T. A. Holland, junior partners. Their first year's business reached a total of \$30,000. They deal in all kinds of foreign and domestic fruits and produce, shipping a car load of bananas about every ten days. When we remember that a car load contains about 400 bunches of fruit and weighs 20,000 pounds, we get a good idea of the amount of this excellent fruit consumed in the area supplied from this point. They handle only the finest of this fruit and ship exclusively from Port Le Mon, Central America, via New Orleans.

The Southern Illinois Fruit Co., located also at Marion, is another wholesale fruit and produce company, and also opened up in their

line last year. The volume of their business is not inferior to that of their competitors.

Since writing the above these companies have consolidated and incorporated under the last title.

Eggs and Poultry in Marion.

This branch of industry is owned and controlled by Armour & Co., the great Chicago packers. Mr. E. E. Kimmel, the manager, has been connected with it for the past six years. The poultry house was originally a tobacco barn, built by Goodall & Campbell, but upon the decline of that industry was sold to Jean & Son, the original promoters of the poultry business in this market. Later the firm changed to Jean & Re'fearn, then to McArthur & Son, and then a company was formed to facilitate the rapid growth of the business, under the title of the Jean, Hurst, Redfearn Produce Co. This was absorbed by W. B. Hurst & Co., and then the last transfer, that to the present management, took place.

The business has always been very profitable, and at present represents an outlay of about \$75,000 annually. They ship mostly to the markets of the East, sending to Chicago only for cold storage.

Insurance.

The business of fire insurance in Marion is mostly done by the oldest insurance man in this part of Illinois, T. J. Binkley, who has been writing insurance for 24 years. He is devoted exclusively to that line of business, is expert, well known and highly esteemed. He has been a long time in the field, represents only the very best companies, and in consequence, gets the bulk of the business. He, now for some years, is not compelled to do any soliciting, but when Williamson County wants any insurance, they know where to get the best, and generally go to "Jeff Binkley."

The following gentlemen comprise the Marion Board of Underwriters, and are all well-known and solid business men:

T. J. Binkley, representing the National of Hartford, Conn., the Commercial Union of London, Eng., American Central of St. Louis, New York Underwriters and the Phoenix of Brooklyn, N. J.; L. C. Campbell, representing the Glens Falls, Springfield Fire and Marine, Westchester, N. J.; Ed. M. Spiller, representing the Germania; R. P. Fowler, the Connecticut, Hartford and Northern; Dennison & Son, the Philadelphia Underwriters, Liverpool,

London and Globe; Traders Insurance Co. of Chicago; J. P. Lewis, the Queen; Abney & Bentley, the Caledonian; T. J. Youngblood, Michigan Fire and Marine; Rice and Throgmorton, North British and Mercantile; Fireman's Fund; Home, of New Jersey; Etua; Citizens, of Missouri; Fire Association; Insurance Co. of North America; Norwich Union; Providence, of Washington; German American.

The Life Insurance in this section is principally in the hands of the various Orders and benefit associations, the Old Line Stock Companies having very little to do with it. The Prudential, however, and the Bankers' Association of Des Moines, Ia., and the Metropolitan are all doing a satisfactory business. The local officers of the Prudential are: W. H. Hendrick, Ass't. Supt.; Isaac N. Cox and A. Z. Elam, agents, Marion; F. W. Burdick, Herrin; J. W. Woodburn, Cartersville; Edward L. Bayless, Johnson City; S. C. McClintoc, West Frankfort. The Metropolitan is represented by Mr. A. L. Chury, who seems to be very active and successful in his canvass.

Some Postoffice History.

This office is now rated 3rd Class, but its annual income having reached \$8,000, it will next July be advanced to 2nd Class. Besides the six daily trips over the rural routes, the office receives and discharges ten daily mails. The following table gives the hours received, the direction and the railroad over which sent, of each mail:

5:30 a. m., north over Ill. Cen.
6:50 a. m., north over C. & E. I.
10:28 a. m., south over Ill. Cen.
12:40 a. m., south over Ill. Cen.
3:40 p. m., north over Ill. Cen.
7:50 p. m., north over Ill. Cen.
10:25 p. m., south over Ill. Cen.
8:00 a. m., south over Ill. Cen.
3:00 a. m., west over Coal Belt.
5:00 a. m., west over Coal Belt.

The total amount of daily mail is about 100 pounds, requiring the labor of three clerks besides Mr. Jones, the postmaster, to handle it. Mr. S. S. Miller is assistant postmaster, having charge of all money order business. E. T. Howell and T. F. Jones, son of the postmaster, are the general delivery clerks.

The Postoffice Department allows but \$580 towards the expense of running the office, besides \$60.00 for lights and fuel, and \$25 a month for rent. The salary of Mr. Jones is \$1900. He had to fit up the office himself at an expense of about \$600. He pays \$12.50 additional every month for rent and the salaries of his office force. The office has 498

boxes, rented at from 20 to 40 cents per quarter each. There are six rural routes out of Marion, each carrier getting a salary of \$60 a month and providing his own teams and wagon. Adding together all the items of expense, we find that account with the government for this office stands as follows:

Present receipts of office	.....\$8,300
Salary of Postmaster	..... 1,900
Assistants	..... 580
Lights and Fuel	..... 60
Office rent	..... 300

Total\$7,160
Balance for Government..... \$1,140
From which it appears that the post office at Marion is now self-sustaining and gives the Department a surplus of \$1,140.

Rural Routes.

The six routes are as follows:

No.	Direction	Carrier.
1.	Northeast of Marion	A. D. Davis
2.	East and North	Frank Peebles
3.	Southeast	C. C. Davis
4.	South	William Erwin
5.	Southwest	William Collins
6.	Northwest	J. M. Peterson

H. C. Jones, Postmaster.

Born November 3, 1853, near Creal Springs, Williamson County, Illinois. He secured such education as farmer boys generally get in the district school, and followed the plow until 25 years old. His father, John S. Jones, is now living with his children, at the age of 76. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah F. Jones, died in 1891, aged 60.

In 1882 he moved into Creal Springs and in 1888 was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, serving one term. In 1892 he came to Marion and was elected Circuit Clerk and re-elected in 1900, serving two full terms of eight years.

On the 10th of December, 1900, he received his first appointment as postmaster, and after one term of four years received a second appointment, without opposition, on the 13th of last December.

His marriage took place while he was living on the farm, February 13, 1871. His wife was Miss Mary J. Bower, daughter of Wm. J. Bower, a farmer near Crab Orchard. To this union four children have been born: Sarah, wife of N. W. Martin, Marion; Amanda, wife of H. W. Lane, Marion; Madeline, living with her parents, and Thomas F. Jones, employed in the postoffice. The family are members of the First Baptist Church, and he belongs to Williamson Lodge, No. 392, I. O. O. F.

Financial Interests

Marion is well equipped with banks and bankers. She has three of the best banks in Southern Illinois. The officers of these banking institutions are among the most conservative business men of the community, and their standing in the community is an added strength to the integrity of their respective centers of finance.

First National Bank.

The First National Bank of Marion was organized in January, 1891, with a capital of \$50,000, in succession to the Exchange Bank, which for a number of years prior thereto had been conducted under practically the same management as the present institution. It is one of the strongest financial institutions in this end of the state, and under conservative, yet liberal management, extends every permissible accommodation to customers. Its officers and directors are among the most substantial of our business men and citizens, and in their personalities alone afford every guarantee to depositors, known to banking.

We append the last report of the condition of the Bank, taken May 29, 1905:

RESOURCES.	
Time Loans	.....\$219,742 15
Demand Loans	..... 38,449 67
United States Bonds	..... 12,500 00
Due from the U. S. Treasurer	..... 625 10
Stocks, Bonds, County and School	..... 13,317 85
Orders	..... 2,075 00
Furniture and Fixtures	..... 953 78
Real Estate	..... 121,438 88
Cash in bank and Sight Exchange	..... 409,102 33
Total	.....\$409,102 33
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	.....\$ 50,000 00
Undivided Profits	..... 29,677 86
Circulation	..... 12,500 00
Deposits	..... 376,624 47
Total	.....\$409,102 33

It has always been the policy of this bank to aid in every legitimate way and assist in the development of the commercial and financial interests of Marion and Williamson county. To that end we ask your co-operation, and trust it may be your pleasure to place all or a part of your account with us.

SHANNON HOLLAND.

Mr. Shannon Holland, president of the First National Bank since 1894, was born near Morgantown, West Virginia, February 2, 1864, and came with his parents to Marion at the age of 15 years. His father engaged in brick making and was assisted by the son, who later entered the livery and stock business on his own account and was successful. Still later he established the dry goods and millinery establishment

yet conducted in his name, on an extensive scale, in the Holland block on the south side of our public square. He is owner of this building, erected in 1894-5. It is 50x75 feet in dimensions, 2 stories and basement, iron front, modernly built and one of the finest structures in Marion. The upper portion, devoted to residence purposes, is Mr. Holland's handsomely appointed home.

Though shunning publicity, Mr. Holland has been city treasurer, served as alderman and during 1891-2 as Mayor, in each of which positions he acquitted himself with advantage to the public. He married in 1872 Annie Cox, daughter of George Cox, himself a Virginian. She was born and reared in Williamson county. They have no children.

J. C. MITCHELL.

This reference would be inadequate did it not contain some mention of Mr. J. C. Mitchell, since 1891 the capable and conscientious cashier of the above institution. He was born in Williamson county in 1852, attended the public schools and at the early age of 16 years engaged in the drug business, in which he continued with success until his election as county clerk in 1886. He was re-elected in 1890, serving until 1891, from 1891 occupying the dual position of county clerk and cashier of the First National Bank. When Mr. Mitchell assumed the duties of his office as county clerk Williamson county had an indebtedness of \$30,000 and county orders were selling at 40 cents on the dollar of their face value. When he left that office this debt had been cancelled and county warrants were selling at par, a result largely due to the efficiency and financial skill displayed by him in management of county affairs. He has since won added recognition in financial circles, and is known throughout the state as a factor in the development of Williamson county interests. He married in 1872 Lily White, daughter of Col. John White and sister of A. F. White. Her life was spent in doing good. She died in 1901, leaving seven children, John, Rose, Verna, James, Frank, Dessie and Everett, who give promise of inheriting her gentle virtues, with their father's sterling traits of character.

LLOYD C. CAMPBELL.

Lloyd C. Campbell, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Marion is the son of J. M. Campbell, the grocer, and Mollie Campbell, nee Eubanks. The father dates back to the old Blue-Grass state from which he came to Marion when a boy and married her who was Mollie Eu-

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OFFICIALS.



ROLLA HOLLAND,
Director.



L. C. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Cashier.



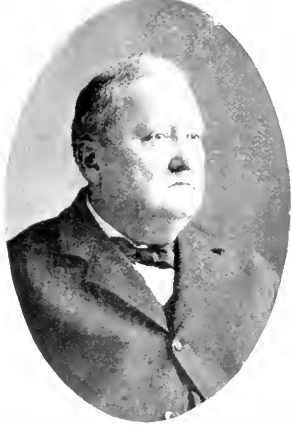
A. M. TOWNSEND,
Director.



J. C. MITCHELL,
Cashier.



SHANNON HOLLAND,
President.



J. B. BAINBRIDGE,
Vice President.



THOS. STOTLAR,
Director.



JOAB GOODALL,
Director.



T. J. BINKLEY,
Director.

banks. L. C. Campbell is the first child of three in the order of their ages, and was first introduced to the public eye (and ear) October 16, 1874, in Marion. His early education and training were the best possible, being such as Marion affords to all of its school boys. He is a graduate of the High School class of '92 from which he entered the general merchandise store of Burkhart & Binkley, where he sold goods for two months. He then entered the First National Bank as bookkeeper in September, 1892, where he acquitted himself so well that after three years he was elected assistant cashier, which position he still holds. On July 12th, 1897, he took a "help-mate" in the person of Miss Nettie House, the daughter of C. H. House, now and for some years in the employ of Burkhart & Binkley.

Mr. Campbell is an active worker in the Christian field, is a member of the M. E. church and Superintendent of its Sunday School. He rightly regards the religion of Christ as the most potent influence for good in the world and sees no reason to discard or even neglect the best and most efficient instrument for one of less power for usefulness. Having a good, sharp steel sword, he has no desire to exchange it for a wooden one. Hence, his labors and all his influence in all reformatory work or for the benefit or upbuilding of his fellowmen are and must be distinctively Christian, and that simply because he, being a Christian, desires that what little good he can do in the world shall be for the honor of the Christian name and principles and to none other whatever. Let others use a wooden sword if they have none better, but he has the "Sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God."

Mr. Campbell is republican in politics, but not an active politician.

In July, 1903, he was elected the Secretary and Treasurer of the Marion Pressed Brick Company and as such looks after the interests of their extensive plant at the crossing of the Illinois Central and Coal Belt Railways.

ALBERT M. TOWNSEND.

Albert M. Townsend was born August 26, 1851, in Carroll county, Tennessee. He was from staunch Union stock who dared and suffered much at the hands of guerrillas, during the dark days of the war. His mother died at the beginning of the war, his father was killed by guerrillas during the war, one brother was cruelly murdered by them when he crept from his hiding place in the brush in order to get food to sustain life, while another, a

mere boy, was hung by them, but on relenting they cut him down before life was extinct and thus he was spared. He died April 15, 1903. By these untoward events, the subject of this sketch was left an orphan at the age of ten and the only one left on the farm to support the family of smaller children and look after the crops and their few beasts. Under the circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that his schooling in Tennessee was very light. However, after he came to Williamson county, when past twenty-one years old, he secured three terms of schooling by working out nights and mornings and by the day in summer, in order to pay his board. He spent four years in Williamson county, and then moved to Senatobia, Miss., where he followed the trade of a carpenter and builder until 1892 when he returned with his wife and children to Williamson county. While in Mississippi, he married Miss Virginia Adman, a Tennessee lady, by whom he has had five children, three of whom are still living. He is a republican in politics, and was elected Justice of the Peace on that ticket in 1886, but finding it was a hindrance to his business, he resigned. In 1890 he was elected county treasurer and in 1892 moved to Marion, where he has since resided. In 1884 he first became a member of the Primitive Baptist church, where his membership still stands and of which he is at present clerk. He belongs to the directorate of the First National Bank and is a member in good standing of the Blue Lodge of the A. F. and A. M. In April 15, 1903, he formed a partnership with Thomas A. Cox in the implement business under the firm name of Cox & Townsend. They handle all kinds of farm implements wagons, buggies, etc.

ROLLA HOLLAND.

Rolla Holland, farmer and stockman, was born in Monongahela county, West Virginia, December 1, 1851. In 1861 he came to Illinois with his parents and grew up on a farm. November 29, 1879, he was married to Mary Roberts by whom he has four children.

He is a director of the First National Bank of Marion.

THOMAS J. BINKLEY.

Insurance and Director of Marion State and Savings Bank.

In common with so large a proportion of the leading citizens of southern Illinois, the subject of this sketch is a native of Tennessee, but

mostly reared and educated in this county, where his active life has been spent. He was born January 12, 1850, in Cheatham county, on the Cumberland mountains about twenty miles from Nashville. His father, A. N. Binkley, was one of those sinewy sons of energy out of whose sterling qualities of head and heart has come a very large share of the brawn and brain of this country. He lived and toiled and died on his native mountains in Tennessee. He was born in 1812 and died in 1878. His only brother was George Washington Binkley, who settled at a very early day four miles north of Marion when the country was practically a wilderness and became one of the leading actors in the affairs of this part of Illinois for many years. He served in the state legislature at Springfield and was equally successful and popular as a man, in politics, or in business. His wife was even more remarkable than himself and reared no less than twelve adopted children, besides two of her own. Thomas came to Marion in 1867 and settled on the old Binkley place. When about fourteen years old, he with his father and family listened to the roar of cannon at the battle of Fort Donal'son only forty miles away. His education was that of the common school sort with a term or two at the academy in his Tennessee home before moving west. For thirteen years he followed farming, but in 1882 went into the insurance business and for twenty years has been the leading man in that line in Southern Illinois. Following the usual custom at first, he canvassed this county and the adjoining territory until he has established a reputation that brings his customers to him for miles around.

In 1895 he established the Marion Steam Laundry at a cost of \$3,000, which he later sold. He has never dabbled in politics nor run for office, except for city council in which he served two terms. His only interest outside of his insurance and real estate, being in his bank, the First National Bank, of which he has been a director for about twelve years, being re-elected annually, and the Christian church, of which he has been a member since 1865. He was married December 23, 1868, to Miss Cynthia Parlee Goddard, the daughter of Wesley Goddard. Nine children blessed this union of which five are living, Rowena, who married Eugene Eybank and lives in Johnson City; George W., now a clerk for No. 3 mine; Roy Goddard, clerk for the Egyptian Powder Mills; Rome, a conductor on the Electric Coal Belt Line, and Nettie, the youngest now seventeen years old, living at home.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY SAVINGS BANK OFFICIALS.



GEO. H. GOODALL,
Director.



J. B. BAINBRIDGE,
Director.



JAS. W. GENT,
Director.



J. M. BURKHART,
Vice President.



JOAB GOODALL,
President.



W. S. BURKHART,
Cashier.



JAS. L. ADAMS
Director.



W. H. WARDER,
Director.



M. CANTOR,
Director.



INTERNAL VIEW OF THE MARION STATE AND SAVINGS BANK.

C. H. Dennison, President, at the left; Earl B. Jackson, cashier, and F. R. Borton, assistant cashier, at the window.

Marion State and Savings Bank

We give two views of this elegant bank building herein showing both its external and internal appearance. It was erected in 1903 by Gill & Pride, contractors and builders. The second story is occupied as the City Hall and Council Chamber and the justice court and law office of Judge R. P. Hill. No. 1 Justice Court in the rear of the bank is occupied by Ed Durham as a first class barber shop.

The inside view of the bank shows the now venerable president, C. H. Dennison; the cashier, Earl B. Jackson; and F. M. Borton, assistant cashier, in attendance. It was taken by Mr. J. W. Wilder, of this city in January 1904.

The bank furnishings are of mahogany and have no superior in material or finish in Chicago, St. Louis, or any other city in the United States. The work was done by Kloak Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio, in July, 1903, at a cost of \$1,200.

It had been furnished before but the burning of the Benson block next to it in February, 1903, destroyed the interior by the falling of the whole adjacent wall by which a 2-foot brick wall, two stories in height was precipitated into the bank through its glass partition on the south side, crushing the whole internal fixtures into kindling wood. This was followed by fire and that by a deluge of water by which combination it was pretty effectually wiped out. It has however, Phoenix like, risen from its ashes and is more beautiful than ever. The following is the latest report of the

condition of the Marion State and Savings Bank before the commencement of business on the 31st day of May, 1905:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$298,570 92
Overdrafts	6,640 83
Real Estate owned by the Bank	323 55
Furniture and Fixtures	3,307 00
Due from National Banks	29,457 00
Due from State Banks and Bankers	30,027 17
Checks and Other Cash Items	705 45
Cash on hand— a. Gold Coin	2,375 00
b. Silver Coin	697 25
Gold and Silver Treas'y Certificates, National Bank Currency, Legal Tender and Treas'y Notes	15,725 00
Fractional Currency, nickels, cents	51 75
Total	\$442,511 61
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 60,000 00
Surplus Fund	30,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,362 85
Time deposits—savings	9,382 17
—Certificates	205,420 55
Demand Deposits—Individual	107,000 00
—Certificates	25,144 39
Total	\$442,511 61

HON. CHARLES H. DENNISON.

Hon. Charles H. Dennison, Mayor of Marion and President of the Marion State and Savings Bank, was born in Seneca county, New York August 31st, 1837, the third of seven children. His father, Edward Dennison, was a native of Vermont of Irish descent, born 1789 and died in McHenry county, Illinois, in 1872. His mother, whose maiden name was Evelina Hitchcock, was of English ancestors and born in Utica, N. Y., in 1808. They married in Utica and moved to Huron county, Ohio, in 1841. In 1849 they came to McHenry county, Illinois. She died at the residence of her son in Marion in July, 1886.

Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common school of McHenry and taught school two years after he was 20 in the McHenry county public schools. His marriage took place in 1869, when he settled on a farm at Bainbridge and alternated farming and dealing in live stock with school teaching until 1873. At the fall election of 1872 he was elected circuit clerk of Williamson county on the Democratic ticket with the late Joseph W. Hartwell as his antagonist. His first experience in politics was in 1870 and on the following New Years day moved his family to Marion, where he was beaten for sheriff by Alonzo Owen with 40 votes. At the expiration of his official term as circuit clerk he entered into partnership with W. H. Bundy in the drug business, but two years later sold out his interest to W. S. Washburn and confined his business to handling real estate and live stock. His election to the mayoralty did not occur until the spring of 1903. He went into banking in 1890 with Mr. Searing, opening a private bank under the firm name of Searing and Dennison with \$30,000 capital. A little later Mr. J. H. Burnett came into the firm and afterwards bought out Mr. Searing's interest. In July 24, 1902, the present Marion State and Savings Bank was incorporated with a capital of \$60,000 in which Mr. Dennison is the largest and Mr. Burnett the second largest stockholder. The stock is now held at 100 per cent premium and none for sale. It pays 20 per cent annual dividends. Mr. Dennison is a careful conservative financier, not given to wildcat schemes of speculation and has been very fortunate and successful all his life. Intimate friends ascribe his good fortune to his open ear to the advice of his talented better half, which opinion is, of course, strictly orthodox, and in entire accord with all the wise-aces from Adam down, who it must be admitted, was a notable exception and was ruined by trying to set the proper pace in the race. His descendants however, have refused to take warning by his horrible example and have found their happiness and good luck in doing exactly the thing which drove him from horticulture to farming and stock raising among the thistles. Probably their success in doing so may be ascribed to the homeopathic principles of "Similia, similibus curantor" which liberally translated means "the hair of the same dog cures the bite." At any rate he did the wisest thing his ancestors have ever done when March 21, 1869, he took him a "rib." The maiden name of the fortunate lady was Mary E., daughter of Dr. S. H. and Mary A. Bundy, nee Smith. She was born in DeKalb

county, Tennessee, in 1848, and has proven herself indeed a "help-meet" to her husband until the present hour and are able to reckon their property accumulations at over \$200,000. They own four fine farms in this county valued at \$50,000, other realty of equal amount including their elegant home on West Main street; the splendid store building of the Allen Phyfer Chemical building of St. Louis; the largest drug house in the city; the fine Dennison building in Marion; \$12,000 stock in the bank of which he is president and \$5,000 stock in the Allen Phyfer Co. Their children in the order of their births are Leon E. Dennison in the Wholesale Dry Goods business at Cairo; Edward Everett Dennison, attorney at law in Marion; Mrs. Lora B., the wife of Charles E. Lane, vice president and general manager of the Allen Phyfer Chemical Co., and Samuel B. Dennison, farmer at Marion.

W. W. WHITTINGTON.

W. W. Whittington, grain dealer and miller, Vice President Marion State and Savings Bank. The subject of this sketch is another of the solid men of Marion whose life began and has been spent in this and the adjoining counties. He was born in Franklin county near Benton, May 8th, 1850, and spent his boyhood on a farm. After the usual training in the common schools he took a scientific course at Ewing College from which he graduated in 1873. After several terms of school teaching he entered the profession of surveying and civil engineering, which he followed for nine years. This brought him into business relations with railroad men and he gradually got into the hard-wood lumber business, dealing in bridge timber, railroad ties, etc. Among other jobs he furnished all the timber for bridges and cattle-guards and all the ties on the C. & E. I. Ry. from Mt. Vernon to Marion. This has, however, been more as a side line with him, as milling has been the principal occupation of his life. He first operated a flouring mill at Benton, then at Johnson City for four years, coming to Marion and buying the Marion Elevator and Mills in 1900. He did not move his family, however, until two years ago. He was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca R. Matthews September, 1875, by whom he is the father of four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. When the old Marion bank was reorganized and became the Marion State and Savings Bank he became one of its directors and at its annual election last December was elected Vice President.

He belongs to Fellowship Lodge No. 89, Royal Arch Masons.

EARL B. JACKSON.

The popular Cashier of the Marion State and Savings Bank is wholly a child of Marion, where he was born October 9, 1874. With the exception of two terms in Carbondale he received his education in the public and High Schools of this city from which the graduated in 1893. For eighteen months he was Assistant Postmaster and afterwards for about twenty months Assistant Cashier of the Bank of Norris City, White county, when he entered the employ of the Old Bank of Marion as Assistant Cashier. After two and one-half years he was promoted to Cashier. Upon its reorganization in July, 1903, he was at once selected by the management for Cashier, which position he still holds. In July, 1898, he was united in marriage to Miss Carra Barnes, of Norris City, by whom he is father of one child, Pauline, now four years old.

Besides his bank interest he is a partner with his father, J. C. Jackson, in the furniture business on West Main street, and Treasurer of Special School District of Marion. He is an active member of the M. E. church and belongs to the K. of P. and Modern Woodmen.

FRANK R. BORTON.

Frank R. Borton is Assistant Cashier of the Marion State and Savings Bank. This promising young accountant and financier was born in Marion September 24, 1884. His parents were James M. Borton and Anna Goodall. He accompanied them when an infant to St. Louis and attended the public schools of that city until about fourteen years old when he returned to Marion and has since made his home with his grandparents, Frank Goodall and wife. Upon his return to Marion he entered the eighth grade and then the High School from which he graduated with high honors in the class of 1903. On the 16th of the following June he got a position as Book-keeper in the Marion State and Savings Bank, and gave such good satisfaction that he not only held his place, but at the election of officers in October, 1904, was promoted to his present position. Although not yet 21 he has established a good reputation and stands deservedly high in public esteem and has a brilliant future before him.

WILEY G. COCHRAN.

Wiley G. Cochran, lumber dealer and Director of Marion State and Savings Bank, was born February 4, 1863, in Benton, the county seat of Franklin county, Illinois. He received a common school education

in Franklin. On January 28, 1891, he married Miss Hawley Esken, daughter of V. L. Esken, of Benton. In 1897 he purchased the lumber yards of J. Vick & Company at Marion, and moving his family here became a prominent resident of the town. They have one child. Mr. Cochran first became connected with the Board of Education in 1901, but his time expires at the present spring election, and he does not aspire to re-election. He carries a moderate but finely assorted stock of lumber and its usual branches at his place of business on S. Market street, near public square. He is a member of the order of Hoo Hoo, a lumberman's organization, and is a K. of P., Monitor, Lodge No. 236.

THOMAS A. COX.

Thomas A. Cox, dealer in implements and director of Marion State and Savings Bank, is a native of Illinois, born in Union county, April 8th, 1850, on a farm near Jonesboro. He was reared on a farm and followed the occupation until a year ago when he removed to Marion and entered the implement business. He attended the common school of Union county until his removal to this county in 1871, when 21 years old. That same year, October 5th, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy C. Rendleman and reared a family of five children now living. Two died in infancy. He never united with any secret order, but is an active member of the Missionary Baptist church.

In politics he is a Democrat, prudent and successful as a business man and one of the Directors of the Marion State and Savings Bank.

April 15, 1903, he and A. M. Townsend went into the implement business under the firm name of Cox & Townsend. They handle all sorts of farm tools, wagons, buggies, etc.

WILLIAM THOMAS NEWTON.

William Thomas Newton, Director of the Marion State and Savings Bank, was born near Gallatin, Sumner county, Tennessee, September 30th, 1843. His parents moved to Logan county, Kentucky, when he was an infant of three or four months and to Williamson county in 1856, reaching here March 30th, when our subject was 12 years and 6 months old. They bought for \$500 the 80 acres of land on which the Virginia Mine is now worked, the shaft being sunk on the very top where the house stood, four miles north of Marion.

He was married on the 10th of December, 1863, to Elizabeth Boyd, a native of St. Clair county, who bore him four children, all of whom

are living. She died on the 11th of March, 1881, and on January 27, 1886, he took for his second wife Rebecca Herrin, whose great grandfather settled on and gave name to the prairie on which the town of Herrin stands. She died June 9, 1891. In 1877 he was elected Justice of the Peace in Lake Creek Township, where Johnson City now stands, and served for nine years, when he resigned.

In 1864 he moved into the woods one mile south of the present site of Johnson City and lived there for thirty years. No one then dreamed of the vast wealth hidden in the bowels of the earth he peacefully tilled for so many years, but after he sold his farm the great Williamson County Mine was located on it.

He moved into Marion in December, 1894, where he has since lived. In politics he is a Democrat and cast his first vote for president for Gen. George B. McClelland. In December, 1903 he was elected one of the directors of the Marion State and Savings Bank. Marion was at one time a great initial tobacco market and as many as fifty loaded tobacco wagons have been counted on its streets in a day. Counting from his Kentucky experience, Mr. Newton planted and raised thirty-one crops of tobacco in succession, and some of his neighbors did even better, showing the possibilities of tobacco culture in Egypt and the capabilities of its soil.

M. L. BAKER.

M. L. Baker, a director of the Marion State and Savings Bank and a member of the firm of Duncan & Baker. The subject of our sketch is the son of T. D. Baker and Elizabeth J. (Sanders) Baker. The father is of English origin and was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., April 17th, 1822, emigrated with his parents to Tennessee, grew to manhood, married and in 1856 moved to Williamson county, Illinois, locating on a farm in the southwest corner of the county, where he resided until 1883, when he sold his farm and moved to Marion in said county, where he died April 28, 1904, being one of the oldest inhabitants of the county at his death.

The mother was born in Benton county, Tennessee, January 19th, 1828, and died in Williamson county, Illinois, June 13th, 1877. Aunt Lizzie, as she was familiarly called, was the family physician and counselor in the pioneer families for miles around where she lived and her name and presence was so indissolubly connected with their joys and sorrows that she yet lives though dead.

Our subject was born in Benton County, Tennessee, July 5, 1854. He

was two years of age when his parents moved to Williamson County, Illinois. He grew to manhood on the farm, attending school about three months each winter. At the age of sixteen he began teaching in the country schools, teaching in the winter and farming in the summer. At eighteen he attended the S. I. N. U. one term and afterwards Ewing College two terms, paying his expenses by labor on the farm during the intervening vacations.

He studied law in the offices of Hon. F. M. Youngblood and Judge D. M. Browning, at Benton, Franklin County, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1881 at Mount Vernon, Ill., being one of the successful applicants in a class in which over one-fourth failed to pass.

He first opened an office in Carterville, this county, but in the Spring of 1883 located in Marion, where he still resides. At the Municipal Election in 1885 he was elected City Attorney, and in 1886 he was appointed Master in Chancery of his County, which office he held for three terms.

September 22nd, 1887, he was married to Amanda M. Spiller, (or as he puts it, he invested \$1.00 in the matrimonial lottery and drew the capital prize). Two children bless this union, Manda E. and Miles L.

In 1897 his health failed and under the advice of his physician, with great reluctance he abandoned his chosen profession.

In the Fall of the same year he formed a partnership with John H. Duncan and engaged in the retail hardware and furniture trade. The business of the firm prospered and in the Fall of 1903 the business was incorporated under the name of Duncan-Baker Hardware Co., capital stock \$30,000.00; a branch store established at Johnston City and a jobbing department added. He is the Secretary and Treasurer of said corporation.

At the organization of the Marion State and Savings Bank he was elected a member of the Board of Directors, was appointed as a member of the committee on auditing and examination of accounts, and still holds said offices.

Williamson County Savings Bank.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Williamson County Savings Bank, a group of whose officers appears on page 49 of this Souvenir, before the commencement of business on May 31, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$142,379 50
Overdrafts.....	291 50
Furniture and Fixtures.....	2,375 00
Due from National Banks.....	26,247 50
Cash on hand—a. Gold coin.....	685 00
Gold Treasury Certificates.....	2,480 00
b. Silver Coin.....	649 00

Silver Treas'y Certificates.....	2,476 00
c. National Bank Currency.....	385 00
d. Leg'l tender and treas. nts.....	487 00
e. Fractional currency, nickels, cts.....	6 75
Total.....	\$179,062 43

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	50,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	6 00 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,867 77
Time Deposits, Savings.....	3,288 55
Certificates.....	65,576 75
Demand deposits, Individuals.....	53,389 38
Total.....	\$179,062 43

W. S. BURKHART, Cashier.

Son of J. M. Burkhart and a member of the dry goods firm of Burkhart and Sons, is a native of the city of Marion, where he was born August 28th, 1878. His schooling has been confined wholly to the excellent public schools of the city, and when not in school he made himself useful clerking in his father's store. When but 17 his energies and ambitious character asserted themselves in the complete mastery of the mysteries of Electric Lighting by running the plant at Marion as he got a chance at intervals, until the authorities could safely trust him in full charge at any time.

In 1898 he graduated from the Marion High School, and for three and a half years was assistant cashier of the bank of Marion. In August, 1891, he organized the private bank of Dennison, Parks & C., at Goreville, Ill., and became its first cashier. He held this position but a year and a half, however, for upon the organization of the Williamson Co. Savings Bank he was invited to become its cashier and accepted. This took him back home, which was much to his liking, and he has retained the situation ever since.

Mr. Burkhart is young, but by his conservatism in the management shows a natural aptitude for finance and has a bright future before him. He belongs to the Christian church and is a member of its choir, but as yet a bachelor. He takes an interest in fraternal matters, and belongs to several orders.

He is a member of Monitor Lodge No. 236 of the Knights of Pythias, and Master of the Exchequer. He also belongs to Goreville Lodge No. 528 I. O. O. F., and the Woodman's Camp No. 3336.

J. B. BAINBRIDGE.

Mr. Bainbridge was born in Williamson county, near Marion, February 19, 1837. He engaged in the general merchandise business in Marion in 1856, and after 45 years is still as active in trade and management as when a youth of 19 he waited on his first customer. He has been uniformly successful and longer in business than any other in Williamson county. In 1860-1 he built the substantial brick structure, 50x85

feet in dimensions, on the south side of our public square, the corner store room of which has ever since been occupied by him for purposes of his business. It is three stories in height, with the upper portion devoted to residence purposes, and here Mr. Bainbridge and family have made their comfortable home for many years.

He has always taken part in movements calculated in furtherance of community interests, and is among the most substantial of our citizens. He assisted at organization of the Marion Building and Loan Association, and has been its vice-president for 15 years. He helped organize the First National Bank in 1891, and has been vice-president and a director, as well as large shareholder in that institution ever since. He was married September 7, 1859, to Josephine Goddard, daughter of James T. Goddard, one of our former merchants, and they have four living children, James A., who is engaged in the jewelry and watchmaking business here; Charles W., who is a banker at Norris City, this state; Luella, who is now the wife of L. A. Browning, of the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, and Maude W., wife of J. L. Parham, traveling salesman for the Desnoyers-Courtney Shoe Co.

Success having crowned the labors of a lifetime, Mr. Bainbridge looking no other than the average man of 50, is quietly reaping the rewards of decades of industry in the channels of commerce, while continuing to devote his attention to the details of a large and long since firmly established trade.

M. CANTOR.

The above named gentleman, who scarcely needed his long title to make sure he is a typical merchant of his class, was born July 27, 1848, in Prussia, Germany. His father, Nathan Cantor, who brought up his son to the mercantile business, never came to America, but died in Germany in 1882. The son came to De Soto, Jackson County, Illinois, in 1859. With true mercantile instinct he opened up a general merchandise store on his own account three years later, when only fourteen years of age. One year later, in the spring of 1863, we find him dealing in general merchandise in Memphis, Tenn., thence to Cobden, Ill., later to Anna, Ill., in 1866, where he remained until 1874. He then made a tour of the continent remaining until the spring of 1876. The autumn following, the present business was started. At that time Marion was a small affair, boasting of only about 500 population, and Mr. Cantor had a hand in shaping almost everything from the beginning. He was one of the directors of the First National

Bank at its organization, and is a director of the Williamson County Savings Bank at the present time. He married Miss Sarah Yesky, of New York City, January 27, 1878. His elegant home on South Market St., where they still reside, was erected in 1893, at a cost of \$5000.00. In Masonry, Mr. Cantor has attained the degree of Royal and Select Master. He is also a member of the Encampment of I. O. O. F., and a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Cantor have two children, Bertha and Lillian, the first having married Mr. Charles W. Schwerdt, now in business here. Mr. Cantor carries a large and well selected stock of goods in his line in the Benson Building at the northeast corner of the public square, and keeps in his employ two clerks, W. B. Lee and Robert Jeter. The former has been with him for many years and Mr. Cantor's establishment is one of the oldest in this county.

JOAB GOODALL.

The grandfather and namesake of this sketch came from Wilson county, Tenn., in 1828, and settled on what is now known as the old Goodall farm, three miles south of Marion. At this time John Goodall, Joab's father, was but six years old. The latter never quite forsook farming, though most of his life was spent in Marion, of which he may be regarded as one of the founders, in the successful conduct of a general merchandise business which he conducted until 1888, when he retired to accept the postmastership during the Cleveland administration. This position he held up to the time of his death in 1897. He was sheriff of Williamson county in the '50's, and during his long life, an important factor in the politics, business and progress of this part of the state.

Joab Goodall, whose portrait and that of his lovely and accomplished wife, accompanies this sketch, was born at Marion March 4, 1858. He was educated in the public schools, and at Carbondale Normal, and on attaining his majority became associated with his father in business. This relation continued until the latter's retirement from mercantile pursuits in 1888, when Joab struck out for himself, and engaging in the purchase and sale of horses and mules, soon became known as the most liberal and successful dealer in his line in Southern Illinois, and through him Marion has the most extensive market in a radius of a hundred miles. His operations, and the assurance of a ready market at top prices, have done much to encourage the farmers of this and adjoining counties in the breeding of fine stock, and foreign dealers now look to this section as a source of certain supply.

from year to year. 1500 mules, mostly high grade and valued at upwards of \$125,000 passed through his hands during the year just closed. He utilizes two large stock barns, one on North Market Street, with stabling for 75 or more head, and one just off the northwest corner of our public square. The latter of brick, completed in the Spring of 1901, is 54x150 feet in dimensions, two stories in height, lighted and ventilated like a hotel and has stabling capacity of 150 head of horses and mules, with ample room for storage of hay, feed and grain. Half tone engraving of this structure will be found in this volume.

Though regarding it as his vocation, Mr. Goodall has not confined himself to operations in live stock. As early as 1893, when owing to the efforts of A. F. White and other enterprising and public spirited citizens, attention was effectively directed to the immense coal fields of Williamson county, resulting in extension of the C. & E. I. Ry., through the county and on to Thebes, and thence, at first somewhat tentative, investment of capital looking to development of our mines, Mr. Goodall set apart 40 acres of his 300-acre farm, lying immediately north of the line of the I. C. Ry., and converted the same into what is known as Goodall's First Addition to Marion. This was followed in 1895 by Goodall's Second Addition, comprising 15 acres, and in 1898 by a Third of 20 acres; in June, 1901, by a Fourth and Fifth of 15 and 5 acres, and culminating that year in a Sixth and Seventh, of 60 and of 8 acres, respectively. The whole, approximating 163 acres, is beautifully situated and indicates 300 building lots, averaging 80x167½ feet each. Three-fourths of these have been sold, built on and are now occupied as homes, the many handsome modern structures among them, making this one of the most attractive residence districts of Marion. The new Coal Belt Electric Ry., in its course along North Market Street, traverses these additions at nearly center, making Spillertown, two miles to the north, and Marion business streets, as it soon will the towns of Herrin and Cartersville, easily accessible.

Going a step farther we find Mr. Goodall interested for the last eight years in Williamson county coal lands and their development. In this connection it is not too much to say he has been an aid in important sales, such as those to J. W. Gates, the Illinois Steel Co. and the Leifers, involving great industrial possibilities in Marion.

Upon the organization of the Williamson County Savings Bank, on the 15th of January, 1902, Mr. Goodall was elected its first president, and at its annual meeting of the present year, all the officials were re-elected.

General Biographical

Physicians and Surgeons.

Without indulging in any fulsome laudation, it is proper and entirely within the sphere of sober truth, to say that the medical fraternity of this county have no superiors in their line in the country, unless we except the great cities who have exceptional opportunities for acquiring skill in practice in difficult and unusual cases. The general health and long life of the community testify to their skill and faithfulness in the practice of medicine, and several well-known cases of extreme difficulty and delicacy carried to successful issue speak well for their skill in surgery.

The practice of medicine, like all other professions, has had its day of small things in Williamson Co. It has had to struggle with well-meaning ignorance and incompetence, imprudent and irresponsible quacks, insufficient or ill-digested laws, as well as the usual number of chronic dead beats, not to mention the early poverty of the country and the usual quantity of deserving and helpless sufferers. But through all discouragements and difficulties the noble profession has gone steadily forward, eliminating ignorance, incompetence and fraud, acquiring skill and establishing system, co-operation and harmony among its members and continually acquiring a greater reputation for skill and establishing a higher standard of medical ethics, until it has no superior, if an equal, in the State or Nation.

In July, 1902, the profession in Marion found it necessary to organize a Physicians' Protection Association for obvious reasons stated in the preamble to their constitution and by-laws. This was:

"To establish a uniform Fee Bill to promote professional fraternity, uphold the standard of medical ethics, and secure for ourselves a just recompense for our services."

It was at first organized with twelve members and meets on the second Monday evening of each month. The following are the names of its present officers and members:

D. D. Hartwell, president; W. E. Clark, vice president; A. M. Edwards, secretary; G. J. Baker, assistant secretary; L. B. Casey, treasurer. Wm. H. Bentley, Curtis Brown, J. F. Tidwell, P. C. Stadlev, E. M. Rotramel, I. C. Walker, W. F. Tidwell, V. A. Baker, G. W. Evans, W. Williford, F. P. Gillis, members.

In addition to the above Society, the physicians and surgeons of the County organized the Williamson County Medical Association, about twenty years ago, but having declined and fallen into neglect, it was re-organized on October 26, 1903. Its preamble announces its purpose in the following language:

"the cultivation and advancement of knowledge upon all subjects pertaining to the healing art, and the promotion of the usefulness, honor and interests of the medical profession, by encouraging a generous emulation and a friendly intercourse among its members." It has regular semi-annual meetings on the second Monday in May and October.

The following are its officers and members:

G. J. Baker, Marion, president; Columbus Brown, Creal Springs, vice president; A. M. Edwards, Marion, secretary; L. B. Casey, Marion, treasurer. Curtis Brown, Marion; W. H. Bentley, Marion; Columbus Brown, Creal Springs; H. A. Berry, Herrin; D. S. Boles, Herrin; G. J. Baker, Marion; V. A. Baker, Marion; J. E. Burns, New Denison; J. H. Coleman, Crainville; W. E. Clark, Marion; B. F. Crain, Carterville; L. B. Casey, Marion; A. M. Edwards, Marion; G. W. Evans, Marion; H. N. Ferrill, Carterville; B. R. Felts, Lake Creek; W. H. Ford, Herrin; F. P. Gillis, Marion; Theodore Hudson, Hudgens; D. H. Harris, Creal Springs; D. D. Hartwell, Marion; M. Hendrickson, Halfway; E. M. Rotramel, Marion; W. F. Tidwell, Marion; J. B. Miller, Marion; J. W. Vick, Carterville; W. C. Williford, Marion; Ira Roberts, Johnson City; W. P. Sutherland, Creal Springs; George S. Roberts, Corinth; R. M. C. Throgmorton, Herrin; A. P. Baker, Cottage Home; G. J. Baker, Cottage Home; James Hayton, deceased, Carbondale; P. C. Stradlev, Marion; I. C. Walker, Marion, members.

On the 10th of November, 1904, the Williamson County Medical Association met for the regular annual election of officers with the following result:

Dr. A. M. Edwards, president; D. D. Hartwell, secretary; L. B. Casey, treasurer.

DR. W. H. BENTLEY, Marion.

Was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1835. His father, Alonzo Bennett, was a shipwright by trade and died at Port Jarvis, N. J. His mother was Rachel Mandeville, who came west with her son and died in Marion in December,

1882. After two years spent in the Wyoming Seminary, Dr. Bennett began the study of medicine under Dr. Adenak Strong, at Honesdale, where he spent one year, and then entered the Ohio Medical College, remaining until the Spring of 1853.

After graduating he came to Union County, Illinois, and entered upon the practice of medicine, which he followed until the breaking out of the war. His sympathies being with the South, he at once went to Missouri and enlisted in the Missouri State Guards, from which he was transferred to the regular Confederate army under Brigadier General Jeff Thompson. He was appointed assistant surgeon by him December 13, 1862, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was paroled by General Canby at Macon, Ga., at the close of the struggle, and returned to Madison Co., Missouri, in 1865. He fought at Vicksburg, and when it surrendered he went to Mississippi, where he married. His wife's name was Nora Hargon, a Mississippi lady. After he returned to Madison County in 1865 he spent a year farming and then came with his family to Marion, where he has since remained. Four children are the fruit of their union: Mary, Edward, Harriet and Myron.

The Doctor is one of the charter members of the Williamson County Medical Association, and a member also of the Physicians' Protective Medical Association of Marion. He is a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church.

DR. ELIJAH M. ROTRAMEL.

Physician and surgeon, was born in Frankfort, Franklin County, Ill., in 1843. He was the son of Henry and Eliza J. (Maddox) Rotramel. The father was born in North Carolina in 1808, of German descent; came to Wilson County, Tenn., in his youth; married the daughter of Elijah Maddox, a Baptist minister, in 1831; moved to Franklin County in 1832; served 100 days in the Blackhawk War, and died in January, 1867. The wife was born in 1812, bore seven children and died in 1865.

Our subject was educated at Ewing College, and worked on the farm with his father until the latter's death. He began teaching when 22, taught for 22 months in Franklin and Williamson counties, taking up the study of medicine the meanwhile. In 1869-70 he studied under Dr. T. M. Sams, of Tamaroa, Perry County, where he began to practice. In 1871 he located on Moore's Prairie, Jefferson County, and in 1876 located in Franklin, where he continued to practice until he removed to Marion in April, 1900.

His marriage took place December, 1876, to Miss Belle, daughter



GROUP OF PHYSICIANS OF MARION.

Reading from left to right. Top row—W. C. Williford, W. H. Bender, J. F. Tidwell (father), W. E. Clark, James B. Miller. Second row—W. F. Tidwell (son), Frank P. Gillis, Levi B. Casey, G. J. Baker, Jr., V. A. S. Baker. Third Row—E. M. Rotramel, I. C. Walker, D. D. Hartwell, A. M. Edwards, Curtis Brown.

of William and Caroline Kimmell. She was born in Union County in 1853, and has given her husband seven children. Decosa E., May, deceased; Homer A., Hattie D., Nellie A., Ernest and Andrew. In 1881 he served one year as County Supt. of Schools. He is a Republican and a member of the Christian Church. He belongs to the Williamson County Medical Association and to the Marion Medical Protective Association, and Southern Illinois Medical Association.

DR. GEO. W. EVANS.

Born in Logan County, Kentucky, October 1, 1848. It was in his native state his boyhood days were largely spent, and habits formed that led him into the calling he has successfully filled. Being reared as he was, by a physician, his father, W. S. Evans, who recently died in this city at the age of 96, he began the study of medicine early in life and is a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College. He moved with his parents to Missouri when but a young man, and has practiced medicine in Missouri and Illinois. Came to Marion 1879, where he paid close attention to his profession. Politically the Doctor has been and is acting with the Democratic party, but has lost no time nor neglected his profession to seek position or advance the claim of others to office, having served only as an alderman in this city in an official capacity. He has, from youth to the present, been connected with the Southern Methodist Church.

DR. JAMES BAILEY MILLER.

Dr. James Bailey Miller was born May 13, 1856, in South America, Saline County, Illinois. His father, Bryant Miller, was a farmer and died of acute pneumonia at the early age of 34, February 26, 1865. His mother was Martha D. Russell, daughter of Capt. David Bailey Russell, a hero of the Blackhawk War, who was wounded with an arrow in the massacre at Chicago among the Sand Hills along the lake shore about where the Douglas monument now stands. For her second husband Mrs. Miller married James D. Wriston, who served during the Civil War. She died at the age of 49.

The boy received such education as the common school of those days could give, till about 15 years old, when he made his home with W. S. Blackman, at Creal Springs, and was under his tuition for two terms. After one term under James E. Jobe he passed his school examination and took a teacher's certificate, but did not take a school. When but 18 years old he began the study of medicine, in 1874, at his home, under Dr. Benjamin D. Lewis. Three years later he began to practice among his neighbors. Later he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, and in 1898 matriculated. Instead, however, of taking a fourth year in that College, he had the opportunity of pursuing his studies with Dr. G. H. Gorden, of Chicago, and in October, 1895, was examined by the State Board of Health and received certificate No. 293. For some years he practiced in company with Dr. B. S. Young, at

Stone Fort, and did not move to Marion until April of the present year. July 4, 1878, he was married to Miss Maggie Young, the daughter of the man who later became his partner. Nine children were born of this union, all of whom are living.

Dr. Miller belongs to the Saline County Medical Association and the Marion Medical Protective Association. He is an Odd Fellow, Saline County Lodge, No. 874, a Modern Woodman at Carriers Mills, Saline County, and a member of the Missionary Baptist church in South America, his old home.

DR. W. C. WILLIFORD.

Dr. Williford is a native of this County, and has spent the greater part of his life within its limits. Devoted to the first and noblest of the professions, he has risen from following the plow to rank among the highest in the County. He first saw the light on a farm about three miles from Creal Springs. His parents were farmers, and he did the usual farm work summers, attending school winters until he made choice of a profession. But he spent 1873 and 1874 in the Medical Department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, and without graduating returned home and for six years practiced medicine in this and the adjoining counties in Illinois, and in Davis County, Indiana. He then took a course in the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, from which he took his diploma in 1881. From that time until he moved here his practice was in Montgomery and Washington, in Davis County and in

this County, gradually concentrating at Marion until his removal in 1903.

His wife's maiden name was Lucinda Wiley, daughter of Woodford Wiley, to whom he was united in marriage September 20, 1876. The fruit of this union was eight children, of whom four only survive. Their names are Mrs. Laura Schubert, Geo. A., Leo and William. He stands connected with the Williamson County Medical Association, and the Marion Physicians' Protective Association. He is a member of the K. P.'s, and is a Republican in politics.

DR. W. F. TIDWELL.

Dr. W. F. Tidwell was born at Attila, Ill., August 11, 1879, attended the common schools in the County, graduating from Crab Orchard Academy in 1896. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, from which he graduated April, 1901. He practiced his profession for two years at Crab Orchard, and moved to Marion, where he has been in the practice of medicine since.

DR. I. C. WALKER.

Dr. I. C. Walker was born at Goreville, Johnson County, Ill., January 18, 1871. He attended the rural district schools till his 15th year, when he entered the Southern Illinois Normal University, remaining until he was 22, teaching school at intervals. He then entered the American Medical College at St. Louis, an Eclectic school of medicine. After spending one year at this institution, he matriculated and subsequently, March 17, 1891, graduated at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. The Doctor practiced his profession at Pulley's Mill, in this County, until he was appointed House Surgeon at the St. Louis Baptist Hospital, but desiring to re-engage in the general practice of medicine, he located at Marion, Ill., where he has built up an extensive practice. He is a member of the various medical associations, and local surgeon for the C. & E. I. Railroad.

DR. ALONZO M. EDWARDS.

Dr. Alonzo M. Edwards is a native product of Marion. It was his birthplace, his school and has been his home until the present time. With the exception of one year spent in the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso, his training was secured here until he entered upon the study of medicine. He first entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, but becoming dissatisfied put in a year in the Medical Department of the Northwestern University in Chicago. He then returned to Nashville

and completed his course, graduating in March, 1894. Immediately thereafter he came to Marion and "snuck out his shingle."

His wife was Miss Lizzie Marsh, the daughter of Enoch Marsh, of Fairburg, Illinois. They were married December 24, 1891. Two children have blessed their union, Chas. Marsh, 12 years old, and Gladys, 9. Dr. Edwards has always been active in all the important interests of his native city, particularly in educational matters. When the old school trustee system was abandoned for the present, he was elected a member of the first Board of Education, and has served continuously for seven years. He was a member of the last building committee, which erected the fine Second Ward school house, just completed. He is president of the Williamson County Medical Association, and Secretary of the Physicians' Medical Protective Association. He is a Mason and has been Senior Warden and Secretary of the A. F. & A. M. He is a Democrat in politics.

LEVI B. CASEY, M. D.

Dr. Casey is a native of Johnson County, Ill. He was born March 22, 1863, and is the son of Capt. Levi B. Casey, of Company D, 31st Ill. Vol. I. He received his early training in the public schools. While pursuing his medical studies, he taught school in Bainbridge during 1882, and graduated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., in 1885. In the Spring of 1886 he moved to Marion and began the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. E. L. Denison, then in the drug business. In 1888 he took a post graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago. He was appointed pension examiner by President Ben Harrison, which position he has retained until the present time, with the exception of an interregnum, during the second administration of President Cleveland. April 5, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura B. Lowe, daughter of Frank Lowe, of whom was born one son, Clyde L. Casey, now fourteen years old. Skillful, reliable and faithful in his chosen profession, Dr. Casey has enjoyed till the present time a lucrative general practice, and still retains the unshaken confidence of his fellow physicians and the general public. He has been a member of the K. of P. a good many years, and was a charter member of the Order of Elks, with whom he is still connected.

FRANK P. GILLIS, M. D.

Fifty years ago on the fifth of May Dr. Gillis first saw the light at

Canton, Ohio. He chose the profession of medicine and began to practice in 1876, one year before he graduated at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, so that he has been devoted to his profession for nearly twenty-nine years out of fifty, and has climbed very near to the top of the ladder. After practicing ten years at Cutler, Perry Co., Ill., he was appointed surgeon of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary of Chester, where he served for six years. He then removed to St. Louis and took up the professorship of Obstetrics of the Woman's Medical College and also assistant to the Chair of Abdominal Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis. At the same time he had charge of the free dispensary for diseases of women and children in the same college.

On February 29, 1896, he married Miss Etta M. Chamness, daughter of R. A. Chamness, of Pueblo, Col. The year of his marriage he moved to DuQuoin, Ill., and opened up and for four years conducted a private surgical hospital. In 1898, while attending to the duties of his hospital at DuQuoin, he took a post graduate course in medicine at the West Side Clinical School in Chicago. Last year he took a post graduate course at the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, and removed to Marion on December 1st, 1903. Being always abreast of the times, he at once opened up an X-Ray laboratory of Electro-Therapeutics, where he gives special attention to the disorders of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Aside from his thorough medical training, Dr. Gillis has only had the advantages of the public school and a course at the Illinois Agricultural College at Irvington, Ill., nevertheless, as indicative of the solid acquirements of the man, we mention the following among the honorable positions he occupies: American Medical Association; Illinois State Medical Association; Tri-State Medical Society; Southern Illinois Medical Society; Williamson County Medical Society; St. Louis Medical Society; Grand Medical Examiner of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Illinois. He is a Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellow and a member of the A. O. U. W.

G. J. BAKER, JR., M. D.

Dr. Baker was born March 14, 1870, in Grassy Precinct, Williamson County, Illinois, among the spurs of the Ozarks. He is the son of Dr. Alonzo P. Baker, and nephew of his namesake, G. J. Baker, Sr., M. D., and Dr. M. D. Baker, of Anna, Ill. He comes of a family of physicians

of good reputation, and widely known for their probity and professional skill. Very naturally he took to "the healing art" as a duck to water, and his education was intended to prepare him for that noble profession. After the usual training at our district schools, he entered the Union Academy at Anna, Ill., from which he graduated in 1890, at the age of 20 years. After a year spent at home under the excellent instruction of his father, he entered Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, now known as the Medical Department of Washington University. He spent three years there and graduated in 1894. Later he took a post graduate course at the Polyclinic of New York and entered at once upon the practice of medicine at Carterville, where he remained one year and then came to Marion, where he has been ever since.

In November, 1900, he married Miss Maud Duncan, daughter of Thomas Duncan, of Marion. She died just one year later and in October, 1903, he took for his second wife Miss Martha J. Aikman, daughter of W. J. Aikman, of Marion. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He belongs to the Southern Illinois Medical Association, to the Williamson County Medical Association and to the Marion Physicians' Protective Association.

DR. CURTIS BROWN.

Like the majority of our best, most successful and useful men of all occupations in life, Dr. Brown sprang from the soil. His earliest years were spent on a farm near old Bainbridge, and his schooling was picked up at intervals of farm work until he entered the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale. His first entry into public notice was October 13, 1853, consequently he has had to put up with Dame Nature's treatment and the flouts and flings of outrageous fortune for fifty-one years, during which time he has learned many things, the principal of which is not to do so again. Experience is a good school-master, but occasionally charges an outrageous fee. But high or low, it is wiser to kiss the rod than to break it.

Dr. Brown entered the St. Louis Medical College in 1871, but switched over to the Missouri Medical College in 1873, from which he took his "sheepskin" in 1874. He first began to keep people from the bone-garden at Crainville, as soon as he graduated, and continued successfully to keep them out, or failing to help, hide his blunders until 1881, when he took a post graduate course at Rush Medical College at Chicago, since when he is supposed to be able to kill them more scientifically. But

after he finished his course at Rush he moved, in 1882, to Creal Springs and continued his experiments so satisfactorily to his patients that they had patience with him for eighteen years—surely a very creditable record. In March, 1899, he stuck out his shingle in the new town of Herrin, where he spent two years in very hard work, which he at first supposed was the least profitable period of his career; but he was sowing good seed, and he can now count it as the best portion of his business career.

In 1874 the Doctor did the wisest thing any man can do since Adam set the example—he took a rib. The maiden name of the fortunate lady was Louisa Herrin, daughter of the old pioneer on Herrin's Prairie, Oliver Herrin, long since deceased. Four children blessed the union: Clara B., wife of D. S. Anderson, Druggist at Creal Springs; Bertie B., wife of Fred C. Culver, of Redlands, Cal.; Metta Tot, who died at the age of 12, and John Herrin Brown, who was laid away at 6. After twenty-three years of happiness, they reached the dregs of the cup, and the wife followed her little boy and girl to the Land of Shadows November 29, 1897. As a proof of the happiness of his wedded life, the Doctor did not long endure "single wretchedness," but took another partner in the person of Miss Emma Parniley, of Rock, Ill., in 1898.

The Doctor is a member of the Williamson County Medical Association, the Southern Illinois Medical Association, the Physicians' Protective Association of Marion and of the American Medical Association. He is not a member of any secret order, nor yet of any branch of the church, but out of business hours spends his time with wife and family, showing a vigorous, independent and contented mind, which doubtless has had much to do with his success in life.

DR. W. E. CLARK

Was first introduced to the public in Saline County, Ill., on May 20, 1854. After the usual farm work and farm training, incident to "getting a start" there, he spent two years at Princeton College, Ky., acquiring a general idea of science and literature, and then graduated in 1876. He quit not because he had learned all there was to know, although there was a good deal less of it to learn in those days than there is now, but because he wanted to study medicine. He has never quit studying, however, for to be a good "medicine Sachem" now-a-days, a man must know pretty much of everything else too. So after graduating from Princeton he spent two more years at Indiana Medical College, Evansville, Ind. There he was under the immediate instruction of

Dr. A. M. Owens, and graduated in the winter of 1878 and Spring of 1879. Two years later he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he left with his sheepskin in the Spring of 1882. He then began to practice at Galatia, in Saline Co., and remained there, "doping out the poisons" for 15 years, till 1897, when people quit being sick and he took a change of venue to Union County, Ky. His trial in the various towns of that belligerent commonwealth lasted till 1900, when, being anxious once more to see "God's Country," he came to Marion, stuck out his shingle, and with "mittee aforethought" has been "doping out the pizens" ever since.

On October 16th, 1875, while still at Princeton College, he took a helpmate in the person of Miss Laura Ann Mitchell, daughter of Dr. T. S. Mitchell, of Raleigh, Saline County, by whom he had three children, one son and two daughters, Claud S., the eldest; Maud M., the wife of John Boetzar of DeKoven, Ky., and Sadie, wife of Ollie Wallace, of Denison's Springs, a Kentucky health resort. His wife died December 20, 1879, and in '81 he married May A., daughter of Dr. Hiram Musgrave, also of Raleigh. One child was born of this union, Miss Grace Clark, now keeping a dry goods store on North Market St., Marion.

The Doctor is Republican in politics and a member of the Christian Church. He is Vice President of the Marion Medical Protective Association and has upheld its honors and did its hard work with Dr. Hartwell, its President, for three years. He belongs to the Williamson County and the Southern Illinois Medical Associations. He is also a member of Escol Lodge, No. 182, I. O. O. F., K's. & L's. of Security, Order of Ben Hur and the Red Men.

DR. J. F. TIDWELL.

Dr. Tidwell was born in McNary County, Tennessee, March 30, 1841, near Purdy, the county seat. He began his school days in the public schools near his home, where he remained until he was 15 years old, when, with his parents he went to Chalk Bluffs, on the Tennessee river, where he resumed his studies and remained in this line until he was 19, then taught five months public school and five months subscription school. In 1859, '60 and '61 he attended Vanderbilt University at Nashville. The unsettled condition of affairs and rapid approach of war closed his studies for that time. Returning to his home at Chalk Bluff he remained until he enlisted in the service, Sunday, April 6, 1862, he passed in listening to the roar of battle at Shiloh, five miles away. On that eventful morning he saw General Grant leave

the Cherry House, his headquarters in Savannah, Tenn., for the scene of battle. The surroundings grew more desperate, and soon his father, a union man, was compelled to flee for his life, and for sixty-three days and nights was concealed in the woods. His son carried provisions to him during the time. September, 1862, the 6th Tennessee Federal Cavalry was enlisted, with Col. Hurst first commander, and Dr. Eldridge Tidwell, father of the subject of this sketch, Major. In this organization Dr. J. F. Tidwell enlisted, where he served until August 11, 1865, part of the time Hospital Steward, also 2nd assistant surgeon of the regiment. During his service he was with the command in all its campaigns, escaping injury except a bayonet wound, received at Salem, Miss. The Major of the regiment was, on account of ill health, forced to resign and returned home, immediately removing to Illinois. The Doctor having served his time was mustered out and came to Williamson County August, 1865, and has practiced medicine here from that time to the present. While a lad he attended Shilo, Tenn., Baptist church, but for years he has been a Methodist and politically is a Republican.

V. A. S. BAKER, M. D.

Baker & Baker, Physicians and Surgeons, Marion.

The subject of this sketch was born in Williamson County April 3d, 1876. After a term in Crab Orchard Academy he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, where he took a four years' course, graduating last year. His wife was Nona Neber, the daughter of B. N. Neber, now of Jackson County. Their first child was Elsie, who died when 18 months old, then Sophia, now 3 years old, and Alonzo Newton, a babe in its mother's arms.

DR. C. L. WASHBURN

Was born in Smith County, Tenn., August 10, 1852. He is a son of Judge Jas. M. Washburn, also a native of Smith County, Tenn. His mother was Sarah M. Smith, who was born in Middle Tennessee in 1826, and died at the home of her son, Ben L. Washburn, in Carterville, Ill., November 18, 1897. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Marion in the Autumn of 1857, and received his education in the schools of this County, mainly in Marion and Carterville. He entered Ewing College in 1870 and graduated in 1874. His early life was spent on his father's farm near Carterville, but after leaving college he took up teaching and taught in the public schools for six years. He then studied medicine, graduating

from Missouri Medical College in 1882.

The Doctor has been married twice. His first wife was Katie L. Marcy, to whom he was united in October, 1856. She was a native of Livingston County, Kentucky, where she was born in 1837. His second wife was Mrs. Laura A. Utley, to whom he was united June 1st, 1899. She was born in Greenville January 4, 1861. They have one son, James B. Washburn.

In politics Mr. Washburn is a Democrat and is a member of the United Baptist Church. He is at present engaged in farming, stock raising and coal mining.

D. D. HARTWELL, M. D.

Born October 7, 1878, in Williamson County, Illinois. After the usual training in our common schools he attended the High School at Creal Springs, and then taught one term of school in Southern Precinct. He entered the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1897, from which he graduated four years later, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession in Marion, where he has remained ever since.

Upon the organization of the Physicians' Protective Association of Marion, July 26, 1902, he was elected its Chief Officer, and is now serving his second term. He is also a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association and of the Illinois State Medical Association.

His wife was Miss Rita Drake, of St. Louis, to whom he was united April 30, 1903. One boy, Alonzo Paul, born December 21, 1903, has blessed their union. At the late annual election Dr. Hartwell was chosen Secretary of the Williamson County Physicians.

ALONZO P. BAKER, M. D.

Was born November 8, 1848, in Benton County, Tenn. He was brought by his parents to Williamson County when but 2 years old, and settled in Grassy Precinct on the summit of Black Ridge, in the Ozark mountains. His father was a farmer and he spent his youth farming in the summer and teaching in the winter. When the war broke out he joined the army, and on Christmas day, 1862, enlisted in the 13th Ill. Cavalry, Co. I., Col. Albert Erskine commanding. He saw hard service through the various campaigns in the Southwest, fought his way down into Texas and the Red River country and back through Arkansas and Missouri, and was mustered out at Springfield September 7, 1865. Among the hard-fought battles in which he shared was that of Pea Ridge, Benton Co., Ark. His part in the battle, the Doctor claims, was

fought in detached squadrons and companies on account of the timber and brush and the nature of the ground. The soldiers didn't see a commander higher than a Captain during the fight, but fought in their own way, whenever and wherever they saw a "Reb."

After the war he went to teaching, and in 1873 entered the Cincinnati Medical College, from which he graduated March 3, 1875, and began the practice of medicine in his own home. His first marriage took place April 7, 1869, to Miss Martha Jane Matheny, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except one daughter, who died in infancy. His second wife was Miss Lizzie G. Day, to whom he was united September 3, 1875, and who gave him one daughter, Miss Bernice Baker.

His children by his first wife were Dr. G. J. Baker, practicing medicine in Marion, Miles David Baker, farming, Dr. V. A. S. Baker, a partner with G. J. Baker, his brother, in Marion, Elzada, wife of Prof. Asbury, in charge of the Marion city schools, and Marcus W. Baker, in the mining business in Marion.

The Doctor is a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association and the Williamson County Medical Association. He is a member of the G. A. R., and cast his first vote for General Grant. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. Makanda Lodge, No. 484.

DR. H. D. NORRIS, Osteopath

Is the only member of his profession in Williamson County, and it must be admitted is making good use of the monopoly he enjoys. The remedial system he practices is now becoming sufficiently well known and established not to require an extended explanation from the Souvenir Book man. It may be well to state, however, that while no medicines are administered by the Osteopaths, it wouldn't be safe to bank upon their ignorance of them, and as to anatomy, physiology and surgery, their system of cure compels them to be well posted in these branches.

Dr. Norris is a young man and a young practitioner, but seems to be meeting with encouragement in his chosen profession in this field. He is a native of Monticello, Piatt Co., Ill., where he was born December 12, 1873. His parents were farmers, and he was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools until about 17 years old, when he entered Madrid Normal School, at Madrid, Nebraska. He graduated in 1892, and then taught school three years. He became interested in Osteopathy about that time, and graduated from the Americal School

of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., January 29, 1903, under the instructions of its founder, Dr. A. T. Little. He soon after moved to Marion and stuck out his shingle, where it still remains.

He was married September 8, 1888, to Miss Maggie Biesecker, by whom he had two children, Helen, aged 5, and Hazel, aged 3. For his second wife he took Miss Anna Spencer, the daughter of C. C. Spencer, of Connellyville, New York. They were married September 3, 1903.

❖ Miscellaneous ❖

HON. JAMES M. WASHBURN.

Judge Washburn comes of hardy pioneer stock in Smith County, Middle Tennessee.

He was born 51 miles east of Nashville, September 13th, 1826. His parents were farmers of simple and frugal habits and pure lives, who bequeathed the priceless heritage, together with its usual accompaniment of a vigorous constitution to their children. The father, Lewis Washburn, died on the last hour of 1872, at the age of 75 years and six months, while his mother tarried a couple of years longer and died in May, 1874. Her maiden name was Nancy More. She raised ten children, and died aged 79. James was the sixth child, and was reared and educated in his native state. He taught school four or five years, farmed, sold goods, read law, was admitted to the bar and married all before he was 23 years old. From this his life's record can be read.

He has been an exceedingly ambitious and active man, full of life and energy, of great endurance, unwearied diligence and iron will. He always had a dozen, more or less, different enterprises on hand, and so good was his management and so wise his plans that none of them rarely or ever miscarried. He did not come to Marion till the Autumn of 1857. He studied law with Hall and Washburn, an older brother, from '44 to '46, was admitted to the bar in 1845, was elected County Surveyor, but resigned to come to Marion. He lived in Marion for ten years (engaged in the practice of law and in the mercantile business with Frank Sparks), and after spending a couple of years on a rented farm just out of town, he bought the farm where Dr. Ferrill now lives, near Cartersville, and made it his home for 22 years. In 1862, while living at Marion, he was elected to the lower house at Springfield and served one term. In 1869-70 he was a member of the Constitutional convention which framed our present

State Constitution. In the Fall of 1870 he was elected to the State Senate for the 50th Senatorial District, which is composed of the counties of Jefferson, Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Randolph and Monroe. By a new arrangement coming in with the new constitution he drew a two years' term, and after its expiration was Assistant Secretary of the Senate for three years and during the session of 1875. In 1876 he was returned to the House and served another term of two years. From '72 to '80 he was also Master in Chancery at Marion, and from '73 to '93 was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and as such was the Illinois Commissioner for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in the latter year. In 1884 he had been elected County Judge for Williamson County and served four years.

In 1874, while Assistant Secretary of the Senate, in company with his son, William Smith Washburn, Wm. T. Davis and Charles H. Dennison, he started the Egyptian Press newspaper, and only severed his connection with it about two years ago. During that long period of 18 years, with a multitude of other matters on hand—financial, political, official business and family—whether as co-partner, associate editor and manager or sole owner, manager and editor, he acquitted himself creditably as the publisher of the principal Democratic organ of the County.

In 1894 he rented it to Casey and Watson and in '95 to Casey alone, when Casey bought a half interest and in 1902 he sold out to Casey entirely.

Mr. Washburn had the misfortune on September 15, 1897, to lose his house and all it contained by fire, and the 13th of November following his wife died. His children being all grown, these misfortunes broke up his family relations and he spent four years in traveling. Coming back to the town of his boyhood he made the acquaintance of Miss Jennie Turner, to whom he was united in marriage in Smith County November 3, 1901. She is a member of the Baptist church. His first wife's name was Sarah M. Smith, a native of Virginia. They were both for 47 years active members of the Missionary Baptist church, and she died in that communion. Their children were William Smith Washburn, now of Chicago; Dr. C. L. Washburn, a physician and farmer about five miles northwest of Marion, and Benjamin L. Washburn, residing in Cartersville.

The following tribute to Mr. Washburn is from the pen of Mark Erwin, the historian, and was written in 1876. And now, after the lapse of twenty-six years and the commentary of the events of more than a quarter

of a century, there seems to be no occasion to change the opinions then expressed.

"James M. Washburn commenced the practice of law in this county over fifteen years ago, and has since been a Democratic politician of considerable prominence. During the war he was very bitter at times, but was elected to the State Senate in 1876 to the Lower House. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1869. He is admitted by all parties to be honest and upright in his daily work, and is now the leader of his party."

HON. GEO. W. YOUNG

Judge Geo. W. Young, of Marion Illinois, was born January 8, 1845. His parents died during his infancy, and he was bound to Geo. W. Binkley, who was a farmer living on the farm where the plat of Whiteash is now located, four miles north of Marion. Mr. Binkley died when the subject of this sketch was but fourteen years old. He was then bound by indenture to the widow, Mrs. Maria Binkley, but only lived with her about one year, when he left his native heath and went South, stopping at Cairo, remaining there a few days; enlisted on a steamboat, plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, as a deck sweeper, afterwards became a cabin boy and Texas tender. This position he occupied until the Winter of 1861, when he went ashore at Columbus, Kentucky, and hired to work on a farm at five dollars per month.

Before his preceptor, Mr. Binkley, died, he had learned to read and write by attending subscription schools. He was living in Kentucky at the time the War broke out, and as the storm of secession and disunion swept over Kentucky, it became necessary for everybody to take sides. Judge Young cast his lot with the cause of the Union, and became attached to the Union Army in 1862, but on account of his age, was not mustered into the service until July, 1862, when he was mustered as a Private in Co. "L" of the 8th Ky. Cav., Col. James M. Shackelford commanding the regiment. He served in this regiment until September, 1863, when he was sent to Western Kentucky on a recruiting detail, where he recruited a Company of men in Graves, Ballard and Carlisle Counties, and was mustered as First Lieutenant of Co. "E," 30th Ky. Mounted Inf., Vol., Col. F. N. Alexander commanding. At the battle of Saltville, Virginia, October 6, 1864, his Captain was severely wounded and rendered unable for duty. This placed Lieutenant Young in command of the Company, and the Second Lieutenant being absent on detached service, left him the

only commissioned officer of the Company, which he continued to command until the close of the War, June, 1865, when he was mustered out as Captain commanding the Company, receiving an honorable discharge, and settled all of his accounts with the Government. He came back to Williamson County in July, 1865, and started to attend a District School at Spillertown, kept by Matthew I. Wroton, which he attended two months, and afterwards attended the following Fall and Winter six months. In 1867 and '68, he attended the City University at St. Louis, Mo. In 1868 and '69, he attended the Law Department of the University of Chicago, after which he attended the Benton Law Institute conducted by the late Judge Andrew D. Duff. He opened up a law office in the city of Marion for the practice of law, in partnership with Judge L. D. Hartwell, in July, 1870.

Judge Young was married to Miss Martha A. Spiller, daughter of Elijah N. Spiller, September 24, A. D. 1871. They have three children living, two of whom are married, being the wives of Richard Trevor and W. B. Rochester, two of Marion's most successful and prominent business men, and Miss Eva, who is still single, and assists her father in his law office, being a very talented and expert stenographer.

Judge Young became interested in politics a short time after he came home from the army, and at that time the Republicans had no party organization in the County, and the returned soldiers were anxious to get Republicans on the ticket to be voted for to fill the respective County offices at the coming November election. On the 30th day of September, 1865, there was a caucus of thirteen Republicans met in the drug store of Isaac M. Lewis, on the south side of the public square in Marion, being the place where Dr. Casey's building is now located, and selected candidates to run on the Republican ticket for the various offices to be voted for at the coming election. This was the first Republican caucus and the first Republican ticket that was ever selected as a ticket by the Republicans of the County. He was a candidate for State's Attorney in 1872, but was defeated. He was elected Justice of the Peace for Marion Precinct in 1873; was elected County Judge in November, 1877, which office he held for five years, until 1882. He was next elected State's Attorney in 1884; was elected Circuit Judge in 1888. In 1879, he was appointed Colonel and Aide-Camp on the Staff of Governor Shelby M. Cullom under the military code of the State for the 22nd Congressional District; and was afterwards re-appointed on the Staff of Governor John M. Hamilton with the rank of Colonel.

He organized three Grand Army Posts in Williamson County in 1866; has been a continuous member of this organization ever since. He is also Division Commander of the Union Veterans' Union; was candidate for Congress before the Republican Convention in 1882. He became an Odd Fellow in July, 1869, and has been a continuous member of Williamson Lodge No. 392 ever since; has been a member of the Grand Lodge of the State for thirty-two years; has held various important positions in the Grand Lodge.

He is now Senior Vice Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, which is the second highest officer in the State.

At this time he is engaged in the practice of law, which has been his study and field of operation for thirty-five years.

MISS EVA YOUNG.

Miss Eva Young, daughter of Col. George W. Young, was born and raised in Marion. Her life has been uneventful, but she has always moved in the very best society, and received her education in the public schools of the city, graduating as Salutatorian in the class of 1896, from the Marion High School. She then turned her attention to the study of stenography and typewriting, attended Barnes' Business College in St. Louis, and graduated with the highest honors of that institution.

She has instructed several pupils in the art of shorthand and typewriting, and has filled the position of shorthand reporter for the Circuit Court for several years past, and is now one of the appointed official stenographers for the Circuit and County Courts. She has been in the law office of her father as an assistant for the past six years. She is also a Notary Public, and has been selected on numerous occasions by the different members of the Marion Bar, to take depositions of witnesses in important law suits pending before the Courts.

She has the reputation of being the most rapid and correct stenographer in this end of the State. Her general knowledge and liberal education, together with her genial disposition and pleasant manners, make her a general favorite with the Courts and attorneys, and have won for her a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM OSCAR POTTER, Master in Chancery.

One of the most successful and promising young members of the Williamson County bar is a native of this County, where he was born February 17, 1871. He was a member of the Charter Graduating Class

of the Crab Orchard Academy, where he graduated March 3, 1892. He read law at Galatia, Ill., in the office of A. E. Somers, and was admitted to the bar August 29th, 1894.

He first opened an office and began the practice of law in Johnson City on March 13th, 1897, where he remained for five years. He was appointed Master in Chancery in 1891, and reappointed on the 2nd of January of the present year. He is prominent as an Odd Fellow and was Grand Representative in 1900. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the nights of Pythias, having received his first degree in each.

He is a Republican in politics, and has been Chairman of the Central Committee through the three successive presidential campaigns of 1898, 1900 and 1902.

June 30, 1897, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Myrtle Spiller, the eighth daughter of W. J. and Susan E. Spiller, and is the father of two boys and one girl.

HON. GEORGE W. SMITH, M. C.

Was born in Putnam County, O., August 18th, 1846. He was raised on a farm in Wayne County, Illinois, to which his father removed in 1850. He learned the trade of blacksmithing. He attended the common schools and graduated from the literary department of McKendree College of Lebanon, Ill., in 1868. He first read law in Fairfield, the county seat of Wayne Co., after which he entered the law department of the University at Bloomington, Ind., from which he graduated in 1870.

He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois the same year, since which time he has resided in Murphysboro in the active practice of his profession. In 1880 he was the Republican elector for his Congressional district (then the eighteenth) and cast the vote of the district for Garfield and Arthur. He was elected to the 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 56th, 57th, 58th Congresses, and re-elected to the 59th, receiving 22,527 votes to 14,668 for Charles L. O'Brien, Democrat; 2,306 for Chas. F. Krish, prohibition, and 1023 for Daniel Boone, socialist. He was married at Murphysboro, Ill., on December 29, 1884, to Miss M. Alice Dailey.

HON. O. H. BURNETT, State Senator.

Is a native of Williamson County, Illinois, where he first saw the light on the seventeenth day of January, 1872. After the usual amount of training in our excellent public schools, he graduated from the Northern Indiana State Normal University and later from Old Yale, in

the class of 1899. He was immediately admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in his native town the same year.

In the Fall of 1899 the law partnership of Burnett & Slater was formed with Judge W. F. Slater as senior counsel, which still continues. From June, 1892, to July, 1896, he served as Cashier in the Marion State and Savings Bank. In 1900 he was elected to the State Senate by a majority of 600 votes in a Democratic district with a normal majority of 400. In 1904 he was again a candidate for the State Senate and was renominated by acclamation.

His marriage to Miss Lizzie Hargon, of Canton, Mississippi, took place April 16, 1895, of whom he has one child, a boy, John, now seven years old. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church; Monitor Lodge, No. 236, Knights of Pythias; the Elks, No. 800, and the Modern Woodmen.

HON. THOS. H. SHERIDAN.

Thos. H. Sheridan was born in Pope County, Illinois, on the 16th day of December, 1861. At the age of five he was left fatherless. His father and mother had come to Illinois from Boston in the early fifties, and located in Chicago, where they remained until about 1859, when they located in Pope County, about six miles north of Golconda. His father's name was Mannus Sheridan and his mother's Jane. The 160 acres of land granted to his father in the fifties has never been conveyed, but the title still remains in the heirs. The mother of this subject lived until 1891, and unto her is due the credit of the proper training of this man.

With this subject two sisters and three brothers grew to maturity, two of the brothers having been drowned and one seeking his fortune in the far east. The two sisters still survive, one being the wife of William King, a prosperous and well-to-do merchant of Rosebud, Ill., and the other living with her.

Thos. H. was educated in the schools of Golconda, and during the early years of his life had a most desperate struggle for existence, for after the drowning of his two brothers, 1876, he became the only support of his mother's family. He worked in a printing office and did all kinds of work. In the winter of 1879-80 he taught his first school, and in a very few years commanded the best salary of any teacher in the county. For six years he taught school in the county and in 1884 was elected County Superintendent of Schools, and was again elected in 1886, which position he held until in 1890 he was elected to the State Senate in the old 49th district, which

represented Pope, Massac, Hardin, Gallatin and Saline Counties, having defeated in the nominating convention Capt. Wm. G. Sloan, of Harrisburg, and Simon S. Barger, of Eddyville, and in the general election, Dr. John Blanchard.

While in the State Senate he served on many important committees, and his record in the 37th and 38th General Assemblies is as good as the best.

In 1883 Mr. Sheridan, after two years' study, was admitted to the bar, and from that time until now he has been an active practitioner before the courts of Southern Illinois. Perhaps no lawyer in this part of the state of his years has had a more extensive practice before the courts than he, and certainly no lawyer of his age has met with greater success in the higher courts. In Johnson County, where he has lived the past twelve years, he is on one side of all important legal battles, and although but recently he has opened an office in Marion, where he spends half the time, he is rapidly moving to the front, as in the term of court just closed in Williamson County no lawyer at the bar was engaged in a greater number of contested suits than he.

His law practice is not confined to Johnson and Williamson counties, but in Pope, Massac, Union, Pulaski and in numerous other counties his services are in demand. He is a polished and earnest speaker and has few equals as a cross-examiner of witnesses.

In politics he is always ready to defend the principles and policies of his party, and next to Blaine he thinks Roosevelt is the greatest American since Lincoln.

Senator Sheridan was married November 24, 1891, to Miss Fannie Throgmorton, of Vienna, Ill., she being the only child of Josiah and Abigail Throgmorton of that city. They have two children, Gail and Joe, Gail a girl of eleven and Joe a boy of nine.

For a number of years our subject has been interested in real estate, and now owns several hundred acres of Johnson County's best farm lands in and about Vienna, and is the largest shipper of timothy hay in the County. He is also a breeder of Short Horn cattle, and takes great pride in his herd of red, white and roans. While Marion does not yet quite claim him as a citizen, it is quite probable if his business continues to grow that he will soon be one of us. He is now an active member in the B. P. O. of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America.

He is not a member of any church, but regularly attends where he thinks he will hear a good sermon. As a speaker and lecturer his ser-

vices are in demand. It is said of him in his home county that he has not one bad habit and that he never swore an oath in his life, nor does he chew or smoke tobacco nor drink intoxicants.

EDWARD EVERETT DENISON Attorney at Law.

Was born at Marion, Illinois, August 28th, 1874. He received his early schooling in the public schools of Marion and then spent five years in Baylor University at Waco, Tex., from which he graduated in 1895 with two degrees, those of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Literature. A year later he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Yale University with the class of 1896, and received at graduation the Phi Beta Kappa appointment by the faculty. He then entered business life and spent a year as cashier of the old bank of Marion.

Preferring the law to a business career, he entered Columbian Law School in Washington D. C., from which he graduated in 1899 with two degrees, L. L. B. and L. L. M. The following October he was admitted to the bar, and in June, 1900, formed a partnership with W. W. Duncan, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in his native town. This relation continued until the election of Judge Duncan to the bench of the Circuit Court in June of 1903, when it was dissolved and Mr. Denison has since practiced alone.

While attending Columbian Law School Mr. Denison became identified with the Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity, of which he has since become Vice President of the National Council. This Fraternity now embraces the entire territory of the United States and Canada. Mr. Denison is a member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to Monitor Lodge No. 236, also an active member of the Board of Education and of the Missionary Baptist Church.

HON. LORENZO D. HARTWELL, States Attorney.

Born and educated in Williamson County, Mr. Hartwell has been active in its affairs for nearly half a century. He was a son of L. D. Hartwell, who emigrated from Virginia with his family in 1839, and settled five miles north of Marion, where he died in 1865. He raised eight boys and four girls, of whom six boys served in the Union Army in the War of the Rebellion, and four sons and three daughters still survive. At the very beginning of the war in 1861, Lorenzo was one of the family of six to go to the front and enlisted in Company F, 31st Ill. Vol. Inf. He served with distinction for

four years, and until the close of the war, when he was mustered out and again entered public school. He studied law under Judge Duff, at Benton, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and has been very successful in the practice of his profession ever since.

In 1866 he entered politics and first served eight years as a Justice of the Peace. This was followed by four years as City Attorney, then Master in Chancery of Williamson County two years, County Judge eight years, and is now serving a term of four years as States Attorney. During this time he has also served two years as Postmaster of Marion. During his present term of States Attorney he has broken the record for efficiency as a public officer by turning in to the public school fund and county treasury two thousand two hundred dollars, besides paying the expenses of his office; has sent 42 criminals to the penitentiary; 16 to the reform school and 2 to the gallows.

Mr. Hartwell has been married twice. His first marriage took place April 30, 1871, by which he had one son, Edward E. Hartwell. His second marriage took place August 18, 1878, to Miss Cora E. Simmons, of whom he has had six children, three surviving. His eldest son is the present City Attorney, D. L. Hartwell. He is an active member and trustee in Dr. Thompson's church, the Methodist Episcopal, and also active in Fraternal work, being a member of Fellowship Lodge, No. 89, A. F. & A. M. at Marion; charter member of Python Lodge, No. 236, Knights of Pythias, and McKinley Rgt., No. 1, U. V. U.

D. T. HARTWELL, City Attorney.

Was born in Marion, Ill., July 8, 1879. He graduated from the High School in the class of 1896, and afterwards attended the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso for the years 1896 and '97. After leaving school he studied law under his father, L. D. Hartwell, for two years, meanwhile establishing an insurance agency, which he is still running. In December, 1899, he took the Federal examination at St. Louis for a first-class clerkship and secured the best record made at that time. Soon after he received an appointment in the Census Bureau at Washington D. C. by the Hon. Geo. W. Smith. While there he attended the Columbian University Law School and graduated in 1902, the fifth in a class of 112. The following October he took the Illinois State Bar examination, and out of fourteen applicants in Southern Illinois was the only one who passed. In April of the last year he was elected

City Attorney, which office he still holds. He is a member of Monitor Lodge No. 236, K. of P., and of the B. & P. O. of Elks, No. 800.

HON. W. F. SLATER, Ex-County Judge.

Judge Slater is a native product of Williamson County, Illinois, and if the complete mastery over unusual difficulties and apparently insurmountable obstacles in his youth entitles a man to the appellation of "self-made," this belongs par excellence to the Judge. Born in Lake Creek Precinct March 24, 1869, he was left an orphan when but three months old. Under the fostering care of his widowed mother he grew to manhood on the farm and followed the plow till 26 years old. He then, October 2nd, 1895, chose his life's partner in the person of Miss Zulu Reid, one of the talented daughters of William Reid, of Spillertown. The fruit of this union has been two sons and one daughter, all of whom are living.

Five years before his marriage he began the study of law with his hand upon the plow. Poverty and grinding toil had prevented his securing more than the bare rudiments of learning in our common schools, and he never had the advantage of a single term at High School or Academy, much less the finish of a collegiate course. Yet such was his thirst for knowledge and strength of will that he mastered all difficulties and was admitted to the bar in 1892. In March, 1898, he was appointed County Judge by Governor Tanner, to fill an unexpired term, and at the following election in November was elected to succeed himself for a full term of four years.

In 1899 was formed the successful law partnership of Burnett and Slater, which still remains. He is an enthusiastic Republican in politics, and is chairman of the 50th District Republican Senatorial Committee.

Judge Slater is a man of the people, has ambition and an immense store of reserved power, both mentally and physically, and a brilliant future awaits him.

HON. JOSEPH W. HARTWELL

Was born in Williamson County, Illinois, March 12, 1839. He was reared on a farm and received the rudiments of a common school education on the subscription plan, common at that time. He was married November 5th, 1858, and settled on a small piece of land in Lake Creek precinct, about six miles northeast of Marion, where he resided until August 10, 1862, when he enlisted in the Union Army as private in Co. F, 31st Regiment Ill. Vol. Inf. He lost his left arm at the battle before Atlanta,

Georgia, July 21, 1864, and was discharged from the army March 6, 1865.

On his return to Williamson Co. he read law and was licensed to practice December 19, 1866, having been a continuous member of the bar thirty-seven years and a resident of Marion except a few years on a farm. He died Tuesday, September 8, 1903, in this city, and memorial services were held by the members of the Marion bar, in his honor, at the courthouse Tuesday, October 13, 1903. Memorial Committee—Geo. W. Young, Ed. M. Spiller, W. F. Slater, J. C. B. Smith

HON. J. H. BURNETT

Was born in Williamson County September 29, 1844. He was raised to farm life and his early education was such as farmer boys usually obtain. He is Republican and active in politics all his life. In 1886 the voters of Williamson County made him Sheriff. In 1895 he was elected Mayor of Marion, serving one term. He has served on the Board of Education several times, and on the 1st of May, 1891, was appointed by President McKinley Special Agent of Internal Revenue, with headquarters at St. Louis, and is still discharging the duties of that office. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church of Marion.

His wife was Miss Mary A. Davis, who was also a native of this County. Eight children were born of this union, of whom all are living but one. In the order of their birth they are: Mrs. Della Capron, Marion; Mrs. Eliza Spiller, Marion; O. H. Burnett, State Senator; one daughter, Minnie, died October 5, 1876; Mrs. Lillian Haebeler, Colorado Springs; Mrs. Amy McIntosh, Marion; Miss Estella Burnett, Miss Bertha Burnett.

HON. W. H. WARDER, Attorney at Law—Office in White Block, South Side Square.

Hon. W. H. Warder was born in Johnson County, this state, and came to Marion in 1880. He has been for 23 years an active and successful practitioner at the bar of this and other Southern Illinois counties. Politically a Democrat, he served in the Forty-First and Forty-Second General Assemblies as Representative from this district, with distinction. He is public spirited and a recognized factor in the development of Marion and Williamson county interests.

ED. M. SPILLER, Attorney at Law.

Ed. M. Spiller was born September 28, 1865, at Carbondale, Jackson

County, Illinois. After a thorough training in the Marion schools, he took a scientific course at the Northern Indiana Normal School and graduated at Valparaiso in 1888, with the Degree of Bachelor of Science. After teaching one term of school at Carterville, he began the study of law under Judge Duncan and was admitted to the bar in February, 1892. He entered at once into a law partnership with R. R. Fowler, and began at once the practice of his profession. After three years of lucrative practice, this firm was dissolved and that of Hartwell & Spiller formed in its stead. This in turn lasted three years and was succeeded by that of Spiller and White, which still continues. Either as associate or principal, Mr. Spiller has been called into some of the most important criminal cases of the county, among which are the Riot Cases at Carterville, which were taken to Johnson County on a change of venue and consumed three months in the trial. Some of the most brilliant attorneys of the state were in this case on one side or the other. The people vs. Joseph McCabe, the Marshal of Herrin; the people vs. Roy McCawen; and the people vs. Ed Clements and Ivory Williams, are some of the cases of importance in which he has had a part. Mr. Spiller was married October 22, 1890, to Miss Nannie A. Edwards, the daughter of C. M. Edwards, of Marion. He is a member of Monitor Lodge 236 K. of P., and Marion Camp Modern Woodmen. In politics Mr. Spiller is a Democrat, but although defeated in the race for States Attorney in 1892, he ran 115 votes ahead of his ticket in the county. He has held the office of City Attorney two terms.

GEORGE C. CAMPBELL,
City Clerk.

Was born, reared and educated in Williamson County. He has never had any interests, personal, business or political, outside of his county, and may be considered a typical Williamson County man. He first saw the light in Marion on August 12, 1868, but his father, Geo. C. Campbell, dying in 1872, he was left an orphan at the age of six years, but with a good patrimony to back him up. His schooling was of the sort obtainable at our common schools, supplemented with a course at the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale, Ill.

Like the most of our ambitious and capable men he has had a hand in politics, and although a Democrat in a Republican County, has been elected City Clerk for four successive terms, viz: in 1897, 1899, 1901 and again in 1903. A glance at his portrait will settle the ques-

tion of his marriage, which took place on November 23, 1897, to Miss Ada Barham, the daughter of Jos. Barham, of Marion. One child, Virginia, marks the fruit of their union. He is a director of the Marion Building and Loan Association; in business the resident agent for the Rudolph Strecher Brewing Association, and in Fraternal matters a member of the Elks and of the K. P's.

JOHN W. PEEBLES,
Attorney at Law.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Williamson County, born and reared on a farm about five miles southeast of Marion. He got his first introduction to this mundane sphere December 9, 1849. His father was Oliver P. Peebles, who served in the 81st Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. H, but died of disease at Memphis, Tenn. in February, 1863. He was a native of Kentucky. His wife was a Tennessean, one of a family of 24 children by one father but two mothers, having 12 children each. She died in Marion in September, 1890, having had seven children, of whom Judge Peebles was the 2nd. When about 18 years old he began to teach school, after graduating from the High School at Liberty, Ill., in 1868, and taught continuously in Williamson County for nine terms.

He then went into the drug business with his brother, Robert F. Peebles, who is still doing out the "pizens" at the old stand in Crab Orchard. After eight years' experience in the drug business he concluded to enter the ranks of the legal profession, and took a course in the Law Department of the State University at Columbia, Missouri, from which he graduated in April, 1877. He returned at once to Marion and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has followed with unvarying success till the present time. In 1880 he received the appointment by President James A. Garfield of Supervisor of the tenth Census for the 8th district of Illinois, comprising 28 counties in the southern part of the state. His confirmation was secured in the face of great competition, and he justified the selection by closing his labor far in advance of his associates in other districts of the State.

In 1880 he was Republican candidate for States Attorney, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent by 100 votes. In 1882 he was defeated by Judge Washburn for County Judge by 17 votes. In 1892 he ran again for States Attorney and was successful, and served his full term of four years.

During the war with Spain he made up Co. A, in Jos. P. Roberts' regiment, the 11th, and was elected

its captain, but the war closed so suddenly that his regiment was never called out.

His marriage took place September 17th, 1871, to Miss Olive Jenkins, a native of Virginia, who came with her parents to Marion in 1862. She gave birth to five children and died December 1, 1904. Four of her children are living. They are: Anna, wife of Zolla Dodd, the American Express agent in Marion; Fred, who is running a rural route out of Marion in the Free Delivery Service; Frank, who is a Cager at No. 2 Coal mine, and Kate, the wife of Moody R. Tidwell, the cashier of the First National Bank at Miami, Indian Territory. Mr. Peebles has six grandchildren.

Mr. Peebles has always been active in the ranks of Odd Fellowship. He first united with the order here, but in 1873 was transferred by card to Crab Orchard Lodge, No. 475, of which he was a charter member and with which he still affiliates. He held every elective office in its gift and was chosen to represent the Grand Lodge at its gathering at Peoria in 1875, and again at the meeting at Jacksonville, in 1876. He is a member of the M. E. church.

GEORGE W. PILLOW,
Attorney at Law.

George W. Pillow began life at Metropolis, Massac Co., Ill., May 15, 1850. He was the son of Capt. Parker B. Pillow, of Columbia, Tenn., who died about March, 1882, at Shawneetown, to which place he moved in 1852. The mother was a native of this state and is still living at Shawneetown. As soon as he was old enough Mr. Pillow was apprenticed to Karcher and Scandland, carpenters and undertakers, where he served for three years. But having ambition, he took up the study of the law and prosecuted it while working at the bench and at night. He was persistent and diligent under the most adverse circumstances, and was admitted to the bar August, 1882. He had chosen his life's partner eleven years before, and with the care of a wife and an increasing family on his hands, continued steadfast in the pursuit of his ideal, until he won.

His first wife's name was Miss M. E. Slater, to whom he was united at Metropolis, December 15, 1871. Seven children came of this union, six of whom survive. Their names are Eugene R., Gordon, Eva, C. J., Wilona and Earl. He had the misfortune to lose his wife in the Spring of 1892, and two years later, September 16, 1894, was married to Miss Mary A. Belt.

Mr. Pillow was always a Republican in politics and active and influen-

tial in his field. He was Republican candidate for Congress in 1890 in the old district, formerly represented by Richard Townsend. He was defeated by J. R. Williams, the Democratic candidate by 3,100 majority, in a district with a normal majority of 6,000, running away ahead of his ticket on his own personal popularity. He continued the practice of law in Gallatin and the adjoining counties until January, 1901, when he moved to Marion. In 1904 he bought a house on West Main street and moved into it. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS A. SINKS.
Court Reporter.

The record of Mr. Sinks discloses a life almost ideal in its peaceful uniformity and romantic sameness. He has passed through few exciting or eventful days, but choosing a profession in early life he has cheerfully and persistently followed it with satisfactory results up to the present hour. The versatility of Americans leads them from early life to try many avocations, now this, now that, and it is often late in life that they find their level and settle down to some one pursuit. And often even then the round peg gets into the square hole and the square peg into the round hole. But Mr. Sinks very early made the proper selection and shows by a successful career that the right man got into the right place. He was born August 27, 1859, in Spring Garden, Jefferson County, Illinois. He was reared on his father's farm, educated in the public school and for eight years taught in Franklin and Williamson counties. Constant experience shows that teaching is the very best possible training for a business life in any department, and Mr. Sinks taught just long enough to thoroughly prepare him for the career of court reporter which he has so long and so successfully followed. After closing his last school, he took a course of training in the Shorthand and Typewriting Department of the Barnes Business College of St. Louis. After his graduation he was appointed to his present position first by Judge Joseph P. Roberts, who died in 1903. His second appointment was by Judge Harrah and then again by Judge W. W. Duncan, making twelve years of continuous service.

He was married June 20, 1897, to Sarah M. Sadler, daughter of William C. Sadler, of Frankfort, Illinois. On July 23, 1902, his wife died, leaving him one son who had been named after Judge Roberts. His second marriage took place June 7, 1904, to Miss Etta Henson, of Frankfort, Ill. He is a K. of P.,

Monitor Lodge, 136, and a member of A. C. Marsh Lodge, No. 496, at Frankfort, Illinois, I. O. O. F.

HON. RUFUS NEELEY,
County Judge.

Rufus Neeley was born April 25, 1864, in this county, and has always made it his home. He went to the public school in the winters and worked on a farm in the summers for ten years. He is a son of John S. Neeley, who was a Virginian by birth, but who drifted to the west, and served for three years in the regular army. He was all through the Black Hawk War and drew a pension for his services as long as he lived. He settled on a farm in Williamson county in 1869, where he died. On account of his poverty, Rufus Neeley was compelled to pursue his law studies at home. This he did to so good advantage that in October, 1900, he was admitted to the bar. He served as deputy clerk of the Circuit court under W. B. Pulley for two years, and was then elected to his present office. He was married March 20, 1889, to Miss Emma A. Harris, daughter of Dr. James A. Harris, a physician of Saline county, by whom he has had three boys and one girl. He is a member of Fellowship Lodge No. 89, A. L. and A. M.

H. S. HARRIS.
Sheriff of Williamson County.

Sheriff Harris is a native of Cheatham County, Tennessee, where he was born August 3rd, 1847. He moved to Williamson County in 1854, with his parents and settled near Herrin, where he lived nearly 33 years. His education was of the sort obtainable at the public schools, and he pursued his studies mostly at old Spillertown.

On October 25, 1868, when but 21 years old, he married Miss Sarilla Hays, the daughter of Henry Hays, of old Franklin. Of this union three children were born, two sons and one daughter. The youngest son, Charles, died at the age of 22, and John still lives on the old homestead. Delia became the wife of James Parks, and they reside in Oklahoma.

Mr. Harris was elected County Treasurer in 1898, and after serving four years, was elected Sheriff in 1902. This is his first term as Sheriff, but he has clearly proven that a man can be taken from the plow and fill an important public office with efficiency and credit. During his administration to date he has put 150 men under arrest and in jail, with not an escape or jail delivery to record. He has hung two murderers, Jerry Graves and Calvin Price, in July, 1902, for the murder

of Miss Nellie Reicheldeffer. The earnings of his office for the first year of his term was a little over \$6000. Notwithstanding the stern duties he is sometimes called upon to perform, he is a most genial gentleman, a pleasant companion and a sincere Christian. For eighteen years he has been a member of the Christian Church at Lake Creek Township.

ARTHUR G. DAVIS,
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.

This most efficient and popular officer, was born near Crab Orchard October 9, 1877. The year after his father, Lewis Davis, died and the boy was reared by his mother and step-father, William R. Henshaw. He received kind and careful training on a farm until about 17 years old, when he taught one term of school near Stone Fort. Mr. Henshaw having sold his farms and engaged in merchandising at Harrisburg, his son entered his employ as Clerk.

After this he attended the Harrisburg High School, from which he graduated in 1898. He then entered Milton College at Milton, Rock Co., Wisconsin, and remained for four years, paying his own expenses by laboring at odd times and acting as watchman of evenings. But his strength and his money gave out before he got through college, and he never graduated. On returning to Williamson County, he at once took the position of Principal of the Carterville High School for one term and then one term as Principal of the Herrin High School, when he received his present appointment.

JAMES ARTHUR CAMPBELL.
Street Commissioner.

Was born in the country, three miles east of Marion, December 29, 1857. His father was O. G. Campbell, and raised his family on his farm, and until 23 years old Arthur worked on the farm in the summer and patched up a little education at the public schools in the winter. When 23 he and his brother Theodore, now dead, opened up a General Merchandise stock of goods at Marion, and for ten years followed merchandising, the livery business and dealing in live stock. After closing out his store and livery, he handled stock exclusively for about eight years, and then went to work for the city. He was at first overseer of the streets, alleys, sidewalks, etc., and then became Street Commissioner, and is still serving the city in that capacity. About 1884 he was a member of the old board of school directors, and for two terms its president. In 1894 he served as Alderman one term. He has been for

many years a member of the South Methodist Episcopal Church, and a trustee and on the building committee that erected the present church building.

His marriage to Miss Samantha Scurlock, daughter of A. B. Scurlock, of Marion, took place July 7th, 1878. The fruit of this union has been five daughters, all of whom are living and two married. Ora married Robt. L. Hudgens, at present Alderman of the First Ward, his second term being about to expire.

J. FRANK THROGMORTON.

The subject of this sketch is the popular and efficient Deputy Sheriff of Williamson County, and is in direct line for the office of Sheriff, for which important office he will most likely be nominated by the Republican party for the next time, which nomination is almost equal to an election, as that party is in the supremacy by 800 to 1000 votes in the County.

Mr. Throgmorton is the son of J. J. Throgmorton, a leading citizen of Grassy precinct. He was born March 11, 1872, in Williamson County, and on September 22, 1895, was married to Miss Emma Fly, a charming young lady, to which happy union four children have been born, only two of which are yet living.

He was elected constable in 1894, which office he held until March, 1899, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Williamson County by Sheriff Joab Gray, with the exception of four months, during which time he was in the employ of the Coal Belt Electric Railway Company. He has held the office of Deputy Sheriff continuously, having been in 1902 chosen Deputy by Sheriff H. S. Harris, successor to Sheriff Gray.

His services as Deputy have been so satisfactory, so successful and so excellent that his party looks upon him as the natural and logical successor to Sheriff Harris, and should he be such, the people will have their executive matters in judicious, safe hands.

R. P. HILL, Justice of the Peace.

Was born at Ewing, Ill., April 18, 1874. He lost his mother when ten years old, but his father, James C. Hill, is still living in Louisiana. He graduated at Ewing College in the class of 1896. Like the most of American-taught boys, his first occupation after leaving school was teaching school, and he put in one term at that in Crab Orchard Academy the year after he graduated. The following year he ran for County Superintendent of Schools on the Democratic ticket, but so popular was he that in a Republican district

with a normal majority of 600, he was defeated by only 30 or 40 votes. His friends claim that he was really elected by 60 votes, but was counted out. In 1901 he was elected Justice of the Peace and by the resignation of the acting officer in his favor is also Police Magistrate. In 1898 he took up the real estate business, in which he has been successful, handling farm and coal lands mostly.

However, in company with Spillman, of DuQuoin, he bought and platted Hill and Spillman's Addition to Marion, which they sold out within a year.

His marriage took place December 25, 1901, to Miss Lora Carder, the daughter of Willis Carder, of Crab Orchard. He is a K. P., Monitor Lodge, No. 236, and a member of the order of Elks, No. 800.

ROBERT L. HUDGENS, Alderman First Ward.

Robert L. Hudgens was born in Williamson County February 24, 1866. He received his education at Ewing College, Franklin County, and later took a business course at Lexington, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1888. His first employment after leaving college was as a clerk in a General Merchandise store at Pulley's Mills. For three years he was manager of J. M. Jean & Son's wholesale produce.

In 1899 he went into General Merchandising on his own account at Marion, which he ran for five years.

In 1900 he was elected Alderman of his ward, and is now serving his second term. For the past year he has been in the employ of C. A. Bell, of this city, in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes and Gents' Furnishings.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Lumberman and Alderman of First Ward.

William J. Walker comes of Tennessee parentage, but was born near Arilla, Jasper County, Mo., January 26, 1853. He came to Illinois in 1865 with his parents, and settled in Franklin County. His father was a farmer, and he received only the advantages of a common school education.

When but 20 years old he married Medora C. Crawford, and they have had five children, of whom four are now living.

After six years of partnership with Mr. Ferris in a General Merchandise store at Christopher, in Franklin County, they burned out and he removed to Marion and has for fifteen years been buying and shipping hard-wood lumber and timber. He is a Democrat in politics and was elected Alderman at the last city election. He is not a church member nor a society man, but is very

popular with his constituents nevertheless.

B. H. JETER, Grocer and Alderman First Ward.

Was born in Frankfort, Franklin County, Illinois, August 20th, 1849. When an infant his parents moved to Marion, and soon after to St. Clair County, near Mascoutah, where his father, John J. Jeter, followed his trade of blacksmithing and farming for a good many years. Ben was reared and educated on the farm, brought up to handle the plow, and inherited the vigorous constitution which generally goes with it.

July 28, 1869, just before he became 20 years old, he chose a helpmate in the person of Miss M. A. LaMaster, and the same year moved back to Marion and went onto the farm, where he lived and worked for twenty years.

When the coal fields of Williamson County began to be developed, Mr. Jeter mined coal in the winter and "minded" his farm in the summer for some years. He then came to Marion and run a retail coal yard in connection with the teaming business for five years. He now has a grocery store on North Jeter street, near West Main street, which he opened in August, 1903. In politics Mr. Jeter is a life-long Republican, but has never been very active in party politics. At the last municipal election, April, 1905, he ran for Alderman of the First Ward, and was elected over his opponent, W. J. Walker, by 87 votes. He and his worthy spouse are both members of the M. E. Church at Cedar Grove, but attend Dr. Thomson's church in Marion. He is a member of the insurance order of the Golden Cross, and his wife is active as a member of the W. C. T. U. of Marion.

As a family man Mr. Jeter takes the cake and platter, too. They could easily carry off the Rooseveltian gold medal for the most numerous family of children in the county, or perhaps in the state. No less than fifteen children, ten boys and six girls, have arisen to call them blessed, of whom twelve are living. Six are married and six unmarried, but all are living within sight of the paternal home. Eleven grandchildren have come to help fill the branches of the family tree. It would be hard to find another family in the state its equal, though happily Illinois has not yet decided on race suicide.

GEORGE L. BRACK, Alderman Second Ward.

Mr. Brack is a native of Grassy Precinct, Williamson County, Illinois, where he was born March 21, 1869. He lost his father, after whom he was named, when but three

months old, and was raised on a farm by his step-father, Willis Hoover. His education was limited by the possibilities of our common schools, until thirteen years old. At that tender age he began for himself and earned his first money at plowing with oxen, for which he received twenty-five cents a day.

On the first of September, 1894, he was married to Miss Gertie Richardson, by whom he has had three children, of whom two are now living. Three years later he moved to Marion and settled in the Second Ward, where he still resides. He at once began to work in mine No. 2, and has never had occasion to change either his occupation or his mine.

After two years' work he was given an electric mining machine, which he has run without change for five years. None of his predecessors ran it over two years, which shows the esteem in which he is held by his employers. He is a Democrat in politics and was elected to the City Council in the Spring of 1903.

JOSEPH FOZARD,

Alderman Third Ward, Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.

This gentleman is a native of Yorkshire, England, born at Battey January 15, 1853. His father, Martin Fozard, was a woolen manufacturer in England, and went to work at the same business on coming to this country, about 1859. He settled in New Jersey about the beginning of the war and brought up his son to the same trade. In 1868 the family came to Marion, and not long after the Edwards Woolen Mill was started, and for about 25 years the family found employment there. When the business declined, Joe turned his attention to bee-keeping and the manufacture of the Langstroth patent hive, but that business declined also, and he gradually left it off and worked more and more at the carpenter's trade, which he still follows. With the exception of one term, he has served as Alderman of the city continuously for fourteen years, being twice elected by the voluntary concurrence of opposing parties, and the last time unanimously, a record without a parallel in the politics of this country. His first election to the Council was in 1887. He was re-elected in 1890, but having moved a few feet over the line outside of the corporation when he built his shop and wind mill, he was thrown out by the opposition and only served two months.

In 1901 and again in 1903 he became Alderman, and still "holds the fort." In the old State Militia Fozard always took an active interest and served for sixteen years in that and the Illinois National Guards,

which grew out of it. He went from the ranks to Captain, to which he was elected three times. When the Spanish War broke out he offered his services, but as the war closed suddenly, he was not needed and was never accepted. As a recognition, however, of his merit, by special act of the Legislature under Governor Tanner, he was made honorary commander of cavalry, with the grade of First Lieutenant.

He was married August 26th, 1879, to Miss Emma Evans, daughter of Dr. W. S. Evans, of Marion, by whom he has had two sons, Walter E. and Joe. Since 1876 he has been a Royal Arch Mason and Odd Fellow.

OTIS W. WILLIAMS,

Furniture and Undertaker and Alderman Third Ward.

Otis W. Williams was born September 16, 1870, in Wayne County, Illinois. At the age of thirteen, he moved with his parents to Marion. In 1891 he went to Creal Springs and in 1892 was married to Miss Anna Jones, then a teacher in the Creal Springs schools. He was appointed Postmaster in 1894, and served in that vocation for four years, at the end of which time he moved to Marion. Here he was elected Alderman in Ward 3 in 1902, and is still serving in that office. He is a contractor and builder.

In 1904 Mr. Williams purchased the furniture business now owned by him in the new Hyde building, and closed out his business as carpenter, contractor and builder.

W. F. WRIGHT,

Alderman of Fourth Ward.

Was born in Williamson County, Illinois, July 28th, 1852. The home of his youth was about five miles from Stone Fort, on a farm, where he followed the plow until about 1890. He came to Marion in the Fall of 1900, and in 1903 bought a half interest in the marble works of J. J. Simpson. He sold his interest after two years to C. A. Gent, and went on the road for him for three years. This arrangement lasted for three years more, when Gent sold to him and he ran it himself three years more. In January of the present year he sold to Oliver J. Page, and opened a grocery and butcher shop, which he is still running.

His wife was Miss Martha Ellen Travelstead, a daughter of Peter Travelstead, of Kentucky, to whom he was united May 11th, 1873. Five children have been born of this union, all of whom are living. They are: A. P. Wright, Esco W., Celestine, Bessie and John.

He was elected to the Council in

April of this year on the Democratic ticket. He belongs to the Missionary Baptist church.

JAMES L. ADAMS,

Capitalist and Alderman of Fourth Ward.

James L. Adams was born in Dickson County, Tennessee, February 8, 1836, and came with his parents to Randolph County, Illinois, when but three years old. His parents were John Adams and Martha Kennedy, who were natives of North Carolina but came to Tennessee while young and married there. They settled in Randolph County in 1839, and followed farming in that and the adjoining county of Washington when Southern Illinois was a comparative wilderness. James received only such book-learning as the schools of those days could furnish, and as there were no free schools the constant struggle with the difficulties of a pioneer life left him little chance for an education. When twenty years old he moved to Jackson Co., and about a year and a half later into Williamson, where he has lived ever since. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the 110th Illinois regiment, Co. C., and served continuously during the war. In September, 1864, he was wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., and returned home on furlough. After 30 days he rejoined his command at Savannah, which General Sherman soon after reached at the termination of his famous "picnic" through Georgia. The combined commands reached Columbia, South Carolina, when the surrender of Lee's forces wound up the great struggle.

He received his discharge at Chicago in June, 1865, and returned to his home and farm.

On January 18, 1855, he was married in Washington County, Illinois, to Miss Margaret Ann Robinson, before he went to Jackson County. Until 1872 he continued farming, but for four years thereafter was engaged in carpentering and building. He then moved into Marion and for sixteen years was in the grocery business. He was successful in this and gradually acquired a competence from which he has made his living since by loaning.

He is a Republican in politics and an Odd Fellow, and member of the M. E. church of Marion. He is at present Alderman of the Fourth Ward and a director in the Williamson County Savings Bank.

SAM H. GOODALL,

President Cartersville District Coal-mining Company, Marion.

Sam H. Goodall is a native of Williamson County, Illinois, and a life-long operator in its coal fields. He

was born in the city of Marion February 7th, 1866. His common school training was supplemented by a course at the Southern Illinois Normal University, from which he graduated in 1887, and then taught school for two years. But having a taste for the law, he dropped the profession of teacher and attended the University of Michigan Law School, graduating in 1891.

He was at once admitted to the bar and began his legal and political life by being elected City Attorney of Marion. The year following he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois from the fifty-first senatorial district. He is a Democrat in politics. Realizing the immense resources of the coal-mining industry and its promising outlook for business, he turned his attention and talents towards its development. Only four years subsequent to his admission to the bar he became interested financially in the industry at Carterville, and the same year, 1896, he opened the Crab Orchard mine near Marion. In 1900 he opened up the Chicago and Big Muddy mine at Herrin, and in 1902 formed the Carterville District Coal-mining Company, to which his efforts have since been confined.

Mr. Goodall was married May 25, 1893, to Miss Lizzie Cripps, daughter of P. N. and Mary L. Cripps, of Marion. They have three children: Sam H., Jr., aged 11; Mary A., 9, and Ruth, 4. They are both members of the Christian church.

S. M. MAY, Clerk.

Was the son of a farmer, and was brought up on a farm, receiving only such education as he could gather at the common district school.

He married, at the age of 21, Miss Mary Virginia Lee, October 1st, 1884, by whom he is the father of two boys, aged 10 and 18. He began housekeeping in Marion the day of his marriage, and for eight years followed the livery business. After that he entered a store as clerk, which occupation he has followed continuously until the present time.

He is a Republican in politics, and for three years has been the local Secretary of Lodge No. 6415, of the American Federation of Labor. He is a member of the M. E. Church South, and active in Sunday School work.

SAM T. BRUSH,

Mine Owner and Operator, Carbondale, Illinois.

Samuel T. Brush was born on a farm in Jackson County, Illinois, in 1842. His father died in 1849 and his mother in 1853. For five years the boy attended each winter a three-months' subscription school,

and at the age of 12 got a position as newsboy on the Illinois Central. In 1857 he entered his uncle's store and learned bookkeeping, and in the following year began to study telegraphy at Carbondale. In two months he had charge of the office. In 1860 he entered the preparatory department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, but in the spring of his first year he enlisted in the Union army under the first call for troops. In May, 1861, his company was mustered into the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry. In October he was detailed by Gen. Grant as a telegraph operator, and was soon promoted to be manager of the telegraph lines in the territory commanded by Gen. Halleck. In August, 1862, he was made Adjutant of his regiment and participated in all the movements of the Army of the Tennessee until after the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He marched with his regiment from Helena to Little Rock with Gen. Steele's army, and took part in the capture of the latter place in September, 1863. In February, 1864, he was detailed as aide on the staff of Gen. Kimball, and when the latter was ordered east his successor, Gen. Joseph R. West, made Lieut. Brush his Acting Assistant Adjutant General. When the army at Little Rock was obliged to assume the defensive against the Confederates under Gen. Marmaduke, Gen. West, being new to the territory, depended almost entirely on his young Adjutant General, who practically supervised every movement of the defense; for seven days continuously in his saddle or at his desk issuing orders and sleeping one hour a day. The defense was so creditable that Gen. West recommended Lieut. Brush for appointment as his Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, an appointment not rendered, however, until after Lieut. Brush was mustered out of the service. He declined the appointment because Gen. West was ordered to the Rio Grande, where there was no chance for fighting. In 1869 Mr. Brush went into the coal business, and in 1889 helped to organize the St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal Company, and was elected its general manager. Later he was made president of the company and still serves in both capacities. His record is that of an independent operator.

Mr. Brush has been married twice. His first wife was Sophia L. Freeman, daughter of George E. Freeman. She was born August 10th, 1842, in Cleveland, Ohio. They were married in Anna, Illinois. Five children were born of this union, two only of whom survive: James C. Brush, of St. Louis, and George M. Brush, of Carbondale. She died at Carbondale.

His second wife was Miss Jennie

Cander, daughter of Rev. Newton Cander, born at Lafayette, Indiana, November 24, 1846. They were married at Galesburg, Ill., November 8th, 1882, and have had two children, Elizabeth at school in Columbus, Ohio, and Alice C., with her parents. As might be supposed from his military record, Mr. Brush is a Republican in politics, and also a member of the Presbyterian church.

ELI D. ROACH,

Manager of the Marion Branch of the Ellis Store Co.

This popular and successful merchant is a native of Williamson Co., where he was born August 18, 1856. He is the son of Jesse Roach, of Tennessee, and Lucinda Smith, his wife, a native of North Carolina. His father died in Carterville in March, 1902, and his mother at Carbondale February 5, 1877. He was educated at the Carbondale High School, but took up milling for an occupation, and for eleven years made flour. In July, 1888, he began to buy grain for the Ellis Store Co., then took charge of their hardware and implement trade, and July 1, 1902, took charge of their Marion Branch, which he still runs.

His wife was Mary L. West, the daughter of Nicodemus and Martha West, to whom he was united on November 2nd, 1884. Six children have been born to them, all living. They are: Harry, Jessie, Lora, Lulu, Mable and Howard. He is a Republican, a Free Mason, and he and his whole family are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN W. MITCHELL,

Supt. of the New Virginia Coal Co.

This gentleman, not yet 30 years of age, has proven his business capacity and taken the front rank as a manager in the business of mining coal in the great Williamson County coal field. He is the son of the cashier of the First National Bank of this city, and has had the benefit of his father's careful training in business from childhood. He is a native of Marion, where he was born June 7th, 1875, and received his school training in Marion's superb educational institutions. He graduated at the age of 16, and entered his father's employ as deputy county clerk, filling the position efficiently for four years. He then went to work for the Hospital at Anna, Ill., as bookkeeper, and remained with them for two years. He then returned to Marion and secured a position as bookkeeper with T. J. Armstrong, manager of the Ohio Valley Coal Company, since consolidated with the Peabody properties, and now running under the name of the

Southern Illinois Coal Mining and Washing Company of Marion. After a thorough training under Mr. Armstrong he became head book-keeper for the New Virginia Coal Company January 1, 1904, and a year later was put in charge of the mine.

As superintendent of this large property he has developed unexpected and unrivaled capacity and given complete satisfaction to his employers.

His marriage took place March 22, 1897, to Miss Grace Duncan, daughter of James H. Duncan, by whom he has had two children, Lucile and Lillie. He is a Republican and a member of the M. E. church. He is also a K. P. and Modern Woodman.

PHILIP RICK.

Philip Rick, the popular proprietor of the West Side Hotel at Marion, Ill., is a native of Baden, Germany, where he was born January 6, 1857. He was reared on a farm and received the thorough and liberal training of the German schools. At 16 years of age he left school, and coming to America entered the service of a Reformed Mennonite Minister at Sterling, Whiteside County, Illinois, by the name of John Wickesser, for whom he worked on the farm for five years. He then put in four more years for others when he married and rented a farm for seven years. His wife was Anna Ensey, of Swiss parentage, but American born and reared. They were married December 20, 1882, at Indianapolis, Ind. She died July 18, 1901, at Morrison, leaving him two children: Jessie, the wife of Dave Bailey, and Earl P., who lives at home and is still at school.

In connection with his farm, Mr. Rick run a general store and Post Office at Ideal, DeKalb County, Ill. On the 2nd day of March, 1902, he married Anna, and this time took Mrs. Willis Roberts, a widow. In September, 1903, he sold out his farm property in Northern Illinois and moving to Marion bought the West Side Hotel. His wife was born in Posey County, Indiana, February 28, 1853, was taken to Gibson Co. by her parents when a child and to Williamson County when seventeen. She married Mr. Roberts September 3, 1891, and became a widow. She works in the same harness with her husband, and together they run the most popular travelers' resort in Marion. He is a Republican and an Adventist.

PROF. J. B. CROWELL, Veterinary Surgeon.

The subject of this sketch, who with the single exception of Dr. Armstrong easily takes the lead in the

ranks of his profession in Southern Illinois, is a native of Jackson Co., and a farmer's boy. He was born near Carbondale October 31, 1866, and at the age of 18 entered the Carbondale High School. After three years' faithful application, however, he returned to the old homestead and in April, 1889, two years later, he married and followed the plow for about six years. But, tempted by the good wages offered, he entered the employ of the Fredonia Coal Mine and dug coal for a couple of years. But he felt himself superior to his occupation, and entered the private veterinary school of Dr. Killman at Kansas City, Kas. His studies under that famous teacher was supplemented with a year's practice with Dr. John Armstrong, of Toronto, Canada, at Carbondale. In June, 1902, he passed the rigid examination of the State Board at Springfield, and has since practiced under this certificate. In July, 1899, he came to Marion and has been in steady and successful practice here ever since.

His wife was Manthus Cruse, also a native of Williamson County, born on Herrins Prairie, by whom he has had three children: Libbie, aged 15; Ruby and Ray C. He comes of English parentage and of an exceptionally large family. His father was Benjamin Crowell, and his mother's name was Catharine. Both were married three times, and the children of all three unions numbered twenty-six. He was the youngest, except one sister, of a single family of 14.

His father died in 1874, but his mother still survives and is living with her children at Carbondale. At the age of 78 she is as active and vigorous as most women of 40.

In politics Mr. Crowell is a Republican, and is a member of the Free Baptist church and a K. of P.

SYDNEY C. GRIGGS.

Second son of Benjamin B. Griggs, and brother and partner of Benj. E. Griggs, was born in Moultrie Co., Ill., May 16, 1877. He never received more than a common school education, but was reared to run and manage the saw and grist-mill and engine in connection with his father's business. When the family moved to Marion in 1898 he went into the brick business, and lately bought the father's interest in equal partnership with his brother.

He is a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church of this city, a Prohibitionist and a Republican.

BENJAMIN EURA GRIGGS.

Was the youngest son of Benjamin B. Griggs, and born in Johnson County, Ill., May 8th, 1882. After

the usual time spent in our excellent common schools he spent four years in the High School at Marion, from which he graduated in 1901.

After he graduated he took up the study of pharmacy and spent one year in a drug store in Harrisburg. After the death of his mother, the family plans were changed and he entered the Scranton Law Correspondence School and with a roommate is now pursuing the study of the law. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, a Prohibitionist and a Republican.

BENJAMIN B. GRIGGS.

Was the youngest son of a large family in Perry County, Ohio. His parents, Benjamin and Anna Marie (Struble) Griggs, moved west from New Jersey in an early day, and settled in the heavy timber of Ohio, among bear, deer, wild turkeys and Indians. They both lived to a very old age, upwards of 80, and were buried where they had lived in Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born in Perry County, August 4th, 1846. His father was a nurseryman and brought up his son to the business, which he followed until the war. Although but 17 years old, he entered the service in 1863 and served until the close of the war. He enlisted in the 31st Ohio, Co. G., 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 14th Army Corps under Pap Thomas, with whom he served in all the terrible battles in and around Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Atlanta, and followed Sherman "From Atlanta to the Sea." He was under fire every day and night through all that memorable siege and was never wounded or sick in the hospital an hour during the whole time of his two years' active service, and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, at the close of the war in 1865. The 31st took its old flagstaff, with 82 bullet-holes in it and the flag hanging in ribbons, with them to Columbus, where it now remains in the State Military Museum.

Two years after the war, April 4, 1867, he was married to Miss Sarah Margaret Fisher, and in 1869 came to Moultrie County, Illinois. Later they moved to Harrisburg, in Saline County, and about 1898 settled in Marion. Mr. Griggs sold out his farm in Saline County and bought a brick-yard and grounds at Marion, on East College St., near the Fair Grounds, and engaged in brick-making, which he followed until within a few months, when he sold out to his boys.

In connection with his farming and nursery business he ran a saw and grist mill for about 15 years. Although an active and ambitious man and a strong Republican in politics, he never ran for an office. He

is the father of eight children, of whom five are living. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: Mrs. Marie Josephine Clark, Saline Co.; Roy Griggs, Saline Co.; Sydney C. Griggs, Marion; Bertha Griggs, Cartersville; Benjamin Eura Griggs, Marion. His first wife died March 19, 1904, at Marion, and he was united in marriage with Miss Pauline Campbell, of Marion, September 23, 1904.

JOHN H. WHITE, Deceased.
Lieut. Colonel 31st Ill. Vol. Inf.

Was born in Connecticut February 24, 1821. He came while a child to Indiana and in 1840 moved to Williamson County. He was a cabinet maker by trade, but snuffing the battle afar off he was very active in getting up the 1st Illinois regiment, commanded by Col. Newby, for the Mexican war. Capt. John M. Cunningham, the father of Mrs. Logan, was chosen captain of his company, and Jno. A. Logan, First Lieutenant. There were no railroads in those days, and the brave 1st Regiment had nothing for it but to foot it over to Santa Fe, New Mexico. They started from Alton and it was a brave and weary march, up hill and down again, and it took them two good years to do it in, and they didn't get a chance to fire a shot, for the little scrimmage with the greasers was snuffed out before they reached Santa Fe, but they didn't know it. This fiasco took place in 1847, and soon after Lieut. (then Major) White took a trip to California, across the plains.

In the Spring of 1857 a vacancy occurred in the office of County Clerk, and White was chosen to fill it. He came home, served out the term and was re-elected twice. In 1861 he resigned his office and entered the army. He was very active in raising the 31st Illinois, and was made Lieut. Colonel in recognition of his services. He fought at the battle of Belmont, where he had his horse shot under him, and was killed at the memorable siege of Fort Donaldson. In 1863 his regiment raised a marble monument in the Marion cemetery to his memory, at a cost of \$1,600.

MARION C. CAMPBELL,
Deceased.

Marion C. Campbell was the son of Cyrus and Hannah Campbell. He was born in Williamson County January 12th, 1824. He was married to Hannah F. Cunningham in 1860, by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter. His wife, Hannah, died in April, 1864, the sons having died before the mother. The daughter, Anna C., married John D. R. Turner, and they now reside in Springfield, Missouri.

March the 19th, 1866, he married

his second wife, Cyrene H. Cunningham, a sister to his first wife, who still survives him, and lives in Greenville, Mississippi, where he died July 12th, 1902, at the age of 68 years and 6 months.

His father died when he was about eleven years of age, his mother and young sister (now Mrs. Stille) going to live with his brother, Monroe Campbell. He attended school at Bainbridge, taught by Isaac Stockton, until he mastered the three "R's," readin', ritin' and 'rithmetic. At the same time he would work in the store and do anything his brother had for him to do. In fact, he was put in the store before he was tall enough to reach the goods on the shelves.

At this early age he began the struggle for an independent, useful life. By his energy and industry he developed business ability so rapidly that his brother trusted him with the whole management of the business and store and would call him in consultation over business. When about fifteen years old his brother sent him to Missouri to look after some business affairs in that state. While there he began his career of stock trading by buying a lot of young cattle, which proved to be a profitable investment, but he often said the first money he ever made was by swapping off a bald-faced Bay pony and getting five dollars boot.

About the year 1856 he entered into partnership with John Goodall in the dry goods and stock business, which for long years was a thriving and successful business to themselves and the County. Who of the old settlers does not remember Goodall and Campbell? These two men were always true friends, like brothers almost.

Curt Campbell, as he was known to every man, woman and child, was a friend to everybody, especially to those in distress and trouble. He has gone on more bonds and security than any man in the County. He fed and clothed many of the poor. He was generous to a fault.

He was interested in and identified with all public improvements, and was a friend to religion and education. By and through his influence and keen foresight, Marion has many improvements and advantages. He was a man of progress and push. Williamson County Agricultural Association owes its existence and reputation to his untiring energy and perseverance. He was president of the Association a long time.

After many years of a successful business career, Dame Fortune played him fickle, and the reverses came thick and fast. But nothing daunted that courageous, noble spirit. He worked even harder than ever in his younger days, and had, after many hard years of strength

about accomplished his heart's desire—freed himself from debt and accumulated some property. His cherished wish was to get money enough to go back to Marion, go into business and live again in Marion among relatives and friends.

But alas, "Man proposes but God disposes." He was as popular and as well known in Greenville as in his old home, and the expression from all when he passed away was, "A noble, good and upright man has been taken from us. He acted his part well on the stage of life, leaving behind him a good name for deeds well done."

CYRENE H. CAMPBELL.

Cyrene H. Campbell was born July 14, 1846, in Marion, Illinois. She was educated at St. Vincent's Academy, Ky., where she received medals for good conduct and industry. She joined the Baptist church August 22, 1865, and remained a consistent, working member of that church until she left it to unite with the Christian church, of which she is still an active, wide awake member. I am told she was largely instrumental in building the Christian church at Marion, and since her residence in Greenville has aided in building the church and encouraging the cause of Christ. She is a member of the King's Daughters. She, with other good ladies, is doing a wonderful work in charity.

She was married to M. C. Campbell March 19, 1866. They lived in Marion thirty years, and then came South, where she still resides. She has many, many kind, loving friends, which she and her husband have made. All that ever have known them in their adopted Southern home, love them.

J. M. BURKHART, Merchant.

J. M. Burkhardt is a native of Knox County, Tennessee, where he was born June 8, 1841. His father was Peter Burkhardt, who was born in Hagerstown, Md., Nov. 1, 1785. His mother was Anna Gilliam, also a native of Knox County, Tenn., where she was born in 1801. The father died in 1869 and the mother in 1889, both in Knox County.

Mr. Burkhardt's early life and until the Autumn of 1862 was spent in Tennessee. From the age of 16 to that of 25 he worked at the carpenter's trade, and his education was limited to the public schools of that County. In 1862 he came to Marion and in 1869 entered the ranks of the Dry Goods Fraternity. In 1873 he entered into partnership with H. Goodall and opened a store on the very spot now occupied by him and his sons in the dry goods business. The firm was known as Goodall and Burkhardt, and continued

under that arrangement until 1882, when he bought out Mr. Goodall. For five or six years he run his business alone, but in 1890 sold a half interest to A. J. Binkley, which lasted for thirteen years or until July 21, 1903, when he bought out Mr. Binkley, whose failing health prevented him from longer confinement to business. The firm of J. M. Burkhart and Sons was then formed and still remains.

When the First National Bank was organized in 1891, he helped organize it and was elected its cashier. He could not, however, fulfill its duties and run his store, so he resigned, and two years later sold all his bank stock and retired from the company.

In July of 1903, when the present Marion State and Savings Bank was incorporated, he was one of the original stockholders and its Vice President. He is still a stockholder, but not an officer, preferring to take the position of Vice President of the Williamson County Savings Bank, of which his son is cashier, which he did upon its organization.

Mr. Burkhart married Ellen Spiller May 2, 1872. She was born in Spillertown November 10, 1850, and has given birth to nine children, whose names in the order of their birth are as follows: Annie and Lena, deceased; Carl, Will, Jean, Kate, Ethel, Ralph and Ruby. He was a member of the Masonic lodge for forty years last May. He is republican in politics, but has never aspired to office. He affiliates with the Christian church, of which his wife is a member.

REV. B. F. BAKER,

Felts and Baker, Booksellers and Stationers.

The subject of this sketch was born in Grassy Precinct, Williamson County, Illinois, September 5, 1857. He was reared on a farm, attending school winters until 1877, when he spent the Spring term at the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale. He began teaching in 1875 and taught for ten years under A. N. Lodge, County Superintendent, farming summers the meanwhile. July 12, 1877, at the age of 20, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah D. Fly, the daughter of Rev. W. L. Fly. They have no living children.

In October, 1896, he was ordained a minister in the Missionary Baptist church, and for some years served four different churches of his denomination as pastor. In August, 1897, he moved into Marion and in 1898 was appointed deputy collector under Sheriff Parks, and the year following was reappointed by Sheriff Gray. While still living on his farm he was elected a Justice of the Peace and served for four years. Also

treasurer of his township for eight years.

In September, 1902, he entered into partnership with James A. Felts and opened a book-store on Block 14, opposite the northwest corner of the public square. The partners erected the very handsome brick building they use for that purpose. Mr. Baker is a very efficient and faithful member of the church to which he belongs and one of its elders.

ROSS H. CUNNINGHAM, Drug Clerk.

Was born at Crab Orchard November 18, 1877. He graduated from Marion High School in the class of '97, worked in The Leader office about a year and then enlisted for the Spanish war in the 4th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. C, Capt. E. E. Barton in command. He was mustered in in May, 1898, and went into camp at Jacksonville, Florida, and from there to Savanna, Georgia. The boys were, however, too late to see actual service as Savanna was evacuated five days before the regiment arrived there on the transport Mobile, on the 5th day of January, 1899. They remained, however, in Cuba three months for camp drill and practice marching in the interior, and returned by way of Tampa and Augusta, where they were mustered out May 2, 1899. After a short time spent in The Leader office and Gallaghers' Confectionery, he went into Cline's Drug Store, where he remained for two years and three months. About eight months ago he went to work for Mr. Bundy, where he still remains.

He is a Republican in politics, a member of the M. E. church and fraternally is Prelate of Monitor Lodge No. 236, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Social Club of Silver Skulls.

On the 3rd of January, 1891, he was married to Miss Ethel Dunaway, by whom he has one child, a boy.

A. E. HARPER.

The subject of this sketch is the principal owner and president of the Marion Light and Water Co. Mr. Harper is a native of Pennsylvania, is of Scotch and Irish ancestry that took part in the Revolutionary struggle of America, and from such stock inherits the sturdy business character and energy that has marked his relations with the citizens of Marion.

He became interested in Marion when he came to investigate the coal fields around us, which was done in the interests of the Great Steel Corporation. He advised the purchase of thousands of acres now owned by the Steel Corporation and others connected therewith, and therefore

had a large part in starting the prosperity that our County has ever since enjoyed.

Mr. Harper is a heavy holder of Marion real estate besides being interested in our Light and Water Plants, and is a firm believer in the future of Marion.

MRS. CENA A. MCCOWN.

Mrs. Cena A. McCown is the widow of Major James D. McCown, who was born February 7, 1824, in Robinson County, Tennessee, and died of camp fever March 10, 1863. He was a farmer for many years, but sold out and went into the Dry Goods business in Marion, which he followed until the war broke out, when he sold his interest to his partner, M. C. Campbell, and enlisted in the 128th Illinois. He was never in actual service, but remained at Mound City with his regiment, drilling until his death. Mrs. McCown was born February 16, 1828, in this County, before its separation from Franklin, and was married July 18, 1844. The death of her husband left her with seven small children to provide for and, remaining a widow for forty-one years, she has spent her life in rearing them. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Her faith has through a long life been supplemented by good works, and, surrounded by her children and grand children, she sees the end draw near without anxiety or regret. The Bible has always been her counselor and its Divine Author her support. Her wisdom has come from above, and she has found abundant strength to bear her burdens by "Leaning upon the Everlasting Arms."

JOSEPH L. CALVERT.

The subject of this sketch was the son of J. N. Calvert, who came from Alabama and settled in Massac County, Ill., in March, 1836. He afterwards moved to Pope County, and died in 1878, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife's name was Cynthia. She was a Tennessee lady and died in 1832, when Joseph, her son, was but eight years old. He was born about four miles from Golconda, in Pope County, February 19, 1824, and received in his boyhood such education as his parents could give him in that early day before the free school system was thought of. He was brought up a carpenter by trade and worked at it from 1845 to 1890. For eight years he sold lumber for Mr. Vick in the yards now owned by W. G. Cochran. His eighty odd years sit lightly on him, notwithstanding his laborious life. He uses a cane a little, reads without glasses, and his hearing and memory are very little out of repair. His mind is a storehouse of

the events of long ago, and he can entertain his friends by the hour relating incidents of his early life. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, but previously belonged to the New School Presbyterians. While a member of that church, he knew Rev. Mr. Ingersol, the father of the famous "Boo." He served that society here for some years. His son was a lazy and dissolute fellow and a disgrace to the good old man, spending his time hunting, fishing and lying in the shade or drinking and frolicking with very questionable companions. Mr. Ingersol bought a home here north and west of Marion about three-quarters of a mile, on the Willis Aikman place. Mr. Calvert is a Mason and a member of the Council.

W. J. AIKMAN.

Contrary to the well-nigh universal custom of this country, the subject of this sketch was born, reared and educated, was married and has always lived on the spot and in the house where he now lives. This is remarkable and noteworthy, but no more so than the well-preserved condition of both house and its owner. He first saw the light here in Marion November 10, 1854. On January 1, 1879, he married a daughter of the venerable S. S. Vick and wife, Miss Parle Vick, who gave him seven children, two boys and five girls. One son died in infancy and his eldest daughter is the wife of Dr. Baker. Mr. Aikman is Democratic in politics, a member of the M. E. church South, President of the Board of Agriculture, one of the Board of Education and belongs to Fellowship Lodge, No. 89, A. F. and A. M.

WILLIAM J. SPILLER,
Retired Farmer.

William J. Spiller is one of the oldest citizens of this County, who was born here. That interesting event dates as far back as October 4, 1833, when Williamson was a part of Franklin County. He was born and raised on a farm at Spillertown where he and his worthy wife lived and worked and raised their family of fourteen children.

Three years ago he moved to Marion. His schooling was only at the "Deestriet Skewl House." About six years he spent at Carterville, in the General Merchandise business with his son-in-law and partner, J. V. Walker. For many years and until the first of the war, he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, which his father followed before him and which he learned in his youth when at work in his father's factory. He has been for about forty years a member of

Fellowship Lodge No. 89, of the Royal Arch Masons, and is a Republican in politics, though not a politician. He is a charter member of the Christian Church, and has been an elder in it and one of its staunchest supporters from its organization. His marriage to Susan E. Goodall took place March 31, 1853, and of his eleven living children, nine of whom are girls, all except the youngest are happily married and have families of their own. He still owns and works part of the old homestead and one of the old coal mines.

JOHN G. SPARKS, Deceased.

The subject of this sketch comes of Scotch ancestry, who settled in Virginia and afterwards moved to Posey County, Indiana. When about eight years old his parents brought him to Staunton, McCoupin County, Illinois, where he remained until he was twenty-one. He then came to Sarahsville, Williamson Co., Ill., where he was married January 16, 1834, to Miss Rebecca Casey. He had previously learned the hatter's trade, and in 1839 came to Marion and began the manufacture of all kinds of hats. The year following he began the study of law under the late Judge Allen, and in 1842 closed out his hat business and moved to Belleville, continuing his law studies for two years more, when he received his license to practice by Judge Underwood. In 1844, as soon as he received his parchment, he opened an office in Jonesboro, but three years later removed to Murphysboro, where he continued the practice of his profession for about five years. In the year of 1852 the California gold fever carried him to Sacramento. He did not go overland but took the water route via Cairo, New Orleans and Panama, crossing the isthmus. He was four months on a sailing vessel before reaching San Francisco. Without unnecessary delay, he entered the gold fields of Sacramento, and was soon half owner of the Table Mountain mine, for which he was offered the snug sum of \$100,000, but refusing he was soon afterwards tricked out of it, and lost it all.

In disgust, he turned his back upon the whole business, and in the dead of winter started on horse-back for Walla Walla, Washington. He suffered much on that trip, often floundering through snow three feet deep in the mountains. On reaching Walla Walla, however, he immediately "stuck out his shingle" and resumed the practice of law. While practicing in the Illinois Courts he had become acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, and a warm friendship had sprung up between them. In 1861 he received the appointment from Lincoln as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the then territory of Washington. His headquarters were

at Olympia, Washington. He served in this important office, with eight assistants, until the assassination of the president brought Andy Johnson and a change of administration and officers, when he returned once more to his profession, which he continued to practice till his death, November 14, 1891.

MRS. MARY L. MANIER,
Pioneer.

Mrs. Mary L. Manier, widow of the late Judge John H. Manier, was born in Florence, Alabama, December 5th, 1830. Her father was Thos. C. Kelley, and her mother Caroline Cunningham. Her mother's brother, Capt. Cunningham, was a cousin to Mrs. John A. Logan. Her parents married in Florence, Alabama, but came overland to Paducah, Ky., in 1837. At a later date they came to Marion, and settled on a farm about two and a half miles to the northeast of where the town now stands. Mrs. Manier and her husband were married February 7th, 1849. He was an active man of business affairs and an efficient public officer for many years. He was a judge of the County Court for four years, and served as Justice of the Peace for ten years and Postmaster of Marion eight years. He was born December 17th, 1830, at Florence, Alabama, and died near Fort Scott, Kansas, November 21, 1893. Mrs. Manier was always an active member of the Christian church, and in 1846 taught the first Sunday School in the County. For a time she was a school-mate of Bob Ingersol.

She has two living children, Emily, who married Fletcher L. Wooster, now chief weighmaster, of U. S. customs, and lives on Market St., San Francisco, Cal. Her son is John E. Manier, who is a railroad man at Fort Worth, Texas.

The following pleasing incident is taken from the Marion Post and is given as showing the universal appreciation of the citizens of Marion for Grandma Manier:

"Grandma Manier, an old and highly respected citizen of our city, celebrated her 73rd birthday Saturday. There were a large number of her friends and relatives assembled at her home, and each one carried her a beautiful present, which was very much appreciated by Grandma. She is a pleasant old lady and very much liked by the people of our city.

"Those who were there and enjoyed making the day pleasant for Mrs. Manier were:

"Harry Campbell, Mrs. Kate Wyatt, Geo. C. Cunningham, Lillian Stone, Joseph Francis, Ivan Francis, Mrs. John Stone, Mrs. Maude Simmons, Pauline Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jenkins, William Campbell, Mrs. J. Post, of Clinton; Mr. and Mrs. Stuard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cline,

Mrs. Irl and Mrs. J. H. Blankenship, Mrs. Beard, Salem; Mrs. G. J. Aikman, Mrs. C. H. Reynolds, Mrs. W. T. Barham and son Charley, J. N. Thedford and wife, from Herrin; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bantz, Ella Hill, Ella Duncan, Hortense Campbell, Gertrude Judd, Henrietta Judd, Amanda Harris, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Goodall, Mrs. R. Trevor and daughter, Louise, Mrs. G. W. Young, Mr. and Mrs. H. Scurluck, Lois Benson, Mary May, Georgie Canfield, Maud Canfield, Mrs. Schick, Mrs. W. W. Clemens, Rev. Weedon, Kate Burkhart, Lima Jenkins, Celeste Benson, Mrs. J. M. Campbell, Bettie Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tipple, Eli Roach, Mrs. J. C. B. Smith, Mrs. Geo. Duke, Jennett Sanders, Mrs. M. Hill and Jessie, Mrs. Wm. Spiller, Sarah Gahn, Alice Reece, Ida Rochester, Barnece Frances, Mrs. T. J. Youngblood, Harriet Davis, Julia Wollard, Mrs. Reynolds, Forrest Duke, J. M. Burkhart, James Campbell, Lloyd Campbell, Mrs. W. H. Warner, Mrs. A. F. White, Mrs. H. Goodall, Wm. J. Spiller, Mrs. Mary C. Kern, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dunaway, Mrs. C. A. McCann, Mrs. J. M. McCann, Mrs. J. M. Burkhart and Mrs. J. D. Goddard.

ADAM MCINTURF,
Pioneer.

Adam McInturf was born in Carter County, Tennessee, January 1, 1821. His father was a native Tennessean and his mother a Virginia woman. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Adam came to Illinois in 1855 with his father's family and settled two and a half miles south of Marion on a farm which he sold in 1900. He has always clung to his farm, and had very little schooling. In his political affiliations he has always been steadfast, casting his first vote for Henry Clay, and was one of the three Republican voters of the County for many years.

He has been equally as conservative and steadfast in his religious opinions also, and has been a member of the Christian church for forty years. His cousin, Dannie McInturf, was one of the earliest of the adherents of Alexander Campbell, and became a very successful preacher in that communion in Carter Co., Tennessee. One of his nephews, James McInturf, is now a Christian preacher at Clifton, Kansas.

He has been married twice. His first wife was Harriet Goodall, to whom he was united September 11, 1858, and by whom he has four living children. She died in 1866. He married again, February 14, 1867, Miss Mary Ann Jones, of whom he has three living children. He is a member of A. F. and A. M. Blue Lodge.

JASPER BRADLEY,
Pioneer Carpenter.

As far as is now known, the subject of this sketch enjoys the distinction of being the oldest continuous native resident of Williamson County, for he was born here August 12, 1833, and has always lived here. His father was Pleasant Bradley, a native of North Carolina, who moved into East Tennessee and from there into Franklin County 75 years ago. He was a soldier in the Blackhawk War, but the date of his death cannot be given. He settled on a piece of government land within six miles of Marion, where he raised a numerous family. None of them could get much education in those days, but all were strong, able-bodied men and have lived long, active and useful lives. When about 40, Jasper took up the carpenter's trade and has worked at it ever since. He married, February 22, 1856, Miss Neita Elizabeth Nelson, who bore him six children and died two years ago. In November, 1903, he took for his second wife Pamela Ann, the widow of Tom Jordan. She was born in 1855. He is a member of the South M. E. church, a Blue Lodge Mason and an Odd Fellow.

ISAAC NEWTON ATWOOD,
Pioneer.

Isaac Newton Atwood was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, April 8th, 1821, and was therefore 83 years old last April. He was married September 28, 1842, to Miss Hannah Hunt, daughter of Abel Hunt, in Tennessee. His wife was a native of Smith County, Tennessee, where she was born September 17, 1817. She will, therefore, be 87 years old next September, and is at present the oldest living person in Williamson County. The young couple came with team and wagon with a few cooking utensils and sparse bedding and clothing, immediately after their marriage in 1842 and settled in Dade Co., Mo., 40 miles northwest of Springfield. After about two and a half years they moved into Williamson County and took up government land in August, 1845. They deeded 120 acres, from which they have never parted, but still hold title to the most of it.

For sixty years the citizens of Williamson County have counted his ticket for the Democratic party as regularly as they counted the months, and were never at a loss where to look for Isaac more than for the rising sun or the rivers and streams of their native heath. He and his good wife were "planted" and have flourished as a "Green Bay Tree." Six children were born to them, five of whom are still living and settled about them. They are:

Edwin Young, Sarah Elizabeth, who died March 5, 1865, Isaac Newton, Martha Jane, who married Henry Mose, Mary Catharine, whose husband, John W. Duncan, died not long ago, and Moses Able Atwood.

The old couple are quite energetic yet, and can get about pretty well, but are cared for by their children and grand children by turns. That duty at present devolves upon a pretty granddaughter, Miss Martha Rutha, daughter of Edwin Young Atwood.

Among the old relics of the past which the Souvenir man unearthed is a castron kettle shaped much like an acorn, having four legs, which the young couple used when they went to housekeeping in 1842, and another holding about a gallon which the old lady persists in calling an oven, although a younger generation would insist is a kettle, but in which Mrs. Atwood baked her corn bread, sweet potatoes, coon and possum, among the glowing coals of a wood fire or hanging on a crane in the fire-place, in those happy primitive days, before wealth and fashion had built up impassable barriers between our American Aristocracy and the common people, from whom they sprang. But the ancient "oven" came from North Carolina to Tennessee and the young couple cooked their first and many a substantial meal in it, and it is as whole and serviceable as it was 75 or more years ago. But it rarely does service now, as the old folks and their offspring have become so "aristocratic" that they use a good cook stove and plenty of the convenient modern utensils with it.

They now count their offspring as five children, thirty-six grandchildren and forty great-grandchildren, thirteen more than Jacob took with him into Egypt. May they multiply in this modern Egypt beyond even good old Jacob, and fill the land with their progeny.

WM. SPRATUE EVANS, M. D.
Pioneer.

This venerable old gentleman, now verging upon 96 years old, with a reasonable prospect of reaching the century mark is the son of Benjamin Moseley Evans, a tailor of Murphysboro, North Carolina. He was born on the 18th day of July, 1808, in Southampton County, Virginia, spent his youth in Murphysboro and was educated by his father long before the days of the free school system rendered that task a light and pleasurable one. His first wife was Miss Mary J. Moore, who was united to him by the Rev. Isaac Collard in Kentucky.

From Kentucky the young couple moved first to Henry County, Mo., and after three to five years, to Ashley, Washington County, Ill. Two

years later they moved to Marion, which has been their home ever since. At a forgotten date he entered the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, and took up the study of medicine under Dr. Beach, of New York. He spent about three years in college, from which he graduated, but it is impossible to give the date, as his papers, in the lapse of time, have been lost, but he began to practice in 1846 and kept it up until his advancing years compelled him to refuse to make further calls or respond to the appeals of the sick. He was upwards of 70 when he quit practicing.

After the death of his first wife he married Miss Martha A. Moore, her sister, May 6th, 1845, the Rev. R. Fisk officiating. His family consists at the present time of seven living children, twenty-six grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

For a person of his age he is remarkably well-preserved. His mental faculties are strong, his hearing almost perfect and his sight tolerably good. He enjoys good health and is quite strong and active, going to and fro without other help than a cane, and very little from that.

He is now and has been for many years an active member of the M. E. Church South, joining it before the division and remaining with it ever since.

P. S.—Since the above was written "Grandpa" Evans closed his life's labors and has been laid peacefully to rest until the great day. He died April 26, 1904.

Of the children of his first wife two survive him. Mrs. C. H. House, of this city, and Mrs. Fannie Preston, of Sewanee, Tenn. Of his last marriage there are still living one son, Dr. G. N. Evans, of Marion, and four daughters, Mrs. W. M. Davis, with whom he spent the closing days of his life; Mrs. Joseph Fozard, Mrs. G. T. Clawson, of Odin, Ill., and Mrs. L. W. Carpenter, of Blairstown, Mo.

He was licensed to preach at an early age, while still in Virginia, and later joined the Louisville Conference of the M. E. church, and for some considerable time was an active itinerant in that church. He came with his family to Marion in 1869, and soon after gave up the practice of medicine, but continued to preach the gospel until age and infirmity closed his lips in death. Rev. W. T. Mathis, pastor of his church, delivered the funeral discourse, assisted by Rev. Dr. F. L. Thomson, pastor of the M. E. church, a large concourse of people attending.

JAMES REED, Pioneer.

Is one of the few remaining relics of a past generation who linger beyond four score years. But although himself a native of Franklin County, he comes of the hardy North

Carolina and Tennessee stock, and his life has been spent close to nature and "nature's God."

His father was Rhoderick Reed, who was born in North Carolina April 6, 1796, from which place he emigrated to Robinson County, Tennessee, when young. He moved to Illinois and settled in Franklin Co. in 1824 and died there in 1889, at the good old age of 93. His wife was Rebecca Sanders, who was born in 1818 and died about 1885.

The subject of this sketch married Elenor Perry in 1849, and by her has had eight children, all of whom are living and, except one, who lives in Franklin County, are settled in and around Marion. The wife died in 1892.

Mr. Reed boasts of being a Democrat, "dye'd in the wool, three ply and hard twisted." His first vote for president was cast for James K. Polk, and he has never since voluntarily omitted putting in a vote for the Democratic ticket.

In May, 1847, he enlisted in Capt. Cunningham's Company for the Mexican war, marched overland to Santa Fe, drilled for 18 months and then, the war being over, marched back again. This was his first and last military experience, and our kind-hearted Uncle Samuel remembers him on account of it—to the amount of \$12 per month.

For about 14 years he has been an active member of the Missionary Baptist church and a Deacon for nearly as long. (But he don't draw a pension from it, although probably he ought). Maybe the Chief Paymaster takes that into account when Uncle Sam draws his monthly check for \$12. But what does it matter how the books are kept, so long as he don't go hungry.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. CHADWELL.

This venerable old pioneer, now nearing her 80th birthday, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., May 10th, 1825. Her father was the Rev. John Shepherd, of the Southern Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1759. Her mother was Sarah Clark, born in Maryland in 1788. The Rev. John Shepherd died at the home of his daughter in Williamson County in 1860, and was followed to the silent land by his wife in 1875.

Mrs. Chadwell's first husband was William Rufus Roberts, to whom she was united in 1841. He was a native of Tennessee and met with death by an accident in 1845. They had two children, John L. Roberts and Sarah M. Roberts. Her second husband was Charles Chadwell, to whom she was married in 1849. He was born in Virginia and died in 1886. Three children were born of this union, William B. Chadwell, Eliza P. and Alice.

Mrs. Chadwell was born and bred a Methodist. Her father came from the Mt. Vernon circuit to the Frankfort circuit, then embracing the greater part of five present counties, a work that required four weeks to visit and preach at all the appointments, preaching almost every day, sometimes twice. They located at Zion church, where a two-room new log house was built for a parsonage, at the present site of Corinth. Her brother, Rev. Moses Shepherd, was pastor of Marion church in 1858, when it included Corinth. He was also Presiding Elder in 1861, and died in the harness in 1862.

S. S. VICK, SR., Pioneer.

S. S. Vick is probably the oldest living continuous resident of Marion, and has been through a long life one of the most popular, active and useful of its citizens. Although nearly seventy-seven years old, he is rugged and sound, quick in action and stands straight on his legs. He reads without glasses, never lost but three teeth and has not an unsound one in his head. He is hardly ever sick and is always busy. He is certainly a well-preserved specimen of the products of the Blue Grass State, of which he is a native. He was born June 23, 1827, near Nashville, Tennessee, and moved to Russellville, Logan County, Ky., where he married Miss Martha J. Newton, February 6, 1848. In 1851 he moved his family, together with his father's, to Williamson County. Two years later he was elected constable and served for four years. From 1854 to 1855 he served as Deputy Sheriff, during which time he was appointed marshal of Marion. In 1868 he was appointed Master-in-Chancery and served in that capacity two terms, then was elected Justice of the Peace and served four years. In 1865 he took the third census of the County, which then showed a population of only 18,000. The County in those days was Democratic by a large majority, only three Republican votes being cast for a good many years. Coming from a Democratic state and of a Democratic parentage, he was naturally a Democrat, but cast his first vote on a bet for Henry Clay for president. However, he put up his money on James K. Polk, and won. He joined the Masons in 1858, and the Odd Fellows in 1870. He is a tenth degree or Council Mason, and has been Master of the Blue Lodge, and Noble Grand of the Odd Fellows. For many years he was one of the directors of the Williamson County Agricultural Association, and active in its affairs. He is an active member of the Methodist Church South, and served as Sunday School Superintendent for about twenty years, from its organization, and in almost

every other capacity except that of Pastor. He has always been a strong, influential, working friend of education, is useful and popular everywhere, and will die in the harness.

MRS. SALLY S. BINKLEY,
Pioneer.

This venerable old lady, whose portrait appears in this book, will be 86 years old on the 22d day of November next. She is a native of Davison County, Tennessee, where she was born in 1818. Her father was Henry T. Lee, who, coming from Virginia when a boy, settled 25 miles from Nashville, Tennessee. She grew to womanhood and married in Tennessee, not reaching Marion till May, 1852. Her husband was Jacob J. Binkley, to whom she was united in April, 1839. He died October 26, 1876, leaving wife and four children.

An important and interesting incident of her life, indicative of the industrious character of the generation to which she belongs, now rapidly passing away, and giving us a glimpse of the manner of life of our forefathers is related. During the darkest days of the Civil War, near its close, she and her daughter, Mrs. Sherertz, and her companions carded, spun and wove, entirely by hand, woolen clothes from the sheep's back and cotton from the fields, and cut and made the garments by hand also. The cotton was cleaned of the seed by the tedious work of their nimble fingers, then carded, spun and woven and made into garments, both for men and women's wear, without the aid of our modern machines from the beginning to the end. Mrs. Binkley herself made several full suits of men's wear of blue and grey-mixed jeans, for which she received \$2.00 a yard. The late J. H. Duncan, then sheriff, bought and wore one of her suits.

JOHN A. ENSMINGER,
Pioneer.

Was born at Equality, Illinois, October 11, 1827. His father, Emanuel Ensminger, died in 1832, when John was but five years old, and the boy got very little book-learning. But in that new and vital country John did not want for teachers and the means of getting a very practical education at that. He had one of the very best and most entertaining books in the world always open before him—the book of nature—and for teachers, millions of wild fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys, plenty of bear, deer and wolves. No one went hungry in those days for want of a fat turkey or a juicy steak of venison or bear. Settlers were two or three miles apart, but deer herded in packs of 25 or 30, bear could be killed any

day without the trouble of hunting for them, and wild turkeys roosted on every tree and often consorted with the tame ones in the barn yard. Wolves were numerous, but not saucy, for game was plenty, and their nightly serenades were not unpleasant to hear. Even buffalo had not yet wholly vanished beyond the setting sun, for about 1864 Watt Heard killed a young bull on the big Saline, about six miles southeast of Equality. John spent about six years in Shawneetown, but did not leave Equality for good until 1849.

While at Shawneetown he made six or seven trips to New Orleans on flat boats, freighting corn, tobacco and pork. The goos were not unfrequently all sold to the planters and their negroes on the way, peddled out at the river towns, the blacks, with the consent of their masters, buying as freely as the whites, according to their means.

In April, 1849, he first landed in Marion and went to work for an older brother, buying tobacco, and it is an indication of the flourishing state of the industry that soon after coming here his brother, M. S. Ensminger shipped 1,100 hogsheads of cured tobacco to New Orleans in a single season. All this was bought almost exclusively in this and the nearby counties of the state, Williamson, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton and Franklin Counties. With the exception of one year at old Fort Winnebago, about 25 miles from Madison, Wisconsin, Mr. Ensminger has lived in Marion since 1849. He was raised a Democrat and always voted the Democratic ticket until the roar of the cannon in the battle of Ft. Sumpter, when he changed his politics and enlisted in the "Bloody" 128th Ill., in August, 1862. It is a matter of history that that ill-starred organization "vaporized" and disappeared without ever fighting a battle. It is sufficient evidence, however, of the patriotism of Mr. Ensminger that he holds an honorable discharge and draws a pension to this day for rheumatism and chronic diarrhoea, contracted at Cairo. His discharge is dated at Cairo, April 5th, 1863. His efficiency as an officer is shown by the fact that he has served as Constable of Williamson County 27 years and as Deputy Sheriff five, four years under John H. Burnett and one under T. L. Dowell.

Mr. Ensminger keeps as a relic an old iron pot, used by his mother in 1808, nearly a hundred years ago. It was the first pot of her own she ever hung over the fire. The resolution of those old people is shown by the fact that the Father Emanuel walked 100 miles and back, to Vincennes, Ind., for a license to marry, which he secured and the couple were united at Shawneetown. John was married October 7, 1860, to

Miss Martha J. Pulley, who died March 29, 1890, leaving only one living child out of eight she bore. This is Hannah, the wife of Mr. U. T. Simmons.

MRS. NANNIE HENDRICKSON,
Pioneer.

This lady has the distinction of being the first girl born in Marion, where she has ever since resided. She was born October 6, 1843, and has been twice a widow. She married J. M. Goddard January 6, 1863, by whom she had three children, Mrs. H. C. Purdy, Mrs. D. F. Kiser and Mrs. D. G. Fitzgerald. He died June 27, 1870. Her second marriage took place March 6, 1873, to Hartwell Hendrickson, who died December 29, 1899. By him she had four children, Mrs. W. B. Lamaster, Willis H. Hendrickson, Stella, who died in childhood, and Mrs. George Nance, wife of the grocer on North Market St.

R. W. GRIMES, Pioneer.

Was born July 28, 1830, in Robinson County, Tennessee, and came to this County in January, 1849, settling on a quarter section which he deeded from the government. He has always been a farmer, but was an expert horse doctor as well. He has lived in this County since 1849, except two short periods of six months each, and has held several minor offices in the County. He was Justice of the Peace for one year by appointment to fill a vacancy. Deputy Sheriff six months and Constable for seven years.

He has been three times a benedict. He married his first wife, with whom he lived 47 years, June 16, 1862. Her name was Rachael M. Maxey and she died July 24, 1879, after having borne eleven children, six of whom are dead. His second marriage occurred September 15, 1899, to Mary Williams, the widow of Rolla Williams. She died December 13, 1902, and on the 10th of the following June, 1903, he again chose a partner in the person of the widow of M. C. Hall, with whom it is to be hoped he may yet spend many peaceful and happy years.

He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Hillright church, which is a branch of the Christian church.

WM. AIKMAN, Deceased.
Pioneer.

Was the fourth son of Samuel and Henrietta Aikman, who were natives of North Carolina and came to Marion in 1837 with a family of six boys and three girls. They settled on the west side before the town was platted or built, while this County was still a part of Franklin.

and entered a strip of land from the government, half a mile wide and a mile and a half long, lying along where the C. & E. I. Ry. now runs. This tract is one of the finest in the County and formed the original foundation for the prosperity of the family.

William was born April 2, 1825. He married Mary Elizabeth Cox March 3d, 1847. They began life on a little farm of 40 acres, where William Hendrickson now lives, and where he continued to live until his death, which occurred June 12, 1890.

He was a man of unusual power, both of mind and body, and of inexhaustible vitality and unwearied activity. He owned and run a large farm, built two saw-mills and a planing mill, manufactured brick, built and run the steam roller mills, now known as the Marion Flouring Mills, owned and run by W. W. Whitington & Co. He was enterprising and progressive and always foremost in all measures looking towards improvement. He always bought the best of everything. He bought and used up-to-date machinery and improved stock of all kinds. He kept no scrub horses, cows or hogs, but was always on the lookout for something better. He bought the first steam thresher ever used in the County.

He was a man of energy and of strong will and steadfastness of purpose. Whatever he undertook he completed, whatever the obstacles might be. He kept many men in his employ and was of a generous and kindly nature, giving freely and liberally for all good purposes.

When he began housekeeping he erected a family altar, and he and his faithful wife had family worship morning and evening for the 43 years and six months of their married life. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. N. A. Hunt was the pastor, and with their children were regular attendants while it stood. When the commotions attendant on the Civil War reduced and finally brought the little church to an end, they joined the Methodist Episcopal church that they might have a religious home and center. He continued in full fellowship with that organization until his death and his wife stands connected with it until the present time.

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH AIKMAN,
Caswell County.

Was born in North Carolina, March 17, 1827. Her father's name was Thomas Cox. She was a worthy helpmate of such a man as William Aikman, and kept her house and reared and educated her children in the same thorough, systematic and workmanlike manner which characterized all that he did. The home

was the abode of peace and love, and the benediction of heaven rested upon the household. She was the mother of nine children, of whom three are now living. Their names were: John Newton, who died at the age of 20; Rosa Lee, now the wife of William Hendrickson (they bought the old homestead and built a new house, where they now reside); Thomas Samuel, who died in infancy; Sarah C., the wife of George Ingram; Louisa Mitchell, who died in May 1888, whose only son, George, was murdered by a drunken wretch at West End, Ill.; George Jerome Aikman, with whom she makes her home; Theodore Aikman, who died at the age of 25; Francis Kimball, who married Dan Kimball and died in 1885, at the age of 23.

Mrs. Aikman is now in her 78th year, and wonderfully well preserved for one at her age.

JAMES HUDSPETH, Pioneer.

The subject of this sketch is one of the race of hardy pioneers of Tennessee whose lives of humble virtue and practical good endear them to all lovers of their kind, regardless of the minor questions of politics or of religion. He was born in Murray County, Middle Tennessee, February 11, 1821. His education was limited but he made good use of what he got, and lived and worked in Tennessee until 18 years of age, when he came to Johnson County in 1860. Four years later, July 2, 1864, he moved to Williamson County, where he has lived ever since.

He began life as a farmer, but as he grew older took up carpenter work and house painting, and finally learned the cabinet makers trade, at which he worked steadily for 21 years.

He was converted to Christ in 1837 and served the M. E. church South as class leader for some years.

In the fall of 1870, six years after coming to Marion, he was licensed to preach, and for about 30 years, and until incapacitated by his increasing infirmities, he supported himself by laboring with his hands and preached the gospel in all the surrounding towns and villages of Williamson County.

On December 9th, 1839, he was married to Miss Sarah Page, a native of Georgia. Of her eight children were born, only two now living. She died February 28, 1888. Mr. Hudspeth, although now past 83 years old, is still strong and vigorous in mind, but growing feeble in body, and will soon be with us only as a memory. May his faith and works find the reward of the faithful.

H. M. BASSINGER, Pioneer.

Is a native of Green County, East Tennessee, born and raised among

the mountains of his native state, in that Highland atmosphere fatal to slavery, whether in Scotland, Norway, Switzerland or America. He was born December 6, 1827, and came to Marion in 1852. He was raised on a farm among the mountains and has always followed farming and fruit raising. He got as much an education as his parents could afford to pay for in those early days, finishing off with a term at the Academy in Tennessee. Although he came to Illinois before the Civil War made the issue a sharp one, he was always an Abolitionist and a Republican, and voted for Abraham Lincoln. He is a man of intelligence, of great resolution and independence of character, and was a convert to the Free Silver theories of Bryan. At present he might be called a Bryan Republican.

When he first came here, with a wife and two children, he landed on a farm at Pulley's Mills with three dollars in his pocket, but he went at once to raising and dealing in tobacco, and was very successful from the start. His last shipment to New York netted \$20,000, but he was caught in the failure of Sam Thompson and Co. and Squires Taylor and Co., who were tobacco dealers and bankrupted all this part of Illinois. But the tobacco industry declining in this region he never recovered his loss, but has been content with a bare living.

His first wife was Eliza Swartzell, to whom he was married March 22, 1848. She bore him two children in Tennessee and died in 1882. On the 11th of the following May he took for his second wife Gracia Latham, a Kentucky lady, from whom five children were born, but three now living.

He is a member of the Hillright Church, which is a branch of the Christian Church, having an organization and a building at Pulley's Mills.

GEO. A. FRANKLIN, Pioneer.

This old gentleman passed the 68th milestone the 20th day of last March, and is still of exceptional vigor and activity. He was born in Williamson County in 1836. His father was Edward Franklin, and his mother Julia A. Bradley, who had six children and died while they were all young.

George was raised by Thomas Pulley, who came from Virginia. Mr. Pulley took him when he was 13 years old and he remained with him eight years. He was raised a farmer and has always followed it.

May 3, 1866, he married Della Elizabeth Huffman, who bore him 13 children and died November 22, 1900. Eight of the 13 children are living in Marion. In the fall of 1862 he had the misfortune to enlist in

the 128th Ill. was taken sick at Cairo and went home when the regiment broke up. He has been a member of the Christian Church six years.

MRS. MARGARET SHERERTZ.
Pioneer.

This lady is one of the few remaining pioneers of the County and only four months and nineteen days younger than Mrs. Sallie Binkley, herself next in age to the oldest living woman in the County. She is also a native of Tennessee, where she was born April 11, 1819. Her parents were Jacob and Elizabeth Miller, old residents of Tennessee. Her husband was Daniel Sherertz, who was born January 11th, 1808, and died at Marion about 1884. They were married February 23, 1843, and had seven children, all Tennesseans by birth.

Sarah Catharine was born January 6, 1844; Elizabeth Jane, born June 4th, 1846; James Samuel, born August 30, 1851, and Malinda Ann., born March 24, 1854. About the close of the war, in 1865, the family came to Marion, bringing Jacob Miller with them, his wife, Elizabeth, having died some time before. After the trouble was over, however, Jacob returned to Tennessee and died there.

Mrs. Sherertz was a member of the Lutheran church while in Tennessee, but is now connected with the M. E. Church South.

JOHN C. LEE, Pioneer.

Was born in Davison County, Tennessee, March 31, 1830. His father was born in 1806 in Gouchland Co., Virginia. He settled in Franklin County, Illinois, in December, 1838, and died September 19, 1869. His wife's name was Jane Sanders, who was born in Robinson County, Tennessee, and died nine days before her husband, in 1869. Mr. Lee has never married, but has kept Bachelor's Hall for the greater portion of 65 years. He has lived in the country. He landed here February 10th, 1829, and has lived the quiet life of a farmer ever since.

His brother, Francis Marion Lee, died the 15th day of last March, his half-sister, Mrs. Sallie S. Binkley, however, still survives. He is not a church member nor a member of any Fraternal Order, but always votes the Democratic ticket.

THOMAS STONE, Pioneer.

Was born in Wayne County, Ky., in 1822, and came to Johnson Co., Illinois, in 1829. He first settled in Marion in 1839, where he has resided ever since. His father was Reuben Stone, who was a hatter by

trade. His wife was Esther May, who was born 1822 and died about 1892. They had nine children, seven of whom still survive. Mr. Stone seems to have been a universal mechanical genius. He was chief engineer of the iron furnace at Tower Hill, having a daily output of 60 tons. He also built mills and run brick plants. He is an Adventist in faith.

ABRAHAM KELLEY.

Abraham Kelley, son of Joseph Kelley and Malinda (Shadowin) Kelley, was born where Marion now stands February 27, 1832. The elder Kelley came here in 1830 and died 10 years later. The widow survived until April 18, 1879, dying at the age of 66 years, 10 months and 27 days.

Abraham was married March 13, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Hartwell, the sister of the late Joseph Hartwell and Dow Hartwell, the present States Attorney. They had eleven children, all of whom lived to have families of their own except one, which died in infancy. The young chickens having flown the nest, the old birds sit brooding alone once more.

Mr. Kelley enlisted during the war, but like all the rest of the members of the famous 128th Ill., had but a short military experience. In his case, however, we find him in the hospital at Mound City after fourteen months' experience in camp, from which he received an honorable discharge and is still drawing a pension. He is a Master Mason, a Democrat in politics and has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church for 35 years.

WILLIS AIKMAN,
Farmer and Stockman.

Was born near Washington, Davies Co., Indiana, March 14, 1833. He is a son of Samuel Aikman and came with his parents to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1835, and to Marion in 1837. His father invested his money in Marion real estate until he owned a strip one-half mile wide by a mile and a half long, lying along the present line of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, which he bought of the Government at \$1.25 an acre.

The discovery of gold in California was the foundation of his fortune, as of thousands of others. The story is an old one, but loses nothing of interest in the telling. Old Gen. Sutter, at that time a resident of Sacramento Valley, California, employed James W. Marshall, a mill-right from New Jersey, to build a saw mill for him on the south fork of the Sacramento, up in the mountains of Eldorado County, about 45 miles from Sacramento, where the

city of Coloma now stands. They dug a ditch for the tail race and turned in the water to flush it, but not having water enough, afterwards shut it off to dig it deeper. On doing so they found the bottom covered with gold. Marshall had a lot of Mexicans helping him, and their exclamations of "Ora!" "Ora!" soon gave him to understand the character of the yellow pebbles and sand covering the bottom of the trench. They gathered up their pockets full and Marshall hastened back to Gen. Sutter with information which put an end to their mill-building, but soon transformed the whole country as if by magic. Marshall brought to St. Louis and put into the bank there \$200,000 very shortly after, and not less than 200 gold-hunters went from this county alone. This was in 1849, but Aikman did not go until 1854. He and James M. McCoy went together by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus of Panama and began operations about six miles from the Oregon line.

He was very successful from the start and returned with his "pile" in 1858, and settled down on his share of the old homestead.

He was married February 24, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth R. Woolward, and in 1872, thirteen years later, built the brick house where he still resides. The bricks were made on his own land and were moulded by Shannon Holland, now president of the First National bank of Marion. They made and burned 200,000, used 100,000 and sold the rest for \$8.00 a thousand.

This was among the first of his building operations, but since then he has been interested in the erection of a good many buildings. He seems to have had a natural penchant for building, and helped carry brick and mortar to build the first brick building put up in Marion. It was the Western Exchange Hotel, and stood where the Denison block now stands. The workmen got 75 cents a day for this work and gave Willis 25 cents a day occasionally to help. He was then but a boy, and 25 cents was a fortune. Possibly those good old days of hard work and low wages were happier than the present, when the same sort of work commands three or four dollars a day, but it will be a job to persuade the union brick-layers of the fact or get them to return to the paradise they have forsaken.

Mr. Aikman's natural tendency to "thrift," as the New Englander expresses it, may be illustrated by his success as a laborer on the Illinois Central Railway, just below Carbondale. In 1853 he got employment on the new line then being built, paid his board by keeping the books for the contractor evenings, loaned small sums of money to the

workmen occasionally and in various extra jobs added to his earnings, and from the first of April till about Christmas saved up \$700, with which he paid his way to California.

Mr. Aikman is the father of eight children, four of whom are living. They are two sons, Dudley and Samuel, who reside at Marion. Lizzie, an unmarried daughter living with her parents, and Annie, who is a companion of the daughter of John D. Rockefeller, and resides at Beverly Farm, Massachusetts.

SAMUEL K. CASEY.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Jesse M. and Cynthia Casey, and was born on a farm four miles north of Marion, Illinois, March 6, 1865. He lived on the farm upon which he was born until January 1, 1895, when he went to Marion and took charge of the Egyptian Press, a weekly Democratic paper, which he has edited ever since, and with Jas. H. Felts founded the Marion Evening Post, a Democratic daily paper and one of the best daily papers in the south end of the State, which is published from the same office as the Press.

On February 16, 1887, Mr. Casey was wedded to Miss Annie B. Stille, of Williamson County, who departed this life in February, 1892, leaving a daughter, Laura B. Casey, who still survives her.

LAURA B. CASEY.

Daughter of Samuel K. and Annie B. Casey. She was born February 4, 1888, and being left without a mamma at the age of four years, she lived with her grandpa Casey and Aunt Washie Oliver until she was old enough to attend the Marion public schools, where she graduated from the grammar department in 1903 and entered the high school.

ANNIE B. CASEY.

Wife of Samuel K. Casey, was born February 14, 1863, married February 16, 1887, and died February 23, 1892. She, with her husband, was baptized into the Christian Church at Lake Creek in 1887.

EUGENE F. BONES.

Eugene F. Bones, managing editor of the Marion Evening Post, is a native of Williamson County. At the age of 14 years he commenced writing for newspapers, his first work having been for Marion and Creal Springs papers, and at the age of 18 was a contributor to the Detroit Free Press.

Having chosen newspaper work for his occupation at an early age, he gave special attention to the school branches which were calcu-

lated to fit him for the work, and the manner in which he handles news matter today shows that he learned well that which he early anticipated would be required to make him a capable newspaper man.

He became a regular writer for the Egyptian Press at Marion in 1894, and 1899 became a member of the firm Casey & Bones, editors and publishers of the Press. In 1900 he went west and spent four years in editorial work on metropolitan papers, which greatly broadened his knowledge of the business.

He returned and accepted his present position in January, this year, and the Post has shown great improvement under his management. He is an all round newspaper man, being an able editorial writer and paragrapher, a capable news gatherer and compositor, an art printer and a successful solicitor.

In 1896 he was married to Miss Mabel Tate, a member of one of the best families of Thompsonville, Ill., whose sudden and unexpected death in November, 1903, broke up his happy home in Los Angeles, Cal., causing him to return to his old home to find a haven for his three sons, aged 6, 4 and 2 years respectively.

Editor Bones is 30 years of age and has a bright future in journalism before him.

MALCOM ARGYLE FELTS.

Was born in Williamson County, January 22, 1870. He is a son of Martin V. Felts and brother of James H. Felts. His youth was spent on the old homestead, where he was reared by a man of steady habits in the most favorable surroundings, conducive to a life of sobriety and virtue. Twenty years of his life were spent in this close communion with nature and nature's God, and he could not if he would, avoid acquiring (possibly we ought to say preserving) those mental and moral characteristics which go to form the greatest and purest of men.

With such a school the mere matter of acquiring a knowledge of letters is of minor importance. Yet he secured the rudiments of a common school education and in 1896 and '97 attended the college at Creal Springs. He began teaching in 1890, and taught four terms in Williamson County and three in Johnson County. He had bought a half interest in the Johnson City Progress of his brother James prior to his experience as a teacher, but afterwards sold and came to Marion and took a position as reporter on the Evening Post. He lately resigned, however, and is now engaged in handling agricultural implements with his brother James. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, though formerly connected

with the Christian or Disciple organization.

On May 22, 1904, he was united in marriage to Miss Lulu M. Chamness, the daughter of W. M. Chamness of Saline County.

JAMES H. FELTS, Printer.

Was born February 1st, 1866, in Williamson County, Ill. He is a son of M. V. Felts, the veteran horticulturist and apple man of Southern Illinois. Reared on the homestead farm about five miles north of Marion, he took the usual routine of our country schools, ending with a term at the Crab Orchard Academy and one at Ewing College.

In 1898 he bought a half interest in the Johnson City Progress, and entered the newspaper ranks, with R. N. Jones as his partner. Three years later he sold out and joined forces with S. K. Casey, in the Egyptian Press at Marion, where he still remains.

He was married December 28th, 1899, to Miss Minnie E. Chamness, daughter of M. E. Chamness, of Marion.

He is an elder of the First Missionary Baptist church of Marion, and the Clerk. He is also a member of the Williamson County Baptist Missionary Association. He takes little interest in politics, but votes the Democratic ticket, and is now running for Clerk of the Circuit Court. His principal interest in life centers in the christian religion and church, of which he is an earnest, active and useful member.

OLIVER J. PAGE.

Oliver J. Page, the son of Jacob Page, was born August 2, 1867, in Edwards County, Illinois. His father dying when he was an infant, he lived with his widowed mother in Crawford County until he became a man. He began teaching in the schools of Crawford County when twenty years old. Two years were spent teaching in the rural schools, and the third year he became principal of the High School of Hutsonville, Crawford County. After a year's rest he taught one year in Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois. From Eureka he was called to take charge of the Christian church at Metropolis, Illinois, which position he retained for three years. During the last year of his pastorate he served in a double capacity, being also principal of the Metropolis High School. The year following, he was promoted to the position of superintendent of the city schools of Metropolis and directed a corps of seventeen teachers. He was re-elected the next year, but he resigned to become the editor and publisher of the Massac Journal Republican, which he sold after about three

years' management and bought the Leader at Marion. After two and a half years' management of this paper, he sold out to Mitchell and Roberts.

In 1900 the history of Massac County appeared, of which he was the editor, publisher and principal author. The work was mainly intended to give the history of Fort Massac, and is a very creditable production. As a matter of history, the old fort has since been changed into a National Park and is now under the supervision of the Daughters of the Revolution. While editing the Metropolis Journal, he was elected to the 41st General Assembly of Illinois, from the 51st Senatorial District, and was the author of several very important pieces of legislation. He introduced the resolution of and report upon the condition of the old Lincoln Monument, then going to ruin. He was made chairman of the committee which passed upon it, and drafted, introduced and secured the passage of the bill appropriating \$100,000 with which it was rebuilt. In 1900 he was elected clerk of the Supreme Court of the Southern Illinois District of Illinois to fill a vacancy, and served for two years. He was the first and last and only Republican ever elected to that office. In the political campaigns of 1900 and 1902, he was in the field continuously, under the direction of the Republican State Central committee, and in each campaign was called in for a week's service in Cook County, Illinois, where from the same platform with the late lamented Mark Hanna, he addressed an audience of 15,000 voters.

On the 17th day of October, 1904, Mr. Page leased the Leader Office of the Leader Printing and Publishing Company, for two years, Mr. Arthur Roberts retiring. On the 5th of November he purchased the plant and good-will of the Record Office of Mr. J. P. Copeland, and discontinued publishing the Record. Two days later he issued the first number of the "Daily Non-Partisan," which at two weeks old commanded a city circulation of 400.

He was married May 8, 1891, to Miss Linnie D. Seeders, a teacher in Crawford County. Of this union three children have been born: Paul, Heber and Bourke, who fill their beautiful home on South Market street with sunshine. Mr. Page belongs to Fellowship Lodge No. 89, A. F. and A. M., Monitor Lodge No. 236 K. of P., and Lodge No. 800 of the Elks. He also belongs to the Woodmen.

THE EGYPTIAN PRESS.

Addenda.

Since the Press article was written, a radical change has been

brought about in the office force of this paper, occasioned by a prolonged spell of sickness of S. K. Casey, a former chief. Mr. Casey has resigned all active participation in its affairs and leased his interest to E. F. Bones, N. VanLinder and J. H. Felts, who now run it under the name and style of The Felts & Linder Publishing Co. Mr. Bones becomes editor in chief of both the Press and Post, Mr. Linder takes charge of the press-room and Mr. Felts of the office. The combination is a strong one, and will prosper.

ARTHUR ROBERTS,

Ex-Editor of the Marion Leader.

The subject of this sketch is a native of this County, and one of its most promising young men. He was born at Corinth, in Northern Precinct, July 26th, 1872. His early life was spent on his father's farm, with such advantages for schooling as a farmer boy usually secures, until about 17 years old, when he entered the Illinois Normal University at Carbondale. At this excellent institution he continued his studies for eight years, not graduating until June, 1897. His studies, however, were not continuous, but alternated with intervals of teaching, in which he had the unrivaled advantage of putting the knowledge he acquired to immediate use, thus acquiring the experience and skill as a teacher, lecturer and editor, for which he has already become famous. His reputation as a teacher having preceded him to Pope County, he took a position in the city schools of Golconda, and for three successive years was elected Superintendent. Before the close of his third term, however, he resigned and went into the Insurance and Loan business, in Dubuque, Iowa. His skill and reputation as a teacher, however, forbade his burying his native talent in an insurance office, and after a few months at Dubuque, he was invited by the Slayton Lyceum Bureau, of Chicago, to go on the platform in the interest of the new and marvelous discovery of Liquid Air. He accepted the offer, and spent seven months in the public laboratory of that city and the laboratory and library of the great Chicago University in ascertaining the chemical and physical properties and laws of the liquifaction of gases, and incidentally collecting the data and preparing the subject matter of the proposed lecture.

The result was one of the most thorough, valuable and successful lectures ever delivered on scientific subjects in the country, and which has given him an enviable reputation as a lecturer, and an authority on the subject of which he treats. Entering the field in 1900, he filled

312 engagements in all the principal cities of 38 states, including 23 colleges and universities. He was but little more than a year covering this field, covering five and a fourth lectures a week. At its conclusion he entered into a contract with the same Bureau to deliver the lecture on the Atlantic Coast, Canada and the Islands of the Sea. A sudden and dangerous sickness of his only child, Arthur, however, compelled him to cancel the engagement, and he hurried back to Golconda.

Finding it impossible to resume the lecture platform at any certain date, he once more accepted the superintendency of the Golconda city schools, and was again re-elected for three successive terms. As before, he resigned at the beginning of his third term, and purchasing the Marion Leader of O. J. Page, moved his family to Marion and entered upon the editorial work, in which he is still engaged. In this field also he has shown talent of no mean order, building up his paper from the start and increasing its subscription from 1400 to 1700 copies weekly since it came under his control.

In May, of the present year, he organized a company which took the name and style of The Leader Printing and Publishing Company, of which he was elected editor and manager, with a capital of \$8,000. It took control on the first of June of the present year. The improvement of its jobbing department is particularly noticeable, as they have purchased some new presses and machinery, and new type, and they are making a specialty of fine high-grade printing.

The following gentlemen compose the list of stockholders and officers of the company: John H. Duncan, president; O. H. Burnett, vice president; L. C. Campbell, secretary and treasurer; Arthur Roberts, editor and publisher; T. M. Mitchell, O. J. Page, Lloyd C. Campbell, J. F. Throgmorton, John M. Dodd, J. B. Bundy, F. T. Joyner, Leonard Culp, W. T. Felts, stockholders.

His marriage to Miss Della Malone, daughter of L. A. Malone, of Corinth, took place December 24th, 1895. Two children have been the fruit of this union, Arthur Roberts, Jr., and Stewart.

Since the above was written Mr. Roberts has resigned his position on the Leader and O. J. Page succeeds him.

SAMUEL DUNAWAY,

Head Bookkeeper, Frisco Ry., at Danville, Ill.

This gentleman was born in Marion, Ill., February 11th, 1878. His parents were William Albert Dunaway, son of Samuel Dunaway, and

Mary Clara, now the wife of Chas. M. Kerns. His father died August 31st, 1880, and his mother married Mr. Kern December 5, 1883.

Samuel was educated in the public schools of Marion, and graduated from the High School in the Class of 1895. He took a thorough business training in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1899, with the degrees of Commercial Law and also of accounts. He first took a position as assistant bookkeeper for the Fort Dearborn National Bank, under Mr. L. A. Goddard, now its president, and after several years' service was placed in charge of the books of the Frisco System at Danville, where he still remains.

He was married in March, 1899, to Miss Mattie Oakley, of Marion. Mr. Dunaway's mother is a member of the First Baptist church and also belongs to Leroy A. Chapter of the Eastern Star, No. 350. His sisters are Daisy, Amelia and Anna Louisa.

MRS. A. C. REYNOLDS.

Proprietor of the Commercial Hotel.

This lady was born in Robinson County, Tennessee, September 12, 1841. Her parents were Thomas N. Barham and Elizabeth Perry, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Marion in 1856, bringing Mrs. Reynolds, then only 15, with them, and where Judge Barham died in 1867. She was married to John H. Reynolds March 26th, 1859, and has been a resident of the place ever since. He was born in Warren Co., Tennessee, August 24, 1832, and came to Marion in 1858. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and worked at the business for ten years. He served as a Justice of the Peace for sixteen years continuously until his death, which occurred September 8, 1891. They had twelve children, six girls and six boys, of whom seven survive. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and has always been an active worker in the cause.

WILLIAM M. REID, Farmer.

The subject of this sketch was born January 28th, 1836, near Lexington, Ky., and was one of a family of eleven children of Colonel Reid, who moved to Randolph Co., Mo., in the fall of 1836. He was compelled by circumstances, as well as by a spirit of independence and adventure, to look out for himself at the early age of sixteen, and going to Davenport, Iowa, learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for twelve years. After working for the government for a while in St. Louis and Columbus, Ky., he returned to Davenport and enlisted in the 45th Iowa Inf., Co

D., and served with credit in many a hard-fought battle in the West till the close of the war. After being mustered out, he came to Carbondale, Jackson Co., with a brother, N. G. Reid, where they raised cotton for a couple of years.

In 1870 he moved with his family to Spillertown and has been identified with Williamson County affairs ever since.

His marriage to Miss Bethany J. Spiller took place at Spillertown February 17th, 1868, and he is the proud father of nine living children, five sons and four daughters. Four of the five sons are physicians and one is studying law in Denver, Colorado. Although (perhaps because) he has always suffered the disadvantage of a limited education, incident to a rearing in a new country, he has always been foremost and active in school matters, and gave to all his children a fine education.

In politics he is a Democrat, in Fraternal matters a Master Mason of the Blue Lodge and for 40 years a constant member of the Christian church.

JAMES A. CRAINE, Architect and Civil Engineer.

Was born at Murphysboro, Ill., October 17, 1874. His father, John E. Craine, was a "Pennsylvania Dutchman," but came to Jackson County soon after the war and later settled in Creal Springs, before the town was heard of. He married the only sister of W. F. Cody—Buffalo Bill—and it was from his home the famous scout began his career. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and taught his son the business. He died at Murphysboro about 1900, at the age of 73.

James began to help his father at the trade very early in life, and his general education was necessarily limited. As he grew older, however, he developed remarkable skill both in designing and building, and when only 17 drew full pay as a stair builder and interior finisher in the city of St. Louis. In 1893, at the age of 19, he attended the Academy of Architecture and Building in St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1894. The excellent training he received from his father enabled him to make rapid progress, and he spent but a year in mastering a four years' course. After he left college he spent some time working with his brothers at Murphysboro, and to his knowledge of architecture added mining and civil engineering. This is his field, and he has been assiduously devoted to it since he left college. He was the originator of the Craine Construction Company, which has erected many of the most important buildings in Southern Illinois. He

has recently found it necessary, however, to discontinue it in order to devote himself more fully to his growing business as architect and civil and mining engineering.

He is the present city engineer of the City of Marion. He is a promoter of the Gas and Sewerage Systems of Marion and is giving it all necessary attention. The fine city map which accompanies this volume was drawn by him in the interest of the Gas and Sewerage Systems, and not at all as a Real Estate map. It, however, answers the purpose of both.

He has no time to dabble in politics, but devotes himself exclusively to his business.

BERNARD S. CRAINE, Civil and Mining Engineer.

The subject of this sketch was the son of J. E. Craine, a native of Pennsylvania, and Catharine Parker Craine, who was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky. He was born at Mt. Erie, Wayne County, Illinois, June 24, 1868, and while an infant came with his parents to Murphysboro, Jackson County. His father was a practical architect and builder, and raised an older son, J. E. Craine, to the business of Civil and Mining Engineering.

Upon leaving school the subject of this sketch went to work for his brother, and through him received a thorough practical training in his profession. This is the best school in the world, and he had the assistance and special training of one of the very best of teachers, for Mr. J. E. Craine is widely known as an expert in his line, and is at present President and General Manager of the Chicago and Carterville Coal Company, which is recognized in the profession as the model coal mine of the country. That his brother had the benefit of five years' training under such a teacher is a sufficient explanation of the high position in his chosen profession he has since been able to attain.

Since Mr. Craine graduated from his brother's practical school, he has for fifteen years been actively engaged in every branch of work belonging to his profession, and has achieved distinction in all.

For the last two years he has been the general superintendent of the great coal mining works of the Southern Illinois Coal Mining and Washing Company at Marion, and during that period was made Chief Engineer of the whole system, which position he still holds and discharges its high responsibilities and duties with credit to himself and complete satisfaction to his employers.

He was married June 12th, 1895, to Miss Addie Netherton, of a Ken-

tucky family from Benton, but laterally a resident of Murphysboro. They have two children, Joe Bernard, aged 8 years, and Pearl, aged 6.

A. L. CLINE, Grocer.

Was born in Williamson County September 20, 1861. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the common school. His father was T. J. Cline, who also followed farming, and died in 1897. His mother's name was C. J. Asher, who still survives.

Mr. Cline entered the grocery trade in July, 1878, and has followed the business ever since. He was one of the original promoters, organizers and stockholders of the Marion Pressed Brick Company, and is now its president.

He and his wife have been active members of the M. E. Church South for 15 years. He and his brother, J. M. Cline, selected the site of the present beautiful church building on South Market street, bought the ground and helped erect the structure. He is one of the stewards of the organization and its treasurer.

He is a Democrat politically, but too busy a man to be active in politics, although he was for two years the City Treasurer, and is a member of the Merchants' Association of Marion.

His wife was Florence McCown, daughter of the late Major W. D. and his wife, Celia McCown. They were married February 8, 1874, and have had six children, three of whom are living. Their names in the order of their births are Albert Elmose, Earl D. and Lawrence. The dead are a daughter, who died in infancy; Otto, who died at the age of one year, and Minnie Ethel, at three and a half years. Earl is following the grocery business with his father.

FABIAN A. NANCE, Grocer.

Is a native of Mayfield, Graves Co., Ky., where he first saw the light March 10, 1861. His father, William P. Nance, was a minister in the M. E. church South, and came to Jackson County, Ill., in 1867. In 1869 he moved to Williamson County, where he died in 1871. The wife, whose maiden name was Martha A. Eaker, died in 1901.

Mr. Nance was general manager of the Marion Electric Light plant for nine years, from 1893 to 1901, when he entered the grocery trade on North Market street, which he still runs. His wife was Mary J. Broad, daughter of William Broad. They were married October 5, 1881, and have had seven children, of whom six are living. They are William C., George H., Ed F., Valdemir B., who died in 1891; Clarence A., Warder P. and Robert D.

Mr. Nance served in the state militia for eleven years, reaching the rank of Lieutenant. His term expired in 1892. He and his wife have been members of the M. E. church South for 25 years.

GEORGE H. GOODALL.

This most active, enterprising and deservedly popular business man of Marion, began life in this city November 5, 1869. His whole career so far has been pursued here or radiated from this city as its center. His schooling is such only as our excellent city schools furnished, without collegiate trimmings. In the spring of 1882 he entered the mercantile ranks and followed the business for about 16 years. In the fall of 1897 he began to build the new Goodall Hotel, which was finished two years later. In '95 he became interested in the hardwood lumber business, in which he has been engaged ever since. He is a member of the Williamson County Agricultural Association, Marion Mercantile Association, Williamson County Savings Bank and is prominent and active in all of them.

His energy and enterprise makes him active in promoting every legitimate enterprise for the progress and prosperity of the city and county.

He is Republican in politics, a K. P. and a member of the Christian church. His wife was Althea Hurdley, who is the leader of the choir of the Christian church, and as active in her sphere as her husband is in his. They were married August 16, 1882, and have had three children, William Robert, who died in '89, and Grace and Lilla, both of whom are at the Monticello school.

T. S. ERWAN.

Born September 11, 1831, in Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio. When six months old his parents moved to Morristown, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. His father was John Erwan, who followed the trade of a fuller and carder, and died in the Autumn of 1876 at the advanced age of 80. His mother was Sarah Garner, who died the previous Spring at about the same age. When about 18 years old Mr. Erwan learned the tailor's trade, at which he worked for about 17 years.

When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the 50th Ohio Vol. Inf., Co. F., Colonel Silas A. Strickland commanding. He was first under fire at the battle of Perryville, Ky., and was in most of the battles leading up to and including the siege of Atlanta. When Sherman began his famous march "from Atlanta to the Sea" his regiment was turned back,

and marching to Nashville under Pap Thomas, drove Hood out of Tennessee. When the war closed he was mustered out, in July 1865. He went through the whole struggle without a scratch or a day in the hospital, and at its close joined his wife at Muncie, Ind. The young couple lived there two years, then returned to Ohio and remained till March, 1871, when he moved to Marion, where he has remained till the present time.

He was married three times. His first wife was Mary Ann Gray, to whom he was united March 4, 1854. She died August 19, 1881, after giving birth to four children, two of whom are now living. His son, Francis E. Erwan, lives in St. Louis and his daughter married E. B. Watson, the present mayor of Cartersville. His second marriage took place November 15, 1885, to Mrs. Nancy Dunaway, who died the following March, 1886. For the third time he was married June 19, 1896, to Mrs. Anna L. Lillian. He is a Republican in politics and has been a member of the M. E. church for about nine years.

F. M. WESTBROOK,
Merchant.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Gallatin County, Illinois, where he was born April 23, 1831. His parents were natives of Virginia, from where they moved to Kentucky and later to Johnson County, Illinois. Still later they settled in Gallatin County. The mother, whose maiden name was Anna McGowen, died at the age of 45, seventy-one years ago. The father married the second time, and lived to the age of 65. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of twelve children, all of whom are dead but two brothers. Lewis is now 75 years old and lives ten miles south of Marion, and another brother, Samuel, lives, at the age of 96, in Eldorado, Saline County, Illinois. He was in the Blackhawk War and still draws a pension.

After the death of his mother, Mr. Westbrook was thrown on his own resources at the tender age of 11 years and 6 months, and went to work for his elder brother on a farm in Saline County, following the plow until 26 years old. He then came to Marion, in January, 1857, and the following July, renting a building of Samuel Dunaway, on the corner where Mr. Eb. Hearn is now selling groceries, opened a general store. At that time there were but three dealers in the place, although the town had been located about 18 years. They were Goodall & Pulley, J. T. Goddard and Joseph Huffstutter. The latter had a little store in the corner of the old Western Exchange Hotel, which then oc-

cupied the place where the Denison block now stands. He rented of Dunaway for two years and then bought the corner he now occupies. A small frame building stood there at the time, which Mr. Westbrook bought and where he sold goods until it burned in 1876. He at once rebuilt of frame and did business there till 1899, when he had it moved to where it still stands as shown in the halftone. He then built two stories in a substantial manner of brick, which he finished in 1900, and still occupies as a dry goods house. It is called the New York store, and stands on the south side of the square, corner of South Market St., as shown in the halftone of the bird's eye view of the town. The name and style of the company is F. M. Westbrook and Company, with his son, Willis F. Westbrook, as the company.

Mr. Westbrook was married January 26, 1855, to Paulina J. Laferty, by whom he has had three children: James W. Westbrook, in business in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Willis F. Westbrook, his partner in Marion, and a daughter, Mrs. Daisy B. Mitchell, the wife of C. E. Mitchell, a merchant of Oklahoma City.

In 1890 Mr. Westbrook built the handsome residence where he lives, embowered in handsome sugar maple trees, almost too dense to get a snap shot for the Souvenir book. It stands on the southeast corner of Marion and Buchanan streets, and is one of the best in town.

He is a Republican in politics, and a member of many years' standing of the M. E. church.

WM. H. BUNDY, Druggist.

Wm. Bundy was born in Tennessee April 2, 1846. His father, Dr. Samuel H. Bundy, was a prominent physician and surgeon for more than 50 years. He moved from Tennessee with his family to Williamson County in 1852, and for more than half a century was one of its most successful practitioners. He served in the Union army for four years as surgeon of the 9th Ill. Vol., was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in 1865, and resumed the practice of his profession here. He died November 21, 1899, at the age of 77.

William attended the public schools until 1865, when he had the benefit of President Clark Braden's instruction in the Southern Illinois College until it was merged into the Southern Illinois Normal School in 1871. Being much attached to Prof. Braden he refused to enter the Normal and took a school of his own. From this time on, for ten years, four of which were spent in Marion schools, he followed teaching as a profession. After this he

bought land and farmed for a while, but having been educated by his father for a physician, farming did not suit him, and he soon dropped it and went into the drug business with C. H. Dennison, president of Marion State Savings Bank and Mayor of the city. After two years Denison sold out his interest to W. S. Washburn, who in turn sold to Mr. Bundy.

In 1869 he took a hand in politics for a short time, and served one term as County Surveyor. Later he was appointed deputy sheriff by James H. Duncan, and served from '82 to '86. In the fall of '86 he was elected to the legislature and served two years. He always took an active interest in school matters, and served on the board of directors from to . After the change he was elected president of the Board of Education for the City of Marion and was re-elected for a second term. He was Mayor of the city one term, in 1891, and did good work, getting the Electric Belt Line Railway in operation. As secretary of the Williamson County Agricultural Board, he has been for more than 20 years the moving spirit of that organization. He served for five years as Director before accepting the secretaryship, which he has held continuously ever since, except one year.

There is no doubt that the efficient character of that society and its excellent condition financially, and in every way is largely due to his able and intelligent assistance of the public-spirited gentlemen who have had it in hand.

Mr. Bundy has been twice married. The first time, in 1870, to Miss Belle Warder, who died June 29th, 1883, leaving two children, Mamie and Ben. His second marriage took place April 9, 1885, to Miss Alice Bevard, of Cartersville, Ill. They reside in the fine residence on South Market St., shown in the halftone. He is a member of the Gethsemane Commandery, No. 41, Knights Templar, Marion Chapter No. 100, R. A. M., Fellowship Lodge No. 89 A. F. & A. M., Williamson Lodge No. 392, I. O. O. F., and Marion Lodge No. 800, Benevolent Order of Elks.

HOGAN WILLEFORD.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Marion, where he was born June 11th, 1872. His father was engaged in the drug business here for some time, but is at present postmaster at Oluskee, Oklahoma. His mother was Amanda M. Spiller. After a common school education, Mr. Willeford entered the employ of John Cline in 1891, and took up the profession of druggist. He was two years with Cline and then spent two years in Washing-

ton, Ind. After spending six years in Malden, Mo., he went to Muscogee, Indian Territory, for one year. In July, 1901, we find him once more in Marion, and in partnership with his brother-in-law, F. L. Morrison, in the bottling business. Mr. Morrison had been in the same business in Memphis and elsewhere, and Mr. Willeford was an expert druggist, so that the combination was a success from the start. They engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of soft drinks and mineral waters, but make a specialty of "Iron Brew, the Ideal American Tonic," a soft drink of exceptional value for its medicinal properties. The first year's output was one hundred cases daily, and its present capacity is three hundred cases. They are now building new works on the same street, which will greatly increase the output.

Mr. Willeford was married November 15, 1900, to Miss Minnie Lee Price, daughter of Capt. Ben Price, the present Chief of Police of Cairo, Ill. He joined the K. of P. at Malden, Mo., and is still a member of No. 234 there, also of the K. L. O. M. at Malden, and No. 800 of the Elks at Marion.

T. S. MORRISON.

Is a native of Greencastle, Ind., where he was born July 25, 1869, and where his youth was spent in acquiring a common school education. At the age of fourteen he struck out for himself and had a short experience as cow-boy at Eldorado, Kas. This not being to his fancy he went into the grocery store of Conkey & Orr, at Pine Bluff, Ark. A little later the spirit of adventure set him to traveling, which he followed for thirteen years, from Cairo to Texas. About five years ago he quit the road and went into the bottling business at Memphis, Tenn., with a partner who was an expert in manufacturing soda water.

In 1901 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Hogan Willeford, in the same line and are now running a very successful business in their splendid new building on the C. & E. I. Ry., at Marion.

He was married June 12th, 1895, to Miss Pearl Price, of Cairo, Ill., by whom he had one child, Lora V. She died December 3, 1901, and he remarried July 4, 1903, to Miss Etta White, of Marion.

FRANK M. GOODALL.

Was born in Williamson County November 5th, 1839, the year Williamson became a County separate from Franklin. He was reared on a farm and has spent his life in this County. His parents were Joab Goodall and Nancy Palmer, both of

whom have long since fallen asleep. He was educated in Eureka College, and when 18 years old spent two years in California. On his return he raised one crop of tobacco which netted him \$1500, and thereafter during the Civil War he devoted his time to the raising, manufacturing and dealing in the weed. Toward its close, however, the price declined and the government tax and restrictions discouraged the further prosecution of the business, and in company with his brother John he opened a general store, in which he was engaged about six years. After that he began buying and selling live stock, which he followed successfully for 15 or 20 years. Since then he has done some business in real estate and devoted his time and attention to the management of his own properties. He purchased the ground on the northwest corner of North Market street and the public square in 1872 at a cost of \$1,600, and erected a substantial brick, which was destroyed by fire with its contents in 1899. The present fine building was erected in 1900 on the ruins of the old. It fronts the south and is a valuable property. The family occupies the second floor of one-half of the building, where they have a beautiful home.

Mr. Goodall has been a staunch temperance man all his life, and one of the busiest and most persistent workers for Prohibition in the state. His faith in the efficiency and final success of the policy is unswerving, and touches the sublime. His recognition by his fellow-workers in that field is universal and extends into adjoining states. He is frequently seen at conventions and has done much to shape the public policy of the party, and was a delegate to the National Convention held at Indianapolis in June, 1904.

His wife was Miss Mary Jane Dunaway, the daughter of Samuel Dunaway and Julia Ann Tarpley. She was born January 3, 1847, and married Frank Goodall November 26, 1863. They have had three children, but one of whom is living. This is Anna G. Reed, the wife of Edward Reed of Worcester, Mass. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reed are practicing Osteopathic Physicians in Worcester, and very successful in their chosen profession. Both Mr. and Mrs. Goodall are prominent members of the Christian Church, and both belong to the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Mr. Goodall is a member of the A. F. & A. M., but has carried a demit for a long time, as age and health forbid his attendance.

JOHN LEANDER ROBERTS.

John Leander Roberts, of Corinth, Illinois, was the son of William R. Roberts and Elizabeth A.

Shepherd (now Mrs. Chadwell.) He was born in Williamson County, Illinois, December 26, 1842. He attended the common schools of his County, but upon the breaking out of the Civil War, when he was but 18 years old, he enlisted as private in Co. E, 29th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. August 14, 1861. He served with distinction in the battles of Ft. Donelson, where he was wounded; Pittsburg Landing, Holly Springs, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley. On the 1st of January, 1864, he re-enlisted and in December following was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Co. E, and in September after 1st Lieutenant and Reg. Quartermaster. He was discharged with his regiment in November, 1865.

Upon his return home, in the winter of 1865, he was appointed Deputy County Clerk; was a partner in the Lewis & Erwen Co. in 1866, helped nurse the sick in and through the disastrous cholera siege in 1866, and began business near Corinth in January, 1868. In 1872 he was appointed Postmaster at Corinth and commissioned as Notary Public in 1883. He has remained in business at Corinth and served the government as Postmaster and Notary Public ever since.

He is a member of Corinth Post No. 434, G. A. R., also the 29th Regt. I. V. U. In April, 1873, he joined the I. O. O. F., No. 702. He has been representative several times of Corinth Lodge I. O. O. F., and deputy continuously for the past twelve years.

He has been married twice. His first wife was Hannah Mitchell, to whom he was united in February, 1868, and by whom he had two children, Edith and William Page. He was united to Miss Mollie Hearne in May, 1877, by whom he has three children, Hallie, Daisy and Bertha. He is a Methodist and a Republican.

J. M. DODD.

J. M. Dodd was born August 6, 1859, near Galatia. Like most of the men of affairs in the nation, he was reared on a farm and attended the common school. His parents, however, gave him the advantage of a good training under Prof. Hall in a select school at Galatia, and two terms at Long Branch. He graduated at Galatia in 1879, and took up telegraphy under the station agent at that place soon after. After one year's practice, he took charge of the station at Thompsonville on the Cairo Short Line, which he kept for four years. From there he was transferred to New Athens, where he remained for another four years and then came to Marion. He took charge of the office here on the 14th of September, 1887, and run it for fifteen years, only leaving it when he was elected to his present

position in November, 1902. Previous to his election as county clerk, he served as alderman of the first ward one term, from 1900 to 1902.

In September, 1884, he was married to Miss Susan Isaacs, by whom he has had eight children, six of whom are still living, three boys and three girls. He is an active member of the M. E. Church South, and one of its trustees. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Marion Camp No. 5337 Modern Woodmen, and Monitor Lodge 236 Knights of Pythias, and is Keeper of Records and Seals. In April, 1904, he was elected member of the Board of Education in place of W. G. Cockran, whose term of office had expired.

THOMAS H. GAHAGAN, Miner.

The subject of this sketch was a Texan by birth, an Irishman by extraction and a miner by occupation. His father, Joseph Gahagan, was a native of the North of Ireland, came to Virginia when about 14, and thence to Bedford, Texas, in 1867. He is now living in Jack County, Texas. His mother's maiden name was Mary Millican, who died in November, 1879, leaving Thomas, the eldest and only living member of a family of three children, a boy of ten years. He was born on a farm near Bedford, not far from Ft. North, August 25, 1869. Losing his mother at so tender an age, his early education was neglected, and being in a stock country, he tended cattle when he should have been attending school. He earned enough money, however, working a couple of years for the "Diamond Y" cattle company to pay his way for a time in the Fort North Schools, and when it gave out, he went into the coal mines of Alabama, where he dug coal for about two years and two months.

Having saved a little money, he then took a course in Telegraphy at the Old Seminole Telegraphic College, under the tutelage of Prof. Jordan. After the usual main-line practice which he took at Jackson, Miss., on the Illinois Central road, he was assigned to Lilly, a new station on the Frisco just out of Ft. Smith. But he didn't take kindly to "tickets," and after three months' experience at Lilly, we find him back again in the mines of Alabama. Since then he has followed coal digging, visiting and working in the mines of Cambria and Deltz, Wyo., and Boonville, Ind. He also roamed about in various towns and cities of Colorado, Montana and Washington until June 16th, 1904, when he struck Marion and went to work for the Carterville District Mine, where he is still employed.

He has always been prominent

and active in labor circles, putting into it all the energy and enthusiasm characteristic of his race. He is a member of the United Mine-workers of America, and was a participant and familiar with the labor troubles at Deltz, Wy., and in Colorado. Of course, he insists upon the correctness of the miners' position, and their construction of the untoward events happening in that region. Soon after reaching Marion he was admitted by transfer card to local council No. 2216, of which he has proved himself a worthy and well-posted member. In September he was chosen its Vice President, and in December became its President by a unanimous vote, which office he still holds, and is held in high esteem by its members. In January of this year he was chosen delegate to the Marion Trades Council, which office he now holds, and has won the respect of every representative of that body. He is a member of Mayview Lodge No. 309, of the K. P., Mayview, Mo.

As evidence of his business ability, he holds three certificates of proficiency as foreman of mines from the State of Missouri, and stands first in his class where now employed.

DEWITT CLINTON SMITH.
Real Estate and Insurance.

The subject of this sketch was born near Round Knob, Massac Co., Ill., September 26, 1853. His parents came from Warren County, Tennessee, in 1850. They first settled in Massac County, Ill., but removed to Saline Co. in 1861, where they lived until 1876. His father, Thomas Smith, went to Florida in 1876 for his health, but died down there in April, 1877, and his mother, Narcissa Jane May died in December, 1866, in Saline County, Ill. Of their family there survives two sons and one daughter. The family moved from Massac to Saline County in 1861, and settled at Stone Fort, where they run a General Merchandise store until the death of the father in Florida in 1877. DeWitt attended the public school until about 18 years old, assisting his father in the store when not in school. After the death of his father, he ran the store for a few years on his own account, and then went into the hotel business at Stone Fort for six years. After he sold out that property in 1866 he moved to Cairo, Illinois, where he remained one year, and then moved to Creal Springs, where he remained four years, engaged in railroading and other pursuits until 1891, when he got employment as nurse in the Insane Hospital at Anna, Illinois, and for about six years was engaged in that occupation in Illinois, Little Rock, Arkansas, and at Austin,

Texas. In 1899 he opened a Real Estate and Insurance business in the law office of his brother, J. C. B. Smith, and has been active and successful in that line and in directing, promoting and managing the immigration business to the Southwest till the present time for the Southern Pacific, Frisco System and Cotton Belt Railroad companies.

He became assistant secretary of the Marion Building and Loan Association in 1899 in connection with his Real Estate business, which position he still holds.

He was married December 13, 1876, to Miss Mattie Campbell, of this County, of whom he has had three children, Minnie Lee, now the wife of John R. Sullinger, who lives at Willow Springs, Mo.; Cecil Clyde Smith, who married Ella Hall, of St. Louis, and resides in that city, and Ada Blanche, the wife of Ford Platt, who resides at Lansing, Mich. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church since 1886, a member of A. F. and A. M. since 1875 and is now serving his second term as treasurer of Fellowship Lodge No. 89.

ZOLLA A DODD.
American Express Agent.

Was born in Galatia, Saline Co., Ill., about one mile north of town, October 29, 1871. His father, Alfred Dodd, is still living at the age of 72, on the old homestead farm, but his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Bales, died February 23, 1873. His early years were spent on the farm and at the common district school, with a brief time at the High School in Marion, about 1884. At the age of 20 he left school and entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., under the tutelage of his brother, John M. Dodd, who for many years was station agent in Marion.

Having previously mastered telegraphy, he was made assistant agent and operator to his brother, which position he continued to fill for two years and a half. Then for about six months he was what is known technically as Relief Agent and Operator, that is, he worked anywhere he might be sent on emergency, relieving other agents who were for any cause called away from their homes. After a short service at Mulkevtown, about thirteen and a half months, he was appointed Railway and American Express Agent at Thompsonville, in the edge of Franklin County, where he staid for five years, meanwhile taking to himself a business partner and wife. Her name was Anna Peebles, the daughter of John W. Peebles, Attorney at Law in Marion, and their marriage took place September 8, 1895. Of this union four children were born, of whom three

are living, Olive, John and Veda. Mr. Dodd belongs to the A. O. U. W., M. W. of A. and the K. P. He and his wife are both members of the Free Baptist church of Marion.

HON. JOHN H. DUNCAN,
States Prison Commissioner.

J. H. Duncan is a Kentuckian by birth, and the son of a Kentuckian. His father was Captain Samuel Duncan, of Co. A, 15th Kentucky Cavalry, who died September 25, 1867, at New Burnside, Ill., at the early age of forty-eight. His mother was Ruhama Frizzell. She died July 7, 1892. The subject of this sketch was born June 27, 1858, in Benton, Ky., and moved with his parents to Franklin county, Illinois, in 1865 and settled where Herrin now stands, then known as Herrin's Prairie. After teaching in his own neighborhood a couple of years, he spent two years in Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., sawing wood and doing chores for his board. After leaving college he was elected Principal of Carterville High School in the fall of 1881, where he served for three years. In the meantime, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools and re-elected in 1886, by the largest majority ever cast for a Republican candidate up to that time. After two full terms—eight years—as superintendent of Schools, he was elected to the Legislature in 1890 and re-elected in 1892. During his administration of the public schools as superintendent, he established an educational journal known as "Our Public Schools," also "The Marion Leader," which is the official organ of the Republican party in Marion and the County of Williamson. At the close of his last term in the Legislature, he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, and remained on the road for them until 1900, when he returned to accept his present position.

He first entered into the hardware business here in the spring of 1897, but on leaving the road, assisted in organizing the Duncan and Baker Hardware Company. It is a corporation, of which he is the president, with \$30,000 capital and a branch at Johnson City. In April, 1901, he was appointed by Gov. Yates one of the commissioners of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, and afterwards elected by the Board as its president, which office he still holds.

In August 26, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Spiller, daughter of W. J. Spiller, by whom he has had three children, Nettie and Willie, both of whom are deceased, and Rose, now Mrs. F. G. Campbell, who lives in an elegant

new home near her parents. He is an elder of the Christian church and a member of the A. F. and A. M.

ALEXANDER HUNT, Pioneer.

Is the son of Abel Hunt and Elizabeth Bell, natives of Tennessee, who lived to an advanced age among the mountains of Smith Co., where Alexander was born.

He was raised in his native state and did not come to Illinois until 1885. His first wife was Martha Parthel, to whom he was united in Tennessee, August 1, 1842. She gave birth to three children and died May 7th, 1896, in Lawrence County, Illinois, at the advanced age of 87. None of her children survive. His second marriage took place August 15th, 1897, to Mrs. Martha Caroline Cuttrel, widow of William Cuttrel. They are members of the United Missionary Baptist church, who have a house of worship five miles east of Marion, near their place of residence.

O. G. CAMPBELL, Pioneer.

Is a native of Williamson County, and has spent his whole life within its borders. He is a son of Cyrus Campbell, and was born January 24, 1831. He was raised on a farm and has spent his life in farming and raising and dealing in live stock or other products of the soil. At one time he dealt largely in cotton and tobacco, and during the war he was engaged in furnishing the army with horses and mules. On the 21st of June, 1851, he married Miss Sidney Stewart, by whom he had five children. Two only survive, Cyrus and Arthur. His wife died December 24, 1895. He is a member of the M. E. church south and a Democrat.

**WYATT C. FERRELL,
Pioneer.**

The subject of this sketch was born in Smith County, Tennessee, June 25, 1829. His father was William Ferrell, a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought under Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. He died in March, 1867. His grandfather was an Englishman, and fought under Cornwallis in the Revolutionary War. In August, 1862, Wyatt enlisted in the 128th. Ill. as First Sergeant, from which he was transferred in the Spring of 1863 to the 9th. Ill., where his regiment soon redeemed the unfortunate record of the "Bloody 128th." He fought during the whole period of the war and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1865. He was made Captain of his company in 1864, and served as such until mustered out.

He moved with his parents from Tennessee to Williamson County and

settled near Sarahsville October 30, 1839. Until the war he followed farming, but after its close, went to St. Louis and learned the trade of gunsmith, which he followed for more than 45 years, and until his falling eyesight prevented.

His first wife was Sarah Jane Blackman, to whom he was married June 8, 1848. By her he had three children, two of whom are living: Ezra and John, both living in Saline County. His second marriage took place November 2, 1864, to Emmeline Edrington, by whom three children were born. They were Franklin M., now in Johnson County; Mrs. Emma Adams, and Mrs. Martha Francis. His second wife died April 25, 1891, and he took for his third wife Elvira Reid, October 15, 1896. One child, Claud, now seven years old, is the fruit of this union.

**JAMES M. GENT,
Farmer and Dealer in Live Stock.**

This gentleman was born at Spillertown April 26, 1862. His father was D. A. S. Gent, who was in turn farmer, coal dealer and store-keeper, and died October 17, 1884. His mother was Susan Spiller, through whom Mr. Gent is connected with the most of the prominent families of Marion. She died December 22, 1885, a little more than a year later than her husband. The elder Gent moved his family to Carbondale when James, who was his second child, was an infant, and kept a general merchandise store for about fifteen years, when he returned to his farm and coal mines at Spillertown when James was 15 years old. James lived at home with his parents, assisting on the farm and in the mines, until after their death. He and his four sisters remained on the old homestead until his marriage three years later. This took place October 25, 1888, to Miss Belle Holland, daughter of Bazzel Holland. They have no children.

Mr. Gent received a common school education mostly at Carbondale. He has followed farming and stock raising until August of last year, when he bought the Otis Williams place and moved into Marion. He still retains his old home in Northern Precinct, near Corinth, but is gradually devoting more attention to buying and selling live stock. He is enterprising and ambitious, and not averse to investing in a good thing when he sees it. He is a large stockholder in the Crab Orchard Telephone Company and is its president. He is also a director in the Williamson County Agricultural Association, and at the last election of officers of the Williamson County Savings Bank was elected a director in it. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Farm-

ers' Relief Association at Attila, in the eastern part of this county. He is not a member of any church, but Mrs. Gent belongs to the M. E. church at Corinth.

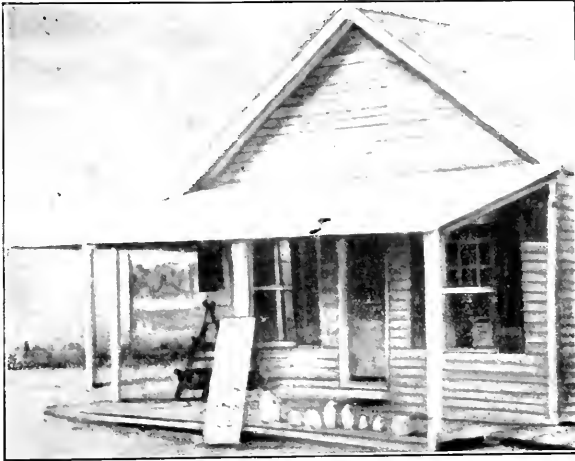
ROBERT C. NALL AND OSCAR M. WILLIAMS.

R. C. Nall and O. M. Williams formed a co-partnership in 1903, since when they have erected the following fine buildings: New Hyde Block on North Market St.; the fine brick store of Henry Brown on W. Main St., corner of Lilly curve; Marion Pressed Brick and Tile Company Works; the residence of S. H. Goodall on the southeast corner of North Market St. and the Boulevard; Newton Cripps, on South Market St.; Marion Bottling Company's fine new brick building; residence of J. C. Knight, in East Marion, and James Felts' residence, also in East Marion. This is a remarkable showing for the time spent, and places them in the very front rank among the builders of the city. A glance at the halftone illustrations which adorn these pages will amply justify their high standing in their profession in the good opinions of the owners.

EDGAR E. GILL.

Edgar E. Gill, a native of this County, is one of its most talented and successful builders, and young enough to give promise of reaching the top of the ladder in his noble profession. He began working at the carpenter's trade early, and in 1897 formed a partnership with Robert H. Pride, which still continues. Four years ago his practical knowledge of the craft was supplemented by a full course in architecture, in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa. Many of the best buildings of the city are demonstrations of his talent as an architect, he having drawn the plans for the following among others erected by himself and partner: the Denison, Goodall, Marion State and Savings Bank, over which is the City Hall; Benson Cline and Jones, New Goodall Bldg., and the New School buildings. He was the foreman of the Irish Village at the Exposition at St. Louis, spending the entire summer there. December 27, 1892, he married Miss Sallie Feator, by whom he has had three boys and one girl. He is a member of the M. E. Church South, and until lately, one of its official board, from which he recently resigned. While a Republican in politics, he has never "had a bee in his bonnet," and has never run for office. He belongs to Williamson Lodge No. 392, I. O. O. F., and the Blue Lodge of the Masons.

THE ELLES STORE COMPANY.



No. 1. Is the original building in which the now extensive business of the Company originated. The floor space was 20x40 feet or 800 square feet, which has increased to more than 40,000 square feet and gives employment to scores of helpers.

ELLES STORE COMPANY.

In 1878, when Carterville was in its infancy, forests stood where now elegant brick structures adorn the street, and only one small mine in this vicinity, where now they can be counted by the dozens, Albert K. Elles and Ed A. Elles formed the co-partnership known for years as Elles Bros. Their stock then consisted only of a small quantity of merchandise, and their building was a one-story frame structure of 20x40 feet, which can be seen in view one. In this building the business was conducted for years. In 1885 the first large addition was made to their now fast growing business. The addition consisted of two buildings, one of 25x50 feet two story, one of 24x50 feet, one story, increasing their floor space 3700 square feet, nearly five times the amount of the original building. The co-partnership continued up to 1891, when the incorporation of Elles Store Co. was formed by the addition of new members to the company. In 1893 this company made another move toward the accommodation of their now large business by the erection of a brick building of 60x140 feet, with an addition of 62x110 feet, with a total area of 22040 square feet, and then embodied almost the first country department store in this section of the State.

In 1898 another venture was made, which consisted of the Herrin Store. This has developed from a

small business until now it holds its parent business a strong second. In 1900 the Launder (now Reeves) Branch was opened, in 1901 the Marion Branch and in 1902 the White Ash Branch. It now takes a floor space of more than 36,000 square feet to accommodate their business.

The business was built primarily upon the solid foundation of Reliable Merchandise and Just Methods. For more than a quarter of a

century this Company has made a study of the needs of the community, and being large buyers are in a position to supply almost everything needed to wear or consume at a uniformly low price.

ED. A. ELLES

The present President of the Elles Store Co., has been associated with his brother, A. K. Elles, for many years, under the firm name of Elles Bros., and later as the Elles Store Co. On the occasion of A. K. Elles moving from the town, Mr. Ed. A. Elles was elected President, which office he has held ever since.

MR. A. K. ELLES

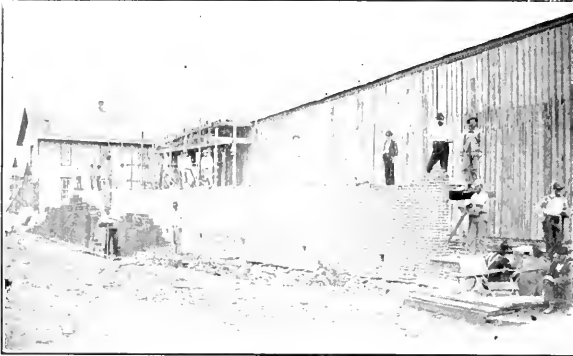
The Vice President of the Elles Store Co. and the real founder of the business, has been part of Carterville almost since the birth of the town. During all this time his faith in the final prosperity of Carterville has never wavered. He commenced the business in a very humble way, but under his management the business has grown, fully keeping pace with the marvelous growth of this favored County until now it stands perhaps second to none in this coal district.

MR. ARTHUR BAKER

The present Secretary of the Elles Store Co., has been connected with this Company since leaving the Carterville public schools, some five years ago. He commenced in clerical office work, and such was his aptitude for figures, his painstaking care in handling accounts, that he soon won the confidence of both customers and his co-workers, and to-



No. 2. Erected in 1885 and used for eight years. This building witnessed the transformation of the Elles Brothers business into a strong incorporated company. The large building shown in the rear is now used as the Companies' Carterville barn.



No. 3. This half-tone shows the present building in Carterville under construction, while the business is going on uninterruptedly. The north half was built first and boarded up; business going on while the south half was erected.

day he is regarded almost infallible by those who know his work.

MR. ROBERT HOPPER

Present Manager of the Grocery Department at the Herrin Store, has been identified with the business some 18 years, coming as a small boy he has steadily forged his way forward, each year assuming a more and more responsible place until to-day his department stands easily first in the business. His splendid

memory, high business integrity and conscientious application to business have won him hosts of friends.

MR. G. W. BEVARDE

Has been with the Elles Store Co. some thirteen years, first as an outside salesman, then a house salesman, and for the last five years, as collector and judge of credits, which delicate and important position he has faithfully filled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

C. E. ANDERSON, Herrin, Ill.

Director and Manager of the Herrin Branch of the Elles Store Co., was born January 13, 1877, at Raum, Pope Co., Ill., attended the public school at Carterville and graduated from the scientific course at the Northern Indiana Normal School in 1897. He enlisted for the war with Spain in the 4th Ill. Vol. Co. C., and went to Havana, but never saw actual service in the field and was mustered out May 2, 1899. He entered the service of the Elles Store Co. February 21, 1901, and was rapidly promoted to his present position.

He was married September 25, 1900, to Miss Bertha Perry, the daughter of Dr. W. H. Perry, of Carterville, by whom he has one child, Edward, 2 1-2 years old.

Mr. Anderson has a natural aptitude for business, and is particularly skillful in the management of the interests committed to his care.

This little history of the Elles Store Co. would not be complete if we failed to speak of the work of two members of the board of directors who have passed away, Mr. Charles F. Elles and Mr. Louis T. Elles, who, though gone, have left an indelible impression for good in the business.

M. W. ROBERTSON, Pioneer.

M. W. Robertson is the son of Henry Robertson and Mary Spiller, the daughter of William Spiller.



No. 4. Shows the Carterville main store as it now stands in 1905.



No. 5. Is the branch at Herrin in 1899.

They finally settled in Marion, where the father died in 1845 and the mother in 1854. Martin W. was born on Phelps' Prairie July 18th, 1840. His early life was spent on the farm, but later on he went into the dry goods business at Marion, which he ran until 1869. He then sold out and established the first hardware store in Marion. He was a 2nd Lieutenant of the "Bloody 128" Ill., is a Royal Arch Mason, a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church. His wife was Malvina, daughter of Samuel and

Julia A. Dunaway, to whom he was united January 21, 1866. She was born August 11, 1846. Her children are Mrs. Ettie E. Browning, wife of Thos. S. Browning, of Benton, Ill.; Samuel Henry Robertson and John D. Robertson, who died in 1899.

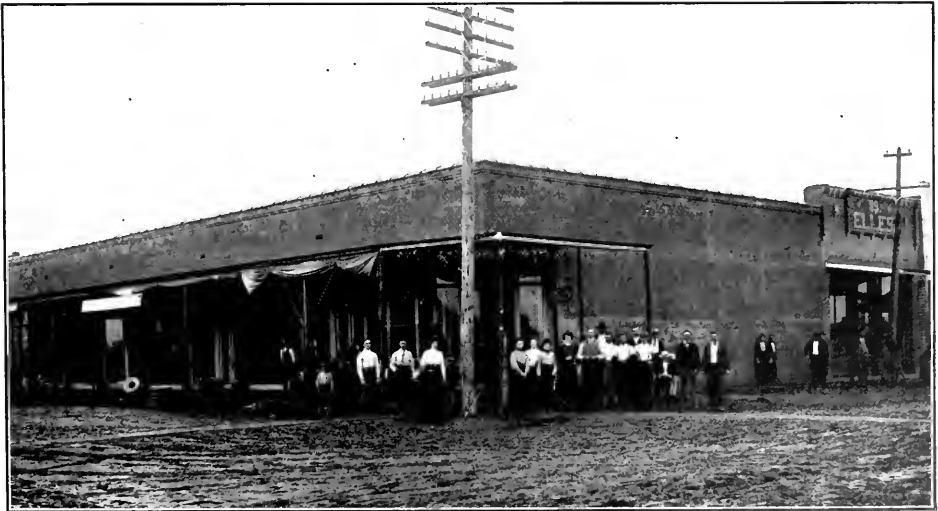
ROBERT H. PRIDE,
Pride & Gill, Carpenters, Contractors
and Builders.

Is a native and almost continuously a resident of Marion. A slight attention to the incidents of his life

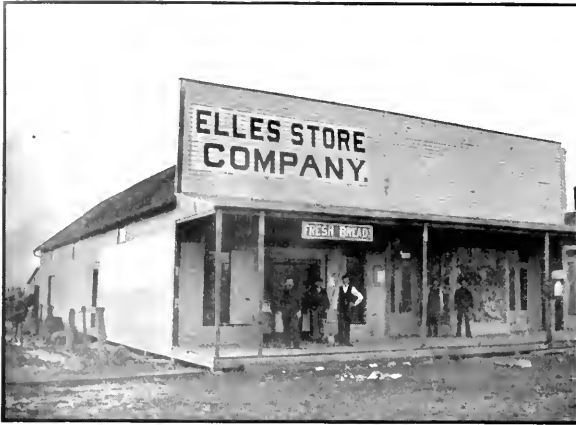
will justify the estimate put upon him and his worthy mother by their intimate friends, when they affirm that, rich or poor, the County does not contain a citizen more worthy of the honor and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was born here October 24, 1864. His father was a native of Tennessee, but came to Marion when only 21. He was a carpenter, and Robert worked under him at the trade and on a farm until about 12 years old. He was the oldest of six children, and upon the death of his father when he was but 14, the support of the family devolved largely upon himself. Guided and assisted by his mother, the two reared and educated the family without more help from others than is contained in a kind word occasionally. He is entirely a self-made man, and has no cause to be ashamed of his work either.

For about three years he and his present partner worked under the instruction of Isaac Rapp, perhaps the most successful builder in Southern Illinois. They helped him erect the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, the Logan Home at Murphysboro and many other prominent buildings. In 1897, he and Gill, after working together pleasantly for some years, formed a co-partnership, which continues to the present time. Together they have built nearly all the fine buildings around the public square, the new school building and others in various parts of the city.

His school-days were few, but his schooling is continuous, and he is



No. 6. Is the Herrin Branch as completed in 1900. New improvements and additions have been made and others are in contemplation.



No. 7. Elles Store Company, Lauder Branch.

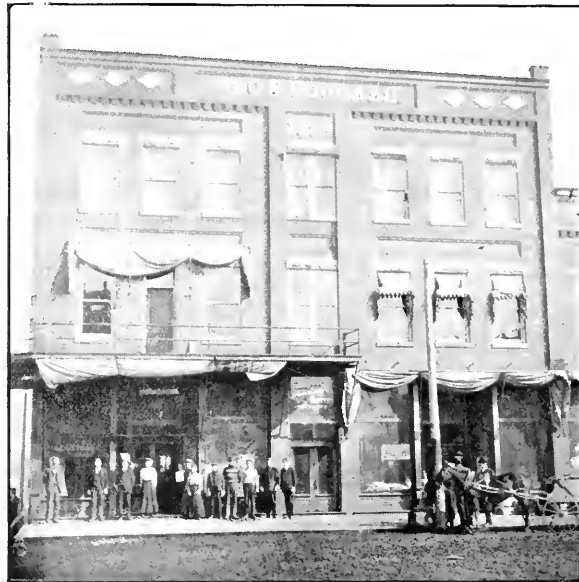
still a diligent student. In politics he is a Democrat, a member of the M. E. Church South, and for about eleven years now a member of Fellowship Lodge No. 89, Odd Fellows.

FRANCIS MARION SPARKS.

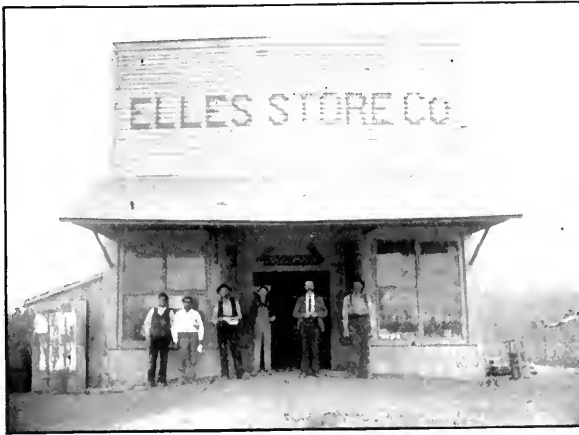
Mr. Sparks boasts of being the first child born in Marion, where he saw the light of day April 21, 1840, and where the major part of his life so far has been spent. He was the son of J. G. Sparks, whose portrait and sketch appear in this book, and now resides with his wife, Mrs. Mary J. Sparks, the talented poetess, whose portrait accompanies an original poem found on these pages. They and their four boys, Benjamin, Bert, Guinn and Harry, occupy a handsome home on West Main St. Mr. Sparks was but a boy of twelve when his father went to California, and as the father never again made his home in Illinois, the boy was reared by his mother and Isaac and Celinda McCoy, the grandparents of Mrs. Sparks, his wife. His first term of school was under the instruction of Samuel Nowlin in the summer of 1853, where he spent three months. Later on, nine months under Mr. and Mrs. McCoy completed his direct schooling. It is proper to state, however, that he lived for three years in the family of his wife's grandparents, and had the benefit of almost continuous course of instruction quite equal to that of an academy during that whole period. So that it may be said that his schooling was of a very uncommon Common-school sort, and gave him a very good practical education. In August, 1855, when but fifteen years old, he began clerking in the general merchandise store of Hundley and Campbell. He

stayed with them a year and then spent the following year in the stores of Westbrook and Cook, James T. Goddard, and Goodall and Campbell.

He then opened a restaurant near where Mr. Burkhardt now has his store, and went into business for himself. In 1860 he rented a place of Samuel Dunaway, and in company with the Hon. J. M. Washburn, opened the first grocery store started on the south side of the square. Two years after they took another partner, Dr. Lodge, a druggist, and bought from Isaac Lewis the corner where Bundy's store now stands. They then united the drug and grocery business. About a year later they bought out Dr. Lodge and in 1865 or '66 Mr. Sparks sold his share to Washburn. About this time he moved to Cartersville, bought an adjoining farm, built a store, and went to farming and selling goods on his own individual account. In 1872 he sold his farm and store in Cartersville and returned to Marion, where he went into the grocery business with Hundley and Holland, where Mr. Cantor's store now stands. Two years later he sold out to his partner, and went to work for Thomas Dunaway in the general merchandise business at the old stand, where he remained, however, but a year, when he went to clerk-



No. 8. Marion Branch of the Elles Store Company located on the east side of the public square, southeast corner of East Main Street, Marion, Ill. The New Goodall Hotel occupies the upper stories of the block. The grocery store of Campbell Bros. is shown at the right. The personell of the employees of the Company is as follows, counting from left to right: E. D. Roach, General Manager; Ira Davis, Charles Davis, Dry Goods Dept.; Ruth Jackson, Office Clerk; Florence Woodley, same; Ella Hill, Dry Goods Dept.; Mary Johnson, Queensware; Ira Cash, Grocery Dept.; T. F. McCartney, Grocery Dept.; O. C. Simmons, Grocery Dept.; Harry Roach.



No. 9. Whiteash Branch of the Elles Store Company.

ing for W. W. Robinson, January 1, 1879. Later they went into partnership, and for six years were raising and dealing in live stock of all kinds. He then bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres, about three miles west of New Burnside, Johnson County, which he sold after about three years, and returned to Marion in 1889. He then sold hardware for Harry Purdy until 1890, when he spent five months in Washington Territory on a visit to his father. On his return he went to work again for Purdy, where he remained until the latter was burned out in 1891, when he began selling hardware for H. M. Parks & Co. After about a year spent with him, he clerked for Burkhardt and Binkley until September, 1897, when he opened a grocery store on his own account at the southwest corner of the square, which he sold February 11, 1901, to Shannon Holland.

December 21, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Pease, daughter of Dr. B. F. Pease, and four boys have blessed their union. While Mrs. Sparks has been busy with her household cares and the rearing and education of her boys, she has found time to render substantial assistance to her husband in his business, and has given to the world a delightful volume of choice poems besides. Surely hers has been a busy hand and brain. Her volume bears the words "Wayside Fancies" on the title page, and will amply repay a careful perusal.

T. J. ERWIN, Elevator.

T. J. Erwin was born in Williamson County in 1840. He learned the milling business and followed it in Saline County for 15 years. Later he had charge of the Crab Orchard

Mills for several years, and then became manager of the Marion Elevator, which he has run for over ten years, and is still in charge. He was married June 25, 1863, to Miss Angelina Groves, a daughter of William Groves of Marion. They have seven children, five of whom are still living. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and one of its deacons. He joined the Masonic Lodge when very young, and is now a member of Fellowship Lodge No. 89, Marion.

JAMES A. FELTS,
Felts & Baker.

James A. Felts was born March 8, 1862, in Lake Creek Township,

about four miles north of Marion. His school days closed with two terms at Valparaiso, Ind. He then entered upon the profession of teaching, which he followed in the common schools of the County for ten years, closing 1894. In the fall of that year he was elected County Clerk on the Republican ticket and re-elected in 1898. In 1903 he entered into partnership with B. F. Baker, erected a fine brick building on a part of block 14, at the northwest corner of the public square, and opened a book and stationery store September 1, 1903. He was married November 6, 1895, to Miss Stella Sanders, by whom he has one boy. He belongs to Modern Woodman Camp 5337.

JAMES V. GRIDER.

James V. Grider is a native of Franklin County. He was born November 3, 1840, and moved with his father's family into Williamson County in 1844, and into Marion in 1849. He enlisted early in the War of the Rebellion, and served for three years and until Lee's surrender. He first went into the 128th Illinois, but was afterwards transferred to the 31st. He took part in the grand march with Sherman "from Atlanta to the Sea," and was with his regiment only fifteen miles away from Rolla, N. C., when Gen. Jos. E. Johnson surrendered to Sherman. He was mustered out in July of '65. He has never had the benefit of much schooling, but has always had a hand in politics, holding minor offices almost continually since 1869, when he was first elected constable. He has served as city marshal under Mayor Jackson, Holland and Dennison, receiving his present ap-



Residence of A. D. Roach, Manager of the Marion Branch of the Elles Store Company.



ED A. ELLES,
President of the Elles Store Co.
Carterville, Ill.



ROBERT HOPPER,
Assistant Manager of Herron
Branch of Elles Store Co.



ELI D. ROACH,
Manager of the Marion Branch of
the Elles Store Company.

pointment last May. In 1872 he was County Assessor, and in 1875 raised a company of militia, of which he became captain. In 1877 the company became company F, 11th I. N. G., of which he was elected captain. He is a Past Grand Master of Williamson Lodge 392 I. O. O. F., and a member of the M. E. Church South. He was married November 24, 1867, to Amanda Davis, by whom he has eight children, all living. For his second wife he took Miss Martha Phillips. They were married December 19, 1903.

JAMES W. WILDER,
Photographer.

The subject of this sketch was born in White County, Tennessee, May 10, 1858. His parents dying when he was but two years old, he became the care of his grandpa-



A. K. ELLIS,
Originator and Chief of the Elles
Store Co., series of large busi-
ness houses in Williamson

rents until he was fifteen years old. When about eighteen, he began to work at photography at Madisonville, Kentucky, and worked there one year. He afterward worked in various towns and cities in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, but finally, after choosing a Kentucky lady for his life partner, he came to Marion, March 25, 1891, and made it his permanent home. His wife's name was Alice Lilly, of Glencoe, Kentucky, and their marriage was consummated September 25, 1884. Five children have come to this union, but two only survive. Mr. Wilder has always prospered at his business, but on the 25th of last February, his studio and all its treasures were consumed by fire. He had about \$1400 worth of goods and only \$300 insurance. The studio stood on North Market street, where the new Hyde building now



J. G. APPLGATH,
Manager of Elles Bros. Branch
Store at Whitesb.



ARTHUR BAKER,
Secretary of the Elles Store Co.,
Carterville, Ill.



C. E. ANDERSON,
Manager of Herrin Branch of Elles
Store Company.



SAMUEL H. GOODALL,
President of the Cartersville District
Mining Company.



J. W. MITCHELL,
Supt. of New Virginia Coal Co.,
Johnson City, Ill.



A. E. HARPER,
President of the Marion Electric
Light and Water Company.

stands, and where a new gallery is being fitted up for him. He united with the Baptist church in Kentucky when but four years old, and is now a member and treasurer of the First Baptist Church of Marion, and always a vigorous and successful Sunday School and Church worker.

MARTIN V. FELTS,
Farmer.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Hardy Felts and Joanna Binkley. Both were natives of North Carolina and came to Tennessee when children. Martin Felts was born February 6, 1837, in Tennessee. His mother died when he was a lad of seven years. At the age of sixteen, he came with his father to Marion, where his father died. Mr. Felts was reared on a farm and has followed that occupation all his life. After the death of his father he lived for two years with Washington Binkley until the latter's death, when he took charge of the farm and managed it on shares for four years, until June 1, 1863, when he married Miss Rebecca Lucky, the daughter of J. M. Lucky, of Tennessee. Mrs. Felts is still living and almost as active as when first married, and scarcely a gray hair in her head. They have two sons, whose portraits appear in this volume. Their only daughter, Mrs. Constance Grant, died in 1901. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Felts moved on the Benton road, five miles north of Marion, on the O'Daniel farm, and bought from Lewis Parks one hundred and ten acres of land which they have continued to cultivate until the present time, a period of forty years. The

picture of the old homestead which adorns these pages, justifies his choice of a locality and shows what nature will do for man when directed by intelligence and industry. The old home has been now for some time in the hands of renters, and to some extent shows the usual marks of the owner's absence. He has quit farming now and has bought and built a fine cottage in Marion, where he expects to spend his remaining days. Mr. Felts has always given a great deal of attention to fruit raising, and is widely known as the best apple man in Southern Illinois. He is called the apple king of Williamson County. He planted and owns twenty acres of the best orchard in the county. They are largely Ben Davis and Wine-sap trees, and a single crop from two and one-half acres, numbering one hundred thirty trees, brought him on the first of September, 1899, \$500.00. He sold to Newhall Sons, of Chicago, who took them from the trees. The trees were fourteen years old, and yielded from four to six barrels each. Mr. Felts has been a Master Mason in Marion for forty-one years. He is also a member of the Christian Church and a Deacon.

J. C. JACKSON, Furniture.

J. C. Jackson was born June 20, 1842, and was raised on a farm in Sumner County, Tennessee. He came to Marion when eighteen years old, where he has resided ever since. Until 1878 he followed the trade of carpenter and builder, when he took a hand in politics and served as Deputy Sheriff until 1882. From 1882 to 1886 he was Clerk of the County. In 1877 he was first elect-

ed mayor, serving one term, but was re-elected in 1883 and again in 1885, breaking the record by serving three successive terms. He served several terms as Alderman and member of the School Board, and was School Treasurer for twelve years. While himself a member of the M. E. Church South, he is one of the trustees of the M. E. Church North, to which his family belongs. He was married August 25, 1863, to Cynthia E. Calvert, three years after coming to Marion, when twenty-one years old. Five children are the fruit of this union, three of whom are still living. A Democrat in politics, he first voted for Geo. B. McClelland for president.

ROBERT SPARKS,
Contractor and Builder.

The subject of this sketch was born in March, 1876, near where No. 3 mine now stands, about three miles northwest of Marion. He lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Sparks, until he was sixteen years old, but began work for himself at the age of 14. He secured the rudiments of an education at our common schools, but at 17 years of age he dropped his books and took up the saw and hammer. Showing a natural aptitude for the business, he has successfully prosecuted it till the present time. Among the jobs he has carried through may be mentioned the Felts & Baker substantial brick building, near the northwest corner of the public square; the new Telephone building; Mr. Schwerdt's fine residence on South Market street; remodeling the A. F. White building on the south side of the public square and putting in a new front.



MARION ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER HOUSE.

and the new Opera House block, on north Market street, upon which they are still engaged. He is a member of Ben Hur and the Missionary Baptist Church. He is still unmarried.

JEREMIAH CASH, Pioneer.

Was born July 6, 1824, in Hardin County, Kentucky, where he lived and followed the plow until 20 years old. He then learned the blacksmith and wagon business, which he followed until an attack of measles, which settled in his eyes, so injured them that after working at the business for seven years he was compelled to abandon it, and for six years was comparatively idle.

In 1884, while blacksmithing, he married Miss Amanda M. Williams, by whom he had six children.

In February, 1865, he came to Williamson County with his family and settled at Bainbridge, where he lived until 1870, when he took charge of the Poor Farm, and run it for seven years. He then bought a farm near Marion, which he run for four years and again took charge of the Poor Farm for three years more. After this he moved to Cartersville and went into the grocery business in company with his son Charles, but in 1886 he sold out his interest to his son and until 1897 worked at carpenter work and house-painting. He then opened a grocery store at Crainville, where he remained till February, 1904, but after one year sold out and moved to Marion.

His first wife died in 1884, and two years later he married Saphronia Emily Crain, by whom he has had two children, but both are dead. The names of his children by the first wife are Charles M., insurance,

Cartersville; Susan E., wife of Daniel Walker, Johnson City; Louisa M., wife of James Tippy, Marion; Mildred C., wife of Cornelius Brown, Oklahoma; Noah Claybourn, Marion. Mr. Cash has been an active member of the Missionary Baptist church for forty-four years. He is a Democrat and a member of the A. F. and A. M.

ROBERT C. THOMPSON, Mine Boss.

Is a native of England, born July 25th, 1849. His wife was Ann Henderson, a native of County Durham, England. They were married in England July 23, 1868, and two of their twelve children were born there. They came to Kentucky in

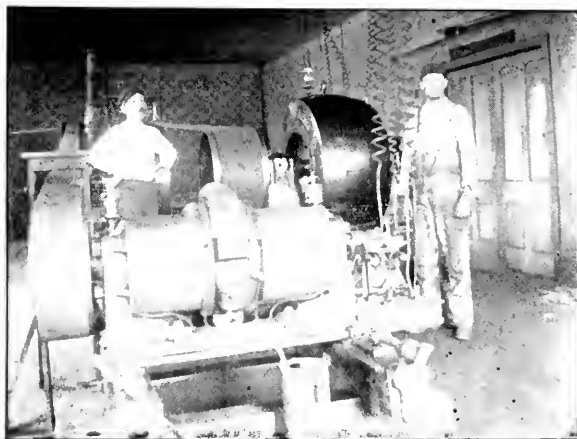
July, 1878, and two years later they moved to Murphysboro, where Mr. Thompson went to work immediately in the mines. He was a miner in England, and was at home in this great coal field.

In 1898 they moved to Marion, and two years later bought a farm about four and one-half miles northwest of town, where they still make their home. For about sixteen years past Mr. Thompson has had charge of various mines in this region, and is now mine boss of a mine about two miles north of his home. He is a Republican in politics, and while living at Murphysboro was for two years one of the Supervisors of the County and overseer of the poor. He was also for two years mine inspector for his County. They are members of the M. E. church. The names and residences of their six living children in the order of their birth are:

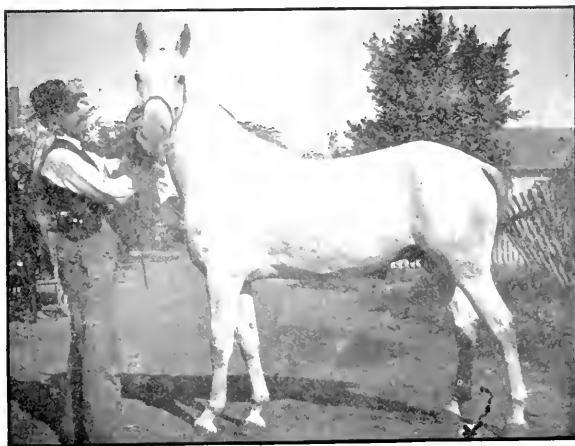
Mrs. Rebecca Chandler, Seattle; Joseph Thompson, Marion; Mrs. Anna Chapman, Marion; Miss Margaret Thompson, Marion; Miss Clara Thompson, Marion, and Harry Thompson, Marion.

T. J. YOUNGBLOOD Abstracts, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

Was born in Laclede County, Missouri, March 8, 1857. His father was Solomon B. Youngblood, who was born on the Jacob Sanders place, about seven miles northeast of Marion, in 1828. He married Lucinda Tyree, a native of Southwestern Missouri, where she was born in 1827 and died in 1869. The elder Youngblood returning to Williamson County lived till 1891, dying at the age of 63.



INTERIOR VIEW OF MARION ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.



BROCKMAN.

Six years old, standard bred driving gelding. Owned by J. B. Crowell, Marion, Illinois.

The early life of our subject was spent in Missouri, where he received such education and training as the meager advantages of that country then afforded, securing a total of only two terms of subscription school of three months each. In 1875 he came to Stone Fort, at the age of 18, and after one term at the public school, went to select school until he had fitted himself for teaching, which occupation he followed until 1885, when he took up the study of law. He kept up the practice of teaching winters, however, and read law summers at odd times as he got opportunity, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. The following winter he taught his last term of school. Receiving the nomination on the Republican ticket for county superintendent of schools he moved to Marion, was elected in spite of opposition, and served two terms. This experience brought him into politics, and he never took up the practice of law, but took up the Real Estate, Insurance and Abstract business, and in April, 1899, was elected Mayor of Marion, serving one term. January 27, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Nora Erwin, daughter of T. J. and Angeline Erwin, of Stone Fort, by whom he has had one boy, now eleven years old. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

BILLY BRYAN,

Billy Bryan is a trotting stallion owned by J. P. Chamness, Marion. Is four years old, 16 hands high, weight 1000 pounds and time 2.35. He always won first or second in class where he was put. He was

and gentle to drive in harness. Pedigree on application. John W. Gray, owner, Marion, Illinois.

BLACK RILEY, No. 66641.

Large English Berkshire Boar, born November 1, 1900, weight 900 pounds, bred by W. H. Ker. Told and Larned, owners and breeders of English Berkshire swine, Pinckneyville, Illinois.

MARION CORNET BAND.

This popular musical organization is composed of the following players: Charles Reynolds, leader; Frank Elles, clarinet; Bert Elles, slide trombone; Herbert Raymond, cornet; Will Davis, alto; John Balder, baritone; Charles Norman, tenor; Rolly Crain, tuba; Fred Peebles, snare drum; Louis Scurluck, bass drum. They meet in the City Hall for practice twice a week.

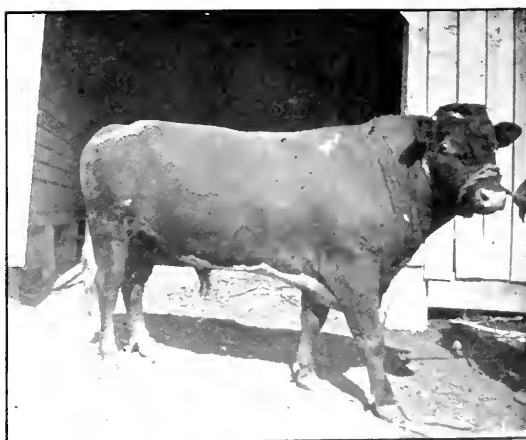
THE BARBERS OF MARION.

The Marion Tonsorial Artists number no less than 23 active members. They have six or more shops where the 23 supple beautifiers, or perhaps more accurately "de-facers" of the genus homo, wield the implements of their weekly harvest of hirsute adornment. As becomes gentlemen of the soap and lathering profession, they stick close together, albeit it forming a sleek and prosperous union which is numbered 267. Grant Durham is the President; Lee Searles vice president; John Heck, secretary and Walter Wiley, treasurer. They meet the last Monday

sired by Archbishop, dam Fieldmont, grand dam Chariton and great grand dam Barrington.

LEWIS HUNTER.

Lewis Hunter is a beautiful mahogany bay, 16 hands high, weight 1250 lbs., 9 years old, high style, good knee and hock action, rich in color, heavy mane and tail, heavy flat bone, will suit any breeder that knows a good horse when he sees one. Has never been worked for speed, but is a fine gaited trotter



NONE BETTER.

Short-horned Durham Bull Jim. Four years old, weighs 1800 pounds. D. B. James, owner, Cartersville, Illinois.



W. F. Sander's group of Horses, Mules and Colts, on his farm, two miles east of Marion. Mr. Sanders and his daughter with them.

in each month.

The following is a list of the members of the union in Marion: J. B. Parker, V. A. Scurlock, Walter Wiley, Arthur Davis, Lee Scarles, Lonnie Byers, John Heck, Ed Durham, Freeman Sisk, Ed Sisk, R. Crisp, Charles Fowler, Kid Calvert, Will Hudspeth, W. H. Absher, Will Durham, Frank Howe, Grant Durham, Jemsan Durham and Ed Threet, colored.

GEO. W. BINKLEY, Deceased.

The subject of this sketch was born in Tennessee June , 1806. He came to Williamson County while it was yet a wilderness and became very prominent in shaping its development and in the affairs of Southern Illinois. He was County Surveyor and Justice of the Peace, and a member of the 51st District in the State Legislature in 1857 and '58. He was bodily and mentally a very powerful man; of strong will and force of character, of good judgment and sound mind and morals. He was universally esteemed and highly respected during his lifetime, and widely mourned and missed at his death.

He was the father of three children and the foster father of seven. His children were Joseph, who died in infancy; Mrs. Alt L. Godding and Mrs. Jesse M. Casey. He and his wife, Maria Binkley, always had an open door, a well-spread board and a warm heart for every needy person, particularly the young, and were regarded as the foster parents of all in the county who needed love and. "Wash" and "Maria" always had a home for the homeless and none went away hungry.

His wife was also a native of Robinson County, Tennessee, where she was born November 24, 1809.

She died in her old home in Williamson County, Illinois, January 15, 1887, aged 77 years, one month and 21 days. Her maiden name was Lewis. She was married to George W. Binkley February 24, 1829, and came with her husband to Illinois the same year. Her husband preceded her to the land of shadows many years, having died August 20, 1859, aged 53 years, 2 months and 14 days.

JESSE M. CASEY, Deceased.

Was born February 19, 1832, and died January 5, 1897, aged 63 years, 10 months and 16 days. His wife was Cynthia Binkley, the second

daughter of George W. and Maria Binkley, and she died May 13, 1883. They were the parents of Mrs. Henry Stein, of Murphysboro; Samuel K. Casey, of Marion, and Mrs. C. R. Oliver, of Whiteash.

LABOR UNIONS OF WILLIAMSON COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

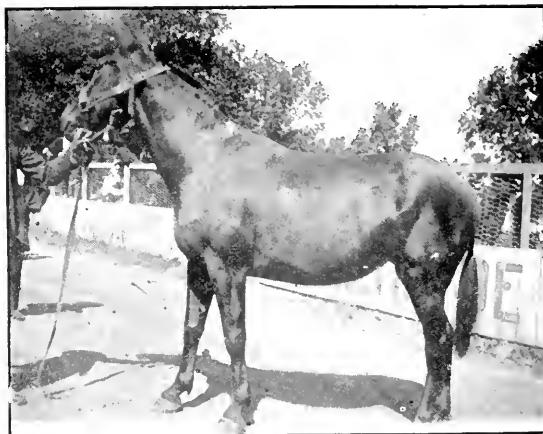
While we have neither time nor space to discuss the principles or policy of these societies, we may say in a general way that labor is thoroughly organized here and the unions meet with very little opposition. Society has come to recognize them as a useful educational force which serves to educate our foreign-born citizens in the doctrines and policy of the republic, familiarize them with American ideas and methods, obliterate class distinctions founded on race or creed and solidify an inharmonious and heterogeneous population into a united and patriotic community.

It serves also to discourage, and will eventually obliterate, all languages here but the English. To what extent they are able to shorten the hours of labor or increase wages is probably not yet fully understood, but it is the least valuable service their unions render the community.

Viewed in this light, all good citizens look upon their efforts with more or less of favor, and none offer any violent opposition.

The following is a list of the principal labor unions of the County. Those omitted could not be obtained, which is regretted. They are:

Local Union 1880 U. M. W. of A., chartered August 30, 1901, with E.



MULE "PETE."

D. B. James, Carterville, Illinois, owner. One year old, 15 hands high. Blue ribbon at Williamson Co. Fair on September 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1904.



W. F. Sanders and his span of matched mules which took the blue ribbon at the Marion Fair, September, 1904.

A. Younkens, president. D. A. Tippy, secretary. This local was a branch from 717, working under the Southern Illinois coal mining and washing company. It now has a membership of 335, one of the inner locals of the 7th sub-district. The present officers are Bailey Butler, president; Charles Smothers, secretary.

Local 2704 N. M. W. of A., chartered September 28, 1904, first located at Pallard with James Bough president and Green Hopkins, secretary; working under the Watson Coal Co. The present officers are Henderson Clarida, president; J. B. Fry, secretary; membership 40.

Local Union 2216 U. M. W. of A., chartered January 8, 1903, with Wm. Towers president, Thomas Falls, secretary, working under the Carterville District Coal Co. Has a membership of 150. Present officers are Thos. Gabagan, president, and E. A. McIntosh, secretary.

Local Union 508, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, chartered November 25, 1901, with a membership of 20; present membership 70. Present officers are Wallace Peebles, president; Frank Woodside, secretary.

International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers Union, No. 121, chartered October 27, 1902, with Leroy Bradley, president, and Chas. Calvert, secretary. Present membership 16. Present officers are C. C. Calvert, president; John Latham, secretary.

Local Union 292 of International Steam Engineers, chartered February 11, 1905, with Henry Weaver, president, and E. A. Elles, secretary. Membership 18.

Local Union 382 of International Brotherhood of Teamsters, chartered October 1, 1903, with a membership

of 7; C. T. Davis, president; J. L. Bond, secretary. Now has a membership of 30, with J. B. V. Cornham, president, and A. M. Garrison, secretary.

Local 205 Bartenders International League, chartered November 4, 1901, has a membership of 20; Drew Reynolds, president, and C. H. Davis, secretary.

Local 523 Retail Clerks Protective Ass'n., chartered February 6, 1902, with a membership of 19. Now has a membership of 65. Present officers, R. H. Jeter, president, Miss Fannie Davis, secretary. This is one of the most essential unions in the labor ranks.



BEN L. D.

Standard-bred Stallion Trotter; seven years old; 16½ hands; 1280 pounds; color, rosewood bay. Ben L. Washburn, owner, Carterville, Illinois.

Federal Labor Union 6415, chartered May 15, 1900, with X. Davis president; John Jolley, secretary, and with a membership of 9. Now has membership of 75; Joseph Hill, president; Wm. Prather, secretary.

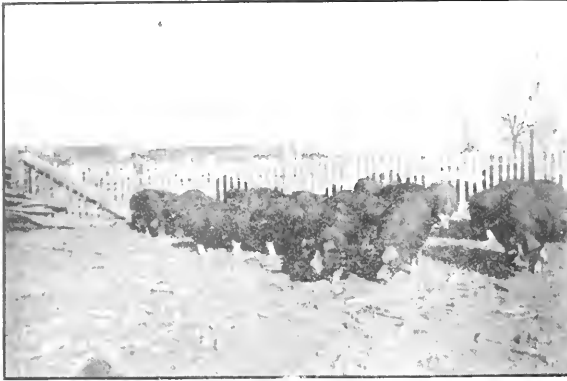
Local Union 1380 U. M. W. of A., chartered July 3, 1900, with W. A. Sanders, president; John Sanders, secretary, working under the Chicago and Big Muddy Coal Co. Has a present membership of 175; Hunter McAlphin, president, John Hill, secretary.

United Powder and High Explosive Workers Local 126, organized February 24, 1904, with Samuel Powell president, Samuel Aikman secretary. Has a present membership of 26. Present officers Geo. Davis secretary.

Local Union 717 U. M. W. of A., chartered October 16, 1899. This is the oldest local union in Marion. Its first officers were W. B. Everett, president, and Ab Franken, secretary. It has a membership of 225, working under the Southern Illinois Coal Mining and Washing Co. Present officers are Scott Howard, president, and Pete Holland, secretary.

Marion Trades Council, chartered September 7, 1901; Henry Brown, president; John Peebles, secretary. Has a representation from seventeen local unions of three delegates each. Present officers are Bailey Butler, president; R. L. Bryan, secretary; P. J. Smith, business agent.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 431, chartered September 10, 1901, has a membership of 19. Officers, Cochran, president; Ed Enchiff, secre-



A little bunch of fine premium Poland China Hogs, owned by Mr. W. F. Sander, two miles east of Marion, Illinois.

Local U. M. W. of A. No. 2556, chartered October 30, 1903; president C. W. Burke, secretary John Wallace. Present membership 195. Operates in connection with New Ohio Washed Coal Co., No. 3.

Journeyman Barbers International Union, Local 267, chartered June 9, 1902. Has a membership of 23; present officers, Grant Durham, president; John Heck, secretary.

Brick, Tile and Terre Cotta Workers Alliance No. 167, organized in 1903. Present membership 22; Henry Belford, president; Samuel Quick, secretary.

Local 710 U. M. W. of A., organized by Joab Cook, of Du Quoin, on the same day that the 1898 agreement was signed between the U. M. W. of A. and the Illinois Coal Operators Ass'n. The oldest local union in Williamson County. First president, James Kelly. Has been the banner local of the County. Present membership 135; present officers, James Cochran, president; A. B. Williamson, secretary; working under the New Ohio Washed Coal Co.

Marion Typographical Union, No. 578, chartered July 19, 1902. Its first officers were Ben Newsome, president; Chas. W. Burke, vice president; Joe M. Bond, financial secretary; N. Van Linder, recording secretary; Emery Hogan, sergeant-at arms. Present officers are T. E. Craig, president; Hiram Rice, vice president; Mento Bradley, financial secretary; N. Van Linder, recording secretary; Elmer Miller, sergeant-at arms. The union at present numbers 11. All the news offices in Marion work under its rules, and its organization has been extended to embrace Carterville. It is in a fine flourishing condition, and has never been in arrears with its per capita tax for the International Union from which it received its charter.

MINING.

Complete list of coal mines shipping coal located in Williamson Co., Illinois, compiled by B. S. Craine, Mining and Civil Engineer, Marion, Ill., Chief Engineer of the Peabody Coal Co., Chicago, Ill.

Southern Illinois Coal Mining and Washing Co., No. 3, located on Sec. 1, Town 9, Range 2 East; main office at Marion, Ill.; depth 110 feet; daily capacity, 2500 tons; vein 9 to 10 feet coal; washer capacity 1500 tons; iron tippie; first-class equipment throughout; three years.

Southern Illinois C. M. and W. Co., No. 2, Sec. 1, Town 9, Range 2 East, depth 85 feet; 9 to 10 feet of coal; wooden tippie; daily capacity 1200 tons; operating 7 years.

Chicago Big Muddy Coal Co., Sec. 32, Town 9, Range 2 East; depth 80 feet; mining 8 feet of coal; wooden tippie; daily capacity 1200 tons; operating 4 years.

Watson No. 1, Sec. 3, Town 9, Range 2 East; depth 60 feet; mining 8 foot vein of coal; capacity 800 tons; wooden tippie; operating 6 months.

Watson No. 2, Sec. 34, Town 9, Range 2 East; depth 70 feet; wooden tippie; mining 8 feet of coal; capacity 800 tons; running 6 months.

Carterville Mining Co., Sec. 32, Town 8, Range 2 East; depth 60 feet; thickness of vein 9 feet; capacity 1500 tons; wooden tippie.

Carterville Coaling Co., Sec. 31, Town 8, Range 2 East; depth 90 feet; wooden tippie; capacity 1500 tons.

New Ohio No. 1, Sec. 3 Town 9 Range 3 East; depth 65 feet; vein 8 feet; wooden tippie; capacity 1500 tons; washer capacity 600 tons; operating 8 years.

New Ohio No. 2, Sec. 33, Town 8, Range 3 East; depth 60 feet; vein 8 feet; wooden tippie; capacity 1000 tons; washer capacity 600 tons; operating 15 years.

New Ohio Coal Co. No. 3, Sec. 36, Town 8, Range 3 East; depth, 100 feet; vein 8 feet; wooden tippie; capacity 1500 tons; operating 1 year.

St. Louis and Carterville Coal Co., Sec. 29, Town 8, Range 2 East; depth, 100 feet; vein 8 feet; wooden tippie; capacity 1500 tons; operating 1 year.

C. C. Co., No. 1, Sec. 2, Town 9, Range 3 East; depth, 60 feet; vein 8 feet; wooden tippie; capacity 500 tons; operating 12 years.



ENGLISH BERKSHIRE BOAR, "BLACK RILEY."
Thos. Todd, owner and breeder of pure-blooded Berkshires,
Pinckneyville, Illinois.



"CHAMPION OF ILLINOIS."

Single-comb, Black Minorca. Black Diamond Poultry
Yard, T. A. Lauder, Proprietor, Carterville, Ill.

C. C. Co., No. 2, Sec. 34, Town 8,
Range 3 East; depth, 80 feet; vein
8 feet; wooden tippie; capacity 800
tons; operating 6 years.

C. C. Co., No. 3, Sec. 34, Town 8,
Range 3 East; depth, 80 feet; vein
8 feet; wooden tippie; capacity 1500
tons; washer capacity 600 tons; op-
erating 2 years.

Sam T. Brush, Sec. 31, Town 8,
Range 1 East. Our shaft, No. 1,
which is known as Dawes Shaft, is
located on the northwest quarter of
Section 35, Town 8 south, Range 1
east; depth of shaft 100 feet; thick-
ness of coal 9 feet; wooden tippie;
capacity 2500 tons daily; a Lubrig
Washer, capacity 600 tons in eight
hours; electric haulage and lighting
plant connected with the mine, elec-
tric pumps used for pumping water
out of the mine. The St. Louis &
Big Muddy Coal Co. owns about
3000 acres of the Carterville coal
field in a compact body, lying north
of and adjoining Carterville, in Wil-
lamson County, Illinois. This body
of land was selected by Mr. Brush
after he had prospected and tested
all of the coal land in Williamson
County. The largest amount of coal
taken from the shaft any one year
was 347000 tons, in 1897. Operat-
ing 12 years.

Anderson Coal Co., Sec. 23, Town
8, Range 3 East; depth 135 feet;
vein 8 feet; wooden tippie; capacity
1500 tons; operating 1 year.

The Carterville & Herrin Jeffrey
Coal Co., Sec. 22, Town 8, Range 2
East; depth 130 feet; vein 8 feet;
wooden tippie; capacity 1500 tons;
operating 1 year.

Williamson County Coal Co., Sec.
24, Town 8, Range 3 East; depth

120 feet; vein 8 feet; wooden tippie;
capacity 1000 tons; operating 8
years.

Johnson City & Big Muddy Coal
Co., Sec. 24, Town 8, Range 2 East;
depth 220 feet; vein 8 feet; wooden
tippie; capacity 1500 tons; operat-
ing 2 years.

Big Muddy Coal Co., Sec. 33, Town
8 Range 3 East; depth 80 feet; vein
8 feet; wooden tippie; capacity 1200
tons.

R. D. Coal Co., Sec. 28, Town 8,

Range 3 East; depth 60 feet; vein 8
feet; wooden tippie; capacity 800
tons.

Daniel K Coal Co, Sec. 26, Town
8 Range 3 East; depth 110 feet;
vein 8 feet; wooden tippie; capacity
150 tons; operating 2 years.

S. S. Coal Co., Sec. 25, Town 8,
Range 3 East; depth 160 feet; vein
9 feet; wooden tippie; capacity 2500
tons; washer 800 tons; operating 4
years.

Alexander Coal Mine, called Nub-
bing Ridge, at Herrin, Sec. 30, Town
8, Range 2 East; depth 161 feet;
vein 9 feet; wooden tippie; capacity
1200 tons; operating 3 years; The
Chicago-Herrin Coal Co.

Chicago-Carterville Coal Co., I
C's, Sec. 19, Town 8, Range 3 East;
depth 180 feet; vein 9 feet; wooden
tippie; capacity 2500 tons; washer
1000 tons; operating 5 years.

Big Muddy Coal and Iron Co., No.
7, Sec. 20, Town 8, Range 2 East;
depth 135 feet; vein 8 feet; wooden
tippie; capacity 2000 tons; washer
800 tons; operating 7 years.

B. M. C. & I. Co., No. 8, Sec. 14,
Town 8, Range 3 East; depth 190
feet; vein 8 feet; iron tippie; capac-
ity 2500 tons; washer 800 tons; op-
erating 1 year.

W. C. M. Co., Sec. 8, Town 8,
Range 3 East; depth 220 feet; vein
8 feet; wooden tippie; capacity 1000
tons; operating 2 years.

N. V. Coal Co., Sec. 25, Town 8,
Range 2 East; depth 120 feet; vein
8 feet; wooden tippie; capacity 1000
tons; operating 4 years.

C. D. Coal Co., Sec. 36, Town 8,
Range 2 East; depth 100 feet; vein
8 feet; wooden tippie; capacity 1500



"FAMOUS," NO. 2283.

Imported coach. Foaled in 1905 in Germany. Imported by J. Crouch
& Son, Lafayette, Indiana. Owned by the Carterville Horse Co., W.
C. McNeill, President; S. H. Bundy, Secretary; John Murphy, keeper.



MISS EDNA WEEDEN.

Daughter of Rev. W. W. Weeden, Pastor of the Christian Church, Marion, Illinois.



MISS NETTIE BINKLEY,
Daughter of T. J. Binkley, driving her favorite buggy horse.

tons; operating 2 years; Carterville District Coal Co.

Chicago & Marion Coal Co., depth 110 feet; vein 8 feet; wooden tipples; capacity 1500 tons; operating 1 year.

Zeigler Coal Co., Franklin County, Sec. 13, Town 7, Range 3 East; depth 350 feet; vein 8 feet; iron tipples and coke ovens; capacity 2500 tons; operating 2 years.

W. C. & C. Co., Sec. 1, Town 8, Range 3 East; sunk 100 feet each shaft and stopped because the railroad would not put in a switch. The thickness of the vein as given in this list represents only the number of feet being mined. The strata averages 9 feet thick and over.

ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL COAL MINES OF THE COUNTY.

The Sunnyside Coal Company's new shaft is 145 feet to the top of the coal. The thickness of the seam is 9 feet. The size of the shaft is 17 feet, 8 inches by 9 feet in the clear, the hoisting and shafts being 6 feet, 8 inches by nine feet each, and the pipe-way 3 feet by 9. The hoisting engines are 18x32 inches, double, of the Litchfield manufacture; the drum is 6 feet in diameter, and the capacity of the mine is 2 1-2 tons. The boilers are 48 inches by 26 feet, hung to iron framing. The smoke-stack is four feet in diameter and fifty feet high. The ventilating fan is of the Crawford and McCresman manufacture, and is twenty feet in diameter, driven by an engine 12 x24 inches, direct motion. It is located at the air shaft. The size of the escapement shaft is 8x13 feet in the clear; four feet 8 inches by 8

feet of this shaft is used for a stair-day; the rest of the space is used for ventilating.

The Chicago-Carterville Coal Company's shaft at Herrin has a seam about 9 feet in thickness and of superior quality; the depth of the shaft is 180 feet to the coal; the size of the shaft is 9 1-2x17 feet in the clear, and is divided into three compartments; the two for hoisting are 7x9 1-2 feet each. The pipe-way is 2x9 1-2 feet and all are timbered with cypress buntons 6x18 inches; the head frame is of yellow pine and is 75 feet high to the sheaves, which are 12x12 inches; all timbers are well braced 42 feet

from the ground line to the dumping landing. The dumping shed is built of oak, with corrugated iron roof and sides, and is equipped with shaker screens for making lump, egg and other sizes of coal. The structure is so arranged that a breaker can be erected in the future with disturbing mining operations. The hoisting engine house is of brick, 22 x 26 feet; the engine is of the Crawford and McCrenmon manufacture, and is first motion, with double conical drum cylinders 20x36 inches; the drums are 6 feet at the ends and 7 1-2 feet in the center. The sheaves are 7 feet in diameter; the capacity of each mine is 2 1-2 tons. The boiler shed is 34x52 feet. There are five boilers, one is 16 feet by 42 inches, with 30 three-inch flues; two are 20 feet by 60 inches with 20 six-inch flues; the other two are 20 feet by 72 inches with 20 six-inch flues. All are supplied with the necessary connections and fittings. The power-house is a frame building, 30x46 feet, with metal sides and roof, and now contains a Morgan-Gardner 100 K. W. generator, also an Erie 150 horse-power automatic engine, with necessary connections and fittings for operating electric coal-mining machines. The carpenter, blacksmith and machine shops are in one building, 25 x90 feet, with all necessary machinery for doing all work and repairs. The air shaft is 9x15 feet in the clear, and is separated into two compartments, one 9x9 feet for ventilating, the other is 4x9 feet for escapement. The fan is 20 feet in diameter with a 12x24-inch engine to run it. The washing plant has a capacity of 150 tons per hour. Without doubt this is one of the



Six daughters of C. L. Miller, Jailor of Williamson County, Illinois, residing at Marion, Ill.



JOE A. MEAD, Marion.



JOHN M. LINES, Marion.

Two Marion Athletes.

best equipped mines in the state.

The Southern Illinois Coal Mining and Washing Company is located on the line of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, three miles north of Marion. At a depth of 120 feet a seam of coal was reached which is probably No. 7 of the geological survey. The size of the shaft is 17 feet 9 inches by 10 feet in the clear, and is situated on a 2000-acre tract of land, the coal running from 9 to 11 feet in thickness. The timbers used in the shaft are 8x10 inches, white oak. The tippie is built of steel, and was erected by the Wisconsin bridge and Iron Company. The self-dumping cages and shaker screens were built by J. A. Parker, of Terre Haute, Ind. Electric mining machines are used having a 300 horse-power dynamo and engine. The boilers are of the Murphy furnace type, four in number, 600 horse-power, and are fed by automatic machinery. The smoke-stack is built of brick and is 100 feet high. The engine and boiler-room is 45x90 feet, built of hollow tile with steel trusses. The roof is of fire-proof material. There is a Stewart coal-washer in connection with this mine, 30 feet wide by 100 feet long, with a washing and unloading capacity of 175 bushels per hour.

The Southern Illinois Coal Mining and Washing Co., No. 2, Marion, Illinois. The hoisting of coal at this mine began in October, 1901. The mine is 120 feet to the coal, and the size of the shaft is 16x10 feet. The coal runs from 9 to 10 feet in thickness, and is of a very good quality, being much freer from sulphur than the majority of coals in this field. The top works are con-

structed entirely of steel with concrete foundations. The engine and boiler house is built of hollow building tile, with steel truss roof supports. The smoke-stack is brick, 100 feet high, 17 feet in diameter at the base and 7 feet at the top. The mine is equipped with Crawford & McCremmon, first motion hoisting engines, 20x36 inches, with conical drum steam brake and reverse; also a McEwen dynamo engine and Linkelt dynamo, with sufficient power to run 14 electric chainbreast mining machines. The steam power is furnished by 4 tubular boilers of 150 horse-power each, equipped with Murphy furnaces and automatic stokers. The plant is well supplied with fire pumps and sufficient hose to reach any part of the top works in case of fire. The washer was completed in June, 1902, and has a washing capacity of 1500 tons; this is also equipped with an unloading device, capable of unloading 100 tons per hour. The coal is screened by a J. A. Parker Shaker screen. The fan is 20-foot with direct connection, and has a capacity of 180,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The mine is now hoisting 1200 to 1400 tons per day, and when fully opened up will have a capacity to hoist 2500 tons in 8 hours. The pit cars hold 3 1-2 tons and are dumped and hoisted on automatic dump cages.

The New Ohio Washed Coal Company, No. 3, Carterville, Illinois. The sinking of this shaft began in July, 1903, and goes to a depth of 120 feet. The vein is 9 to 11 feet thick and the quality of the coal is fully up to the high standard of which this field is noted. The bed lies along the ridge just east of Car-

terville. The mine is well drained, comparatively dry and absolutely free from gas. The coal at the present time is hand-mined, but machinery will be installed within a comparatively short time. The capacity, when fully developed, will be 2000 tons daily. The equipment consists of the very best machinery and is up-to-date in every respect. Tippie is 74 feet high, shaker screens which make three sizes of coal, 6-inch lump, 6-inch egg and 3-inch screenings. The screenings are shipped to the New Ohio Washed Coal Co's washery, just west of Carterville, where they are unloaded and washed by the Luhrig process. Five different sizes of washed coal are made, a No. 1, or washed egg, which passes over a 1 3-4 and through a 3 degree round hole; the No. 2, which passes over a 1 and through a 1 3-4 degree round hole; the No. 3, which passes over a 3-4 and through a 1 degree round hole; the No. 4, which passes over a 1-4 and through a 3-4 degree round hole; the No. 5 contains everything that passes through a 1-4 degree round hole. The washing process entirely eliminates all slate and other foreign matter which is found in raw coal, and makes an absolutely pure coal in every respect. This mine has railroad connections with both the Illinois Central and the Missouri Pacific, which allows of its product being shipped over a wide area.

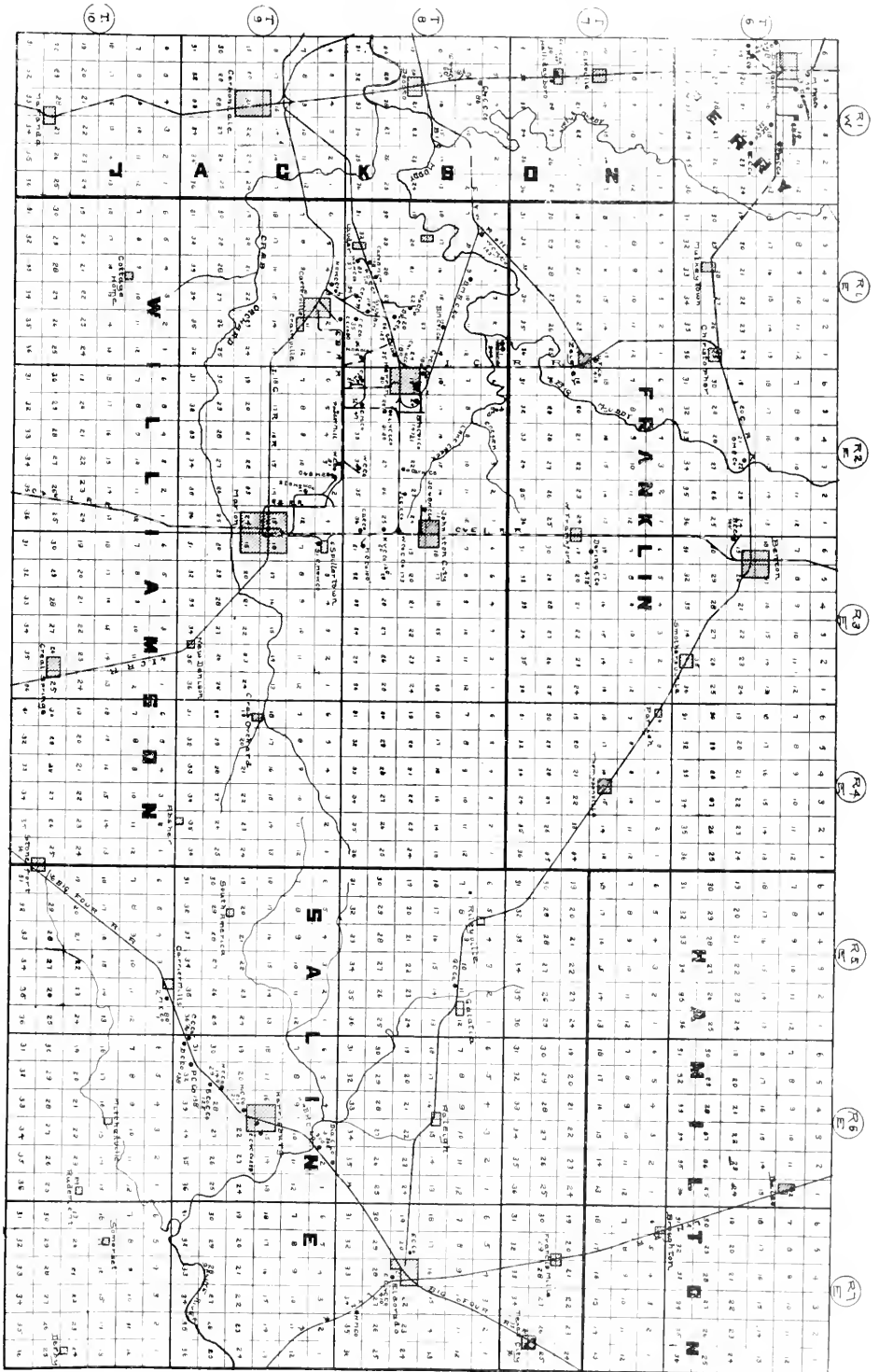
FATAL MINING ACCIDENTS.

Fatal mining accidents occurring in Williamson County from 1897 to 1904 inclusive:

Ezzonia Bondi, employed as a miner at the St. L. & B. M. Coal Company's Mine at Carterville, was fatally injured by a premature blast May 11th, 1897, and died the following day at 5:30 a. m. He had prepared two shots to fire; he lit one and went into the entry for safety. He evidently heard a shot from an adjoining room and mistook it for his own, and returned to the room to see what it had done. When within 20 feet of the room the shot went off which caused the injuries from which he died. He was a married man, 32 years old, and leaves a widow and two children in Italy.

September 16th, 1897, Fred Greinholt, a miner employed at the Williamson County Coal Company's mine at Johnson City, was instantly killed by falling coal. He was mining off a standing shot, and being old he was unable to get out of the way of the falling coal. He was single and 54 years old.

September 24, 1897, at the mine of the Williamson County Coal Company, at Johnson City, a fire-dump explosion occurred at 7 a. m., which



COUNTY LINES
TOWNSHIP LINES
SECTION LINES



Scale
1 mile
320 feet

ILLINOIS ENGINEERING & MACHINE CO.
CHATTERTVILLE, ILL.

PLATTED BY

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS COAL FIELD MAP.

Final Review

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HON. GEO. W. SMITH.
Marion, Ill.

killed Frank Fanaro, aged 45 and single; Charles Schiller, aged 34, single; and Peter Casper, aged 37, single; and seriously injured Robert Britton and Joseph Barlow. On that morning the men gathered at the pit top as usual for work. The fire boss being sick, the mine had not been examined that morning. Caleb Davis, the mine manager, claims to have told Peter Casper and others who were working in the first and second south entries on the east side to remain at the bottom of the shaft till he could come down and examine their working places. Peter Casper on reaching the bottom, went directly into the first south entry and left his naked light on the outside of the cross-cut and took off his coat and went to the face and started to brush out the fire-dump with his coat. After working at this a few minutes he returned and got his naked light and then went and got an empty pit-car and pushed it towards the face. As soon as he was inside the cross-cuts, a few feet his naked light came in contact with the fire-dump, which caused a terrific explosion and the death of the four miners mentioned. The stoppings, doors and timbers of the first and second south entries were blown in all directions. Robert Britton and Joseph Barlow were blown several feet along the main east entry, by the force of the explosion. Joseph Barlow had his leg broken, his flesh torn and his head badly bruised. Robert Britton had his left arm broken. Caleb Davis, mine manager, was at the pit top at the time the explosion occurred, and as soon as possible he secured some practical men and started them to work to restore ventilation by pulling up temporary doors and stoppings.

Peter Casper walked alone to the bottom of the shaft, though severely burned, and was there met by his friends and conveyed to his boarding house, where he died on the 26th. Frank Fanaro was found dead in his room in the first south entry, evidently overcome by the afterdamp, and when found was lying face downward. It was then supposed that this was all that were injured by the explosion, and the searchers went to the top, but after a few minutes it became known that Geneli was missing. The party then descended the shaft and searched for him. They found him dead in the third room from where he was working, toward the bottom. It was evident he had tried to find his way out after the explosion, but had become bewildered and strayed into the room. Peter Casper said there was some one calling for help and light when he was on his way out. The last body was taken out at 11 a. m. The company was sinking an escapement at the time of the explosion, which has since been completed. I visited the mine on the afternoon of the day of the explosion and discovered upon examination of the record-book that the mine had not been examined in the morning before the men were allowed to go to work, nor had it been examined since the morning of September 20th, the day on which I made my previous visit. This mine at the date of this report is operated by A. W. Crawford, lessee.

December 15, 1897, John Coyne, aged 44, single, by occupation a miner, was suffocated by gases from a coal fire in the 3rd south entry on the east side of mine No. 2, of the Scott Wilson Coal Company, at Fredonia. At 7:30 a. m. miners working on the east side reported to the mine manager that there was smoke coming from some of the pillars between the second and third south entries. He immediately ordered all the men out of the mine except a few whom he kept to locate the fire. One of the mules got away from the river and ran into the third south entry, and was allowed to go, as it was thought too dangerous to go after him on account of the smoke. About 9:30 a. m. John Coyne started in the direction the mule had taken and asked some of the men to follow him. None, however, went. The mine manager, on finding out what Coyne had done, sent two men in search of him, but they could not find him so returned. Another party was organized in the afternoon to go in search of Coyne, and they found him dead, about 6 p. m., in the third south entry, 1200 feet from the main east entry, the mule being a little beyond the body of Coyne. When the men reached the switch



ELDER DAVIS,
Pastor First Christian Church, Car-
terville, Illinois.

with the body of Coyne the mule was close to their heels, and seemed to be unharmed. The fire originated among some old timbers where some one must have changed lamp-cotton, which set fire to the coal. This part of the mine was then sealed up for three weeks and then reopened, when it was found that the fire had all died out.

July 12, 1898, August Durbee, a miner, aged 33 years, was killed instantly by a fall of slate at the face of his working place in shaft No. 7, operated by the Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company at Herrin, leaving a wife and four children. The deceased was working off a standing shot, which was the only support to the broken roof. The piece of slate that fell on him would weigh fully three tons.

September 27, 1898, Jes Maris, a miner, aged 29 years, single, employed at the Scott-Wilson Coal Co. shaft No. 2, Fredonia, was cleaning up a fall of slate that had come down the night before, on top of some loose coal. He sounded the roof before starting to work and made the remark that it was all right, but in a few minutes afterward a piece of roof weighing about 1000 pounds suddenly fell, striking him on the back. He was taken to his boarding house, and died from his injuries at 5:30 p. m. the same day.

November 24, 1898, Edgar McAlphin, laborer, age 23, married, was killed in the mine of the Ohio and Mississippi Valley Coal and Mining Company, Marion, leaving a widow and one child. He was coming out of the shaft on the cage with four other men, and when about 50 feet up, lost his balance and fell into the west chamber and down the shaft.

This was only his third day in the mine.

December 21, 1898, James Vansage, miner, aged 33 years, married, was killed while at work in a pillar in the mine of the St. L. and M. Coal Co., at Carterville, leaving a wife and three children. He was working off some coal that had been shattered by a shot the night before, when a piece of top coal, weighing about 200 pounds, fell, crushing his head against a pit-car close by.

August 5th, 1899, A. McNeal, miner, aged 28 years, was instantly killed in room 9, first south entry, by a fall of slate in the Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company's No. 7 mine at Herrin. Deceased had fired his shot, and instead of waiting a reasonable time for the powder smoke to clear away so that he could examine the roof, he returned to the room with the intention of lighting another shot, but when he got within a few feet of the face of the room a piece of slate fell, killing him instantly. He leaves a widow and five children.

January 9, 1901, Noah Morgan, driver, aged 20 years, single, was killed instantly by being caught between a pit-car and the side of the entry, in the Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company's mine No. 7, at Herrin. The deceased was making his last trip before dinner and was riding on the front end of the empty car, driving at full speed, when the car left the track with the result stated.

January 14, 1902, William Butcher, driver, aged 27 years, married, was killed by being caught between a loaded pit-car and the side of the entry in the mine of the Chicago and Carterville Coal Co. at Herrin. He was hauling a loaded pit-car through a cross-cut from the second west entry to the first west entry on the north side. In attempting to get onto the front end of the car he slipped and was caught between the car and the side of the entry. He died within a few minutes, leaving a widow and one child.

January 29, 1902, C. B. Carney, miner, aged 52 years, married, was instantly killed by being struck on the head and body with coal from a blast in the Carterville Coal Company's mines. He had prepared a blast and when firing time came in the evening, he went to light his shot. The instant he put his lamp to the squib the shot exploded. Whether this was due to a defective squib or that the deceased pushed his lamp under the powder part of the squib is not known. He leaves a wife and seven children.

January 29, 1902, Abraham Buckles, miner, aged 41, single, was severely injured by being struck on the head with loose coal from a blast in the St. L. & B. M. Co.'s mine



JERRY GRAVES AND CAL PRICE.
Who Murdered Mrs. Nellie Reichelderfer, March 16, 1903.

at Dewmaine. He had gone into his room to light a shot and in making his retreat was struck by flying coal. It is not known whether he was struck by coal from his own blast or from the adjoining room, as it was found upon examination that a blast in an adjoining room had blown through the pillar at the time of the accident. He died from his injuries five hours later.

February 24, 1902, Aleck Calcartarra, a miner, aged 41 years, married, was severely injured about the body by a fall of slate in the B. M. C. & I. Co.'s, shaft No. 7, Herrin. He was cautioned by the mine examiner to be careful of some loose slate at the face of his working place. In reply he said that he could take care of himself. He was mining off some coal that had been loosened by a blast the previous day when the slate fell, which caused his death five hours later.

June 26, 1902, Charles Wheel, a miner, aged 54 years, was instantly killed by flying coal in the Carterville Coal Co.'s mine. He had prepared a blast in his room, which was about 40 feet in from the entry. When firing time came he went into the room and lit the squib. It is presumed he became bewildered, and instead of coming out into the entry he went down the face of the room. When the shot exploded he was struck by the flying coal. The deceased had a family somewhere in the West.

JOE A. MEAD, Laundryman.

This promising young business man, student and athlete, was born

at Marion January 17, 1887, and is therefore but 18 years old. He owns and runs the laundry on Bundy Place, and is probably the youngest man doing business in his own name in the County. He is a most diligent student, and will graduate from the High School in 1906. He is an expert sprinter and all-round athlete, doing a 50 yard dash in 5 2-5 seconds. He is right half-back in the High School Champion Football Team of 1904, which he joined when he entered High School. He has also belonged to the base ball and track teams the same period. He has never used alcohol in any form or tobacco, and his muscles are as hard as iron.

THE MURDER OF MRS. NELLIE REICHELDERFER, March 16, 1903.

This foul crime was committed by two boys, only about 21 years of age, for the sole purpose of robbery. They lived in the vicinity of Herrin in Franklin County, and were idlers but apparently not vicious nor drunken. Their parents were respectable people but poor and illiterate, and the boys seem not to have had any moral or religious training. They broke into a neighbor's house and stole the gun with which the deed was committed. They went to the house of the victim, who was a widow living with her daughter, in broad daylight, and Price fired the fatal shot. They then ransacked the house and took a few rings and other trifles and then returned to the hog-lot, where the body of their victim lay, and ex-

anned it for money, but they were disappointed, as Mrs. Reichelderfer had not sold the farm as reported, and had no money. At their trial they seemed utterly indifferent and stoical, and even joked, sang comic songs and danced, and were jolly while the gallows was being erected within sound of their cells. They paid the penalty for their crime on Friday, June 12th, 1903.

Judge O. A. Harker tried the case, L. D. Hartwell, States Attorney; Joseph W. Hartwell, Assistant; H. S. Harris, Sheriff; Frank Throgmorton, Deputy; E. N. Rice, corner; W. S. Miller, jailor; D. T. Hartwell, City Attorney, who assisted in securing evidence and the confessions of the murderers.

Except to experts in phrenology and physiognomy, the half-tone portraits herein shown do not indicate unusual depravity in these two boys, and they were probably not such. There are hundreds like them in every community, untrained, undisciplined, natural sons of evil, who escape the gallows only by a miracle.

JOHN M. LINES

Groceryman's Clerk, N. Market St., near Goodall Avenue.

This promising young merchant was born near Marion March 13th, 1885. He still attends High School, from which he will graduate next term. He is a good student and an industrious and faithful worker, and for the last four years has had charge of his father's store during vacation. He is a member of the Marion Base Ball Track Team and is besides a great sprinter. He is particularly strong on the 100 yards and the 220 yards race, running the latter in 22 2-5 seconds. It is needless to add that he is of good moral character, good habits and has a promising future before him.

SKETCH OF MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN

I was born in Petersburg, Boone County, Missouri, on the 15th day of August, 1838. The town in which I was born is no more, but in its stead there has arisen the present flourishing town of Sturgeon. I am of Irish-French descent, my mother's maiden name being La Fontaine, my father's that of Cunningham. My father was Captain J. M. Cunningham. My mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hicks La Fontaine.

They returned to the State of Illinois when it was a territory, my father and mother liberating the slaves they had held in the State of Missouri. We resided at Marion, Williamson County, Illinois, during my childhood, but subsequently, my father being made Registrar of the Land Office at Shawneetown, Illi-

nois, under Pierce's administration, we removed to that place. I attended school at the Convent of Saint Vincent, near Uniontown, Kentucky, which is a branch of the far-famed Nazareth School, graduating from that school in 1855. I came home and soon after met my husband, General John A. Logan, who served during the War with Mexico with my father, and to whom I am said to have been given by my father when I was a child. We were married on the 27th day of November, 1855.

I was very young when we were married and little suited for the duties and responsibilities of the wife of a promising young attorney. We removed to Franklin, Benton County, Illinois, as my husband was then Prosecuting Attorney for the third Judicial District of the State of Illinois, which embraced sixteen counties. In those days we were not furnished with the blanks for everything as we are today, and I began to assist my husband in writing indictments for minor offenses, and in that way gradually drifted into taking part in everything which he did.

We had the same struggle that all young people without money had in those early days, but the fact that in 1858 my husband was elected to Congress shows that we were not altogether unsuccessful. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, General Logan was still a member of Congress from the old District. His history is well known. I can only claim to have made the best fight possible at home surrounded by very bitter political opponents, who sympathized very strongly with the Rebellion, and who, from regarding General Logan as little less than an idol, became his bitter enemies and persecuted him and his adherents in the vilest manner they could. I am glad, however, that in the end they repented of their rash acts and became his devoted friends.

During these five years I went through everything that a human being could endure, but had the satisfaction of aiding him in his own magnificent efforts to succeed and in the conversion of his old friends to the support of the Government and his political aspirations.

After the War he was elected to Congress again from the State at large, and we came back to Washington and for more than twenty years we worked day and night together. We had very much pleasure in this work and our meed of success. Through it all I have the conscientious gratification of knowing that I did the best that I could and have no regrets, except that I am sorry I had not the ability and power to do more to aid in his career.

He devoted his whole life to the public service and advancement of

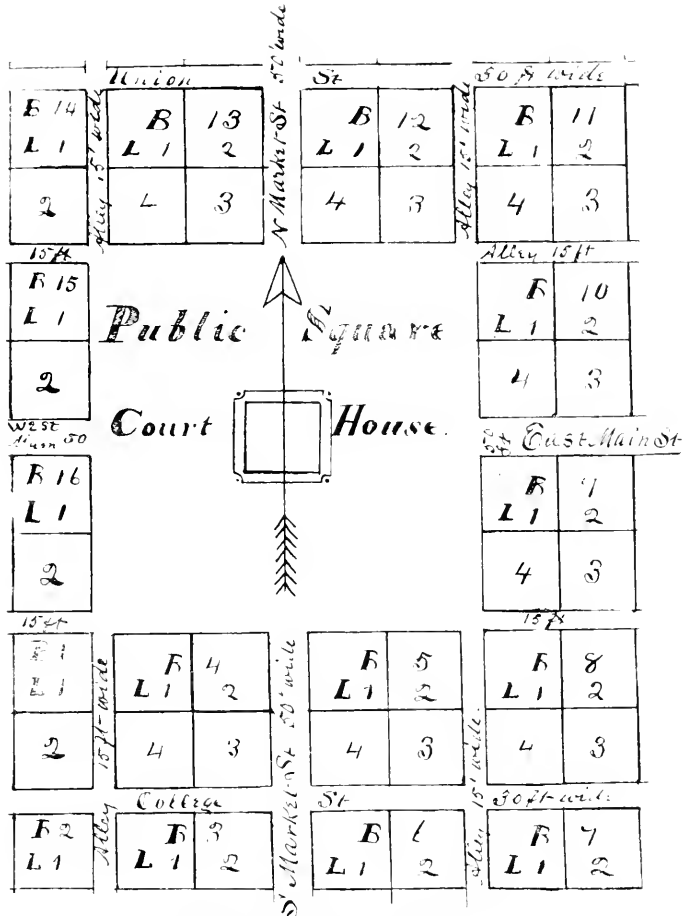
the welfare of his country and his friends, and if I had any share in it I have been well repaid by his generous recognition of all I tried to do. Since his death I have devoted myself absolutely to the perpetuation of his memory and in trying to prove that I was worthy of the great confidence which he had in me and his partial estimation of my ability.

There were three children born to us. The first born died when he was one year old; the second, now Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, wife of Lt. Col. W. F. Tucker, U. S. Army, has two sons, one twenty-five and one thirteen years of age.

Our beloved son, Major John A. Logan, Jr., served during the Cuban War as an Adjutant General on the staff of General John C. Bates, returning at the close of the campaign more dead than alive from malarial fever. I met him at Montauk Point and brought him home and nursed him back to health. Hostilities being renewed in the Philippines, he insisted upon again entering the army, and was appointed Major of the 33rd U. S. Infantry, reaching Manila October 29th, 1899. He succeeded in getting their regiment assigned to the command of General Lloyd Wheaton and went immediately to northern Luzon; making the first reconnoitre of the command he secured the advance of the attack upon the entrenched Filipinos at San Jacinto and was killed by a Filipino who was secreted in the top of a tree which towered above his battalion as he was leading them in a charge, falling as he would have fallen on the very point of his advancing battalion. They subsequently routed the enemy. In his death I lost my all, and can never again have the same interest in life, as he was, in the sense that he bore his father's name and lineage, my idol. He left a widow and three lovely children, two girls and a boy, John A. Logan, III. But for the tenderness and sympathy accorded me by the nation I could not have survived this second overwhelming blow.

I have written for a number of periodicals, edited The Home Magazine for six years, and am sorry to say through the mismanagement of one of its proprietors it was discontinued, but not without having scored the phenomenal success of reaching three-hundred thousand subscribers. It has been revived and I am again associate editor with P. V. Collins, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, its present proprietor and publisher, and hope to win back my old friends and many new ones to its support.

I am now and have been for more than two years on the editorial staff of the Hearst Syndicate, of New York.



ORIGINAL SURVEY OF MARION, ILL.

I have never been identified with any organization, except being a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Spanish War Veteran's Auxiliary, because I have always felt that I could do better if I helped all organizations the best that I could without being a member, or in any way identified with them in the matter of election of officers, etc. I have always tried to do all the charity in my power, and have done my best to help deserving women in their efforts to be self-sustaining. I cannot but feel that we must count it very little that we can do in this world. We are always under obligations in having received more than we have been able to give.

My greatest ambition after General Logan's death was to live to see the completion and unveiling of

the great statues erected to his memory in Chicago and Washington, and it is a source of infinite gratification to me to have had my prayers answered. These statues are without question the very best in the United States and were unveiled under the most gratifying auspices. The orations on the occasions of the unveilings by Hon. Geo. R. Peck in Chicago, and President McKinley and Hon. Channey Depew in Washington have been pronounced classic tributes to General Logan, and I should be ungrateful and insatiable in my desire were I not satisfied.

I have traveled very much in Europe since General Logan's death for study and for occupation away from the channels which had so many sad memories for me. I have met nearly all the Crowned Heads of Europe. In 1896, I had the

pleasure of witnessing the Coronation of the Czar and Czarina of Russia and also seeing the Queen Regent of Spain, and consider myself very fortunate in having visited that country before the Spanish-American War.

During the summer of 1904, between June 10th and August 29th, I gave thirty lectures before Chautauquas and assemblies in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota, traveling over twenty-five thousand miles to fill these engagements without having experienced any excessive fatigue or ill health from the labor required to perform the arduous work necessary to accomplish so much in so short a time.

My health is perfect, thanks to Him who holds us all in the hollow of His hand.

I have very much for which to be

thankful, having enjoyed the confidence and respect of all in authority and position in my own country and abroad, and feel that I owe it all to the honored name I bear, which has been made illustrious by husband and son, John A. Logan 3rd, Major Logan's son, being the sole representative in the male line left to perpetuate the name.

I hope in the few brief years left to me to do something with my pen to aid in the advancement of that civilization for which husband and son offered up their precious lives.

MARY I. LOGAN.

Copied from the British Weekly, August 5, 1897, from an interview with Rev. Hugh Johnston, Pastor Metropolitan Church, Dr. Milburn joining when they attended the Ecumenical Council:

Most Popular Woman in the States.

"At this point Dr. Milburn, who was dreamily reposing in his arm-chair, joined in the conversation to tell me about his old friend Mrs. Logan, whom he described as certainly the most popular women in Washington, and perhaps in the United States. 'She is simply worshipped by the old soldiers, and she exercises the widest influence both as a writer and as a speaker. She is a diplomatist and a politician, and can give an excellent lecture. At Dr. Johnson's church last year she lectured on the Czar's Coronation at which I was present. Mrs. Logan is a beautiful lady, striking, even queenly, in appearance, with perfectly white hair. Her manners are charming and she is equally kind to all sorts and conditions of people. I must tell you a little story, if Dr. Johnston will not mind, about one of her receptions in the quaint, old-fashioned house in the western part of our city, which was presented to Mrs. Logan by the nation. These receptions are among the most interesting social functions in Washington, and it is her custom to invite to them a number of ladies belonging to what we in America call the "awkward squad," that is, persons of no recognized social footing. Mrs. Logan invites them ostensibly to help her to entertain, but really to give them a little social enjoyment. One day when a large party was assembled, and Mrs. Logan was standing at the door receiving her guests, a most valuable vase, a present from Japan or China, about five feet high, was knocked over by the train of one of these awkward ladies' dresses and smashed into a thousand fragments. Everyone was in consternation, and the unfortunate culprit, standing near the fireplace, looked ready to sink into the floor. Mrs. Logan turned around and said with charming readiness, "Oh, my dear, I am so pleased you have got-

ten rid of that wretched old vase for me. I really was quite tired of the thing." There was a general laugh. A servant came to clear away the fragments, and the incident was speedily forgotten. Mrs. Logan's house is a museum of treasures, many of them gifts presented in the lifetime of her husband.' "

Holly Hills Farm,
Near Hyattsville, Maryland.

October 12, 1904.

Mr. J. F. Wilcox, Marion, Ill.

My dear Mr. Wilcox:—I send you herewith four sketches instead of the two which I promised you, as I supposed that you wished to have something of the family. I am very sorry to have kept you waiting so long, and hope that it is not too late to incorporate them in the book you design publishing. I have not attempted to elaborate or make them as full as I might have because I was afraid they would be too long for your purpose.

It has given me a great deal of pleasure to prepare these sketches for you, and I hope they will prove satisfactory.

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

SKETCH OF GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN

By Mrs. John A. Logan.

General Logan's youth was perhaps spent under more favorable auspices than that of many others of that epoch of our country. His superior abilities, energy, and high character made him a leader from boyhood. His father, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a strict disciplinarian with his sons, who knew no disloyalty to his will or commands.

At the age of 18, he entered the volunteer service as a private in Company H, 1st Illinois Infantry Regiment, in the war with Mexico. He rose to the position of 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Regiment before his return, and here received all the military training he ever had. After returning home his father decided that he should adopt the profession of law. After studying with his uncle, Ex-Governor A. M. Jenkins, he went to Louisville to attend the law school of that city. His strict economy and judicious trading in horses and other stock on the farm which had been assigned him as his share for his services, he had saved enough money to pay his own way.

From the day of his graduation to the day of his father's death, he never received a penny from his father, but contributed toward the consummation of many of his father's business projects. His father made a will dividing his property between the widow and his children except "John Alexander, whose

marked abilities are such that he can provide for himself and aid his mother if necessary,—this provision is made not from want of affection, but because of unbounded confidence in his future success."

Gen. Logan appreciated his father's trust, and was always mindful of that faith in him.

Traveling as a circuit lawyer over sixteen counties composing his judicial district required untiring energy. Practicing in criminal law and prosecuting criminals was no easy or safe task in the days of the Regulators in Southern Illinois. He was constantly exposed to the vengeance of the friends of the many evil doers whose conviction and punishment he caused. His participation in politics was not of his own seeking, but a surrender to the pressure of the better element of society. Serving as clerk of the court, prosecuting attorney, Member of the State Legislature and of Congress by the time he was 32, he threw his whole soul into everything he undertook, never hesitating to assume responsibility or waiting for some else to take the initiative to find out how the public would receive the measure.

Douglas was his political mentor. He followed him with absolute loyalty through his eventful career, believing in Douglas's devotion to his country and its best interests. He had faith in the ultimate success of the "Crittenden Compromise." He could not believe that the threatening storm would end in a tornado. He thought his constituency loyal to their country and to him. He had been elected by so overwhelming a majority that he could not realize that in a few brief months they would become so excited as to lose all reason or thought of the consequences of treason. The most trying hour of his whole early life was rapidly approaching; the memory of that hour will abide while life lasts. Idolized by kin and the people, he had left his home for Washington; returning he was received with coldness and unfriendly greetings. And when he crossed the threshold of his mother's home to embrace her whom he adored with the warmest filial affection and was repulsed and upbraided, his strong frame shook with emotion and the tears ran down like rain. With only one faithful tie he could trust, he faced the assembled multitude and announced his intention to stand by his country though the heavens should fall—he was ready to do and die if need be that the Union might be preserved. Standing between the torrents that were rapidly swelling, he had to bear all the bitterness of the Democratic party and all the suspicious scourgings and unfavorable prognostications of the Republicans,

because of his extreme partisanship as a Democrat before the time arrived when a man had to be for or against his country. The agony of the battle's most sanguinary moment paled before the anguish of those days and weeks until he had saved his people and his constituents from the Union.

He carried with him until peace was declared a feeling of personal responsibility for the welfare of every man who enlisted in the defense of his country at his solicitation and because of his appeal for the Union, and was really held so by their friends at home. His sympathies were so great that he had to school himself by the severest discipline before he could witness the suffering of the wounded or death of the men under him without betraying his emotion. The charge at Vicksburg on the 22nd of May, 1863, was to him so ill advised and unwise that it taxed all his discretion to obey the orders. To the day of his death, he felt that the charges of Kennesaw Mountain and the 22nd of July, 1864, were a needless sacrifice of life, and yet in each he led the charge and was the last to leave the field, fortunately turning disaster into victory after McPherson fell with the potential cry of "McPherson and Revenge."

General Logan received from Congress a medal for personal heroism on the field at Vicksburg, and should have had another for his conspicuous gallantry on the 22nd of July, 1864, in avenging the death of McPherson. Thousands of men were inspired to dauntless deeds that day by General Logan's daring, and though almost surrounded by the enemy, he drove them back, recovered McPherson's body and won a glorious victory which had its sequel in the fall of Atlanta soon afterwards.

A few days thereafter he suffered the keenest blow of his whole life in being unjustly deprived of the command of the army he had saved from annihilation and which would have followed him into the jaws of death. A less heroic and loyal spirit would have encouraged the resentment he felt, and might have caused ultimate disaster to our army, but his noble nature recoiled at such action and he quietly returned to the gallant 15th Army Corps and again led it to victory on the 28th of July, which broke down the barriers to the very citadel of Atlanta, forcing acknowledgments of his superior military skill and intrepid courage from even his successor in the command of the Army of the Tennessee.

Scarcely had the smoke of battle passed over and the surrender of Atlanta been telegraphed when Abraham Lincoln requested General Logan's presence in the sanguinary political contest then being waged

in Illinois, the home of the McClellan War Democrats as well as his own. Hastening to obey an intimation from Mr. Lincoln in that critical hour, he reached home in September, entering upon the campaign the next day after his arrival, as effectually turning civilians from their party idols to the support of Mr. Lincoln by his eloquence on the stump as he had the secession of sympathizers at the beginning of the rebellion.

As soon as the election was over he asked to be returned to his command which had completed its holiday march through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was then at Beaufort, S. C. Thomas had been General during that fall in Tennessee, while Grant was busy in the east and was at that time at City Point, from which place he telegraphed through Stanton ordering General Logan to come to Washington as he wished to have a conference with him. General Logan obeyed with all possible speed, thinking he was to be hurried to his command to co-operate with some move toward Richmond, but was amazed to find that even at headquarters much impatience existed on account of General Thomas' supposed dilatoriness, and that he (General Logan) had been chosen to supersede him, as no one doubted General Logan's impatient action at all times—action was his motto. But with the recent injustice done him, his sympathies were too keenly alive for a brother officer for him to desire to relieve General Thomas; besides, he believed General Thomas was making all possible haste; and so, with the privilege of exercising his judgment in the matter, should he find that General Thomas was doing all he could and would move as soon as possible, General Logan set out for Louisville with his orders in his pocket to relieve General Thomas. The first thing General Logan did on his arrival at Louisville was to advise General Thomas of all the facts and urge him to strike immediately unless he was sure it would be fatal. General Thomas moved at once and won a great victory, and General Logan was the first to advise Stanton and to ask to go back to the 15th Army Corps, which he did, feeling happy over Thomas' triumph and retention as commander of the Army of the Cumberland. Joining the old 15th in South Carolina and marching thence to the capital, he had the satisfaction of being restored to the command of the Army of the Tennessee and riding at the head of that glorious army in the Grand Review. May 22nd, 1865, which was perhaps the proudest hour of his whole life.

General Logan expected to return to the practice of law and enter into politics no more, but it was not to

be. He was simply forced into the political arena by a combination of circumstances that made it impossible to keep out without appearing to disregard the best interests of his country.

In 1866, nothing would do but he must accept the nomination for Congressman at large from Illinois, which was, of course, the beginning of a long and brilliant political career.

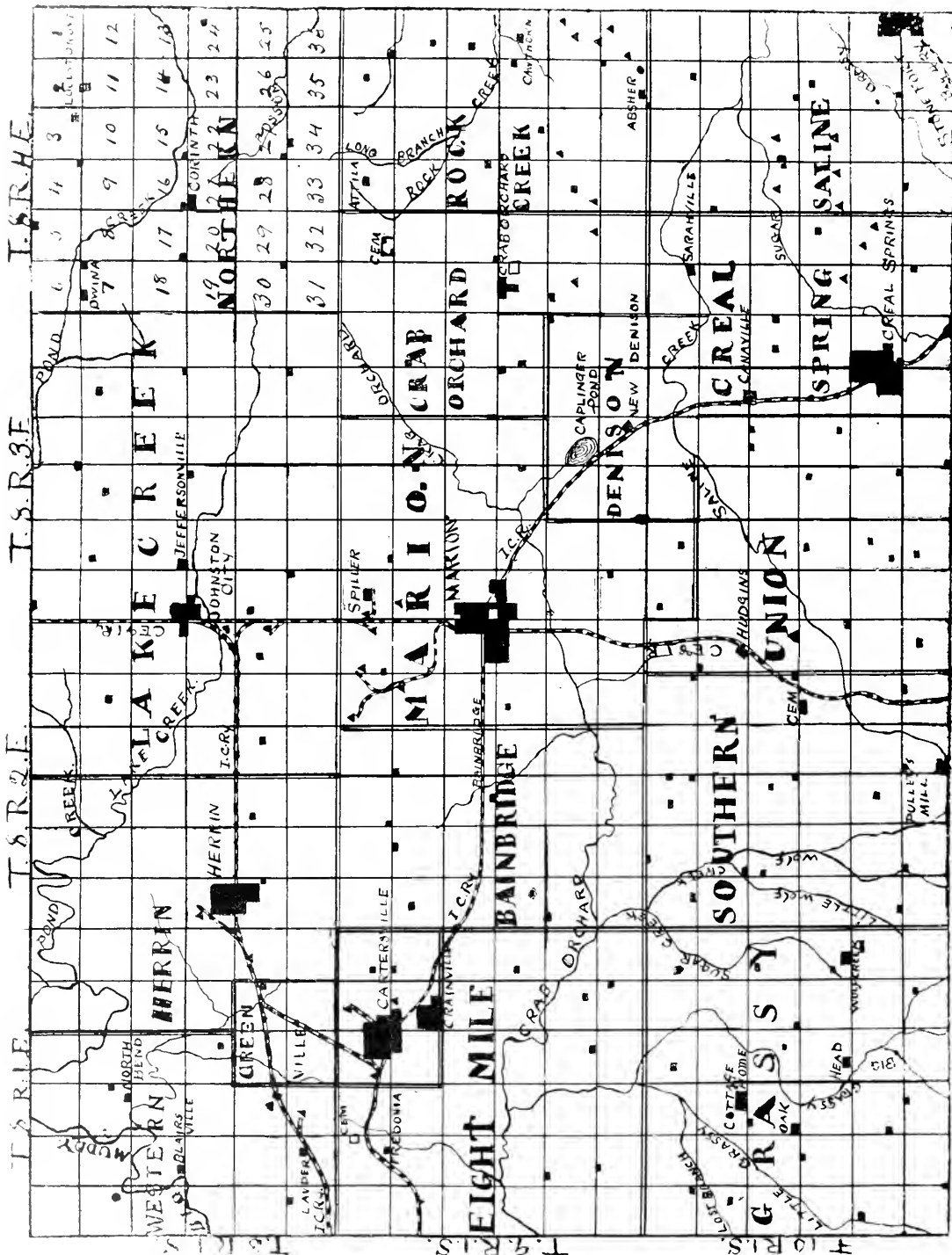
January 16, 1868, the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met at Philadelphia and General John A. Logan was elected Commander-in-Chief. As was his wont to do, he threw his whole soul into the work and, after a conference with the officers then elected and the council of administration, proceeded to encourage the extending of the order and increasing their good works. He established National Headquarters in Washington, and drew around him an able staff. May 5th, 1868, he issued General Order No. 11, establishing Memorial Day. For tenderness of expression of sentiment for the memory of the loyal dead, it stands without parallel:

"General Orders No. 11.

Headquarters, Army of the Republic, Washington, D. C., May 5, 1868.

"I. The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers and otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

"We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose among other things of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion. What can aid more to assure this result than cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes? Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their death the tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no



vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic.

"If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remains to us.

"Let us, then, at the time appointed gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of Springtime; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude—the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

"II. It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades.

"He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

"III. Department commanders will use every effort to make this order effective."

"By command of John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief,

"N. P. Chipman, Adj. Gen."

If no after act of General Logan had rendered his name immortal, this order would have made it so.

General Logan's administration following so soon after the close of the war, the demands upon him were very great. He was constantly appealed to for assistance from every direction. The excitement upon the reconstruction of the states placed him, as the head of a great quasi-military organization, in a position of grave responsibility. In the controversy that arose between President Johnson and Secretary Stanton, when President Johnson undertook to eject Secretary Stanton from the War Office as many thought for sinister motives, President Johnson being Commander-in-Chief of the Army much apprehension was felt by patriotic men all over the nation who were determined that the President should not betray the party and the country. Hundreds of telegrams came pouring in upon General Logan, urging him as the head of the Grand Army of the Republic to stand by Stanton, assuring him they were ready on the minute to respond to any call that he might make upon them. General Logan, nothing loath to obey their commands, sought

Secretary Stanton and assured him of the support of the Grand Army of the Republic. He had called together the Department of the Grand Army in the District of Columbia, General N. P. Chipman at their head and also National Adjutant General. A perfect understanding was had as to what they should be expected to do should the President attempt by military power to forcibly eject Secretary Stanton from the War Office. To a man they were ready for any service to uphold the Government and save the country from treachery. Every night until the excitement had passed, Grand Army men patrolled the streets of Washington and guarded the War Office, while the dauntless Stanton remained in his office night and day, his meals being served to him and couches placed in his office for himself and General Logan. During the day General Logan attended upon the sessions of the House, of which he was a member. In the evening he met his staff of the Grand Army of the Republic in our rooms in Willard's Hotel, and later went to the War Department to spend the night with Secretary Stanton. President Johnson by some means learned of the situation. He sent for General Logan to discuss the matter. General Logan assured him if he should undertake to take forcible possession of the War Department and control of the Army for the furtherance and perpetuation of his power, that the volunteer soldiery were ready to return to the service of their country, and to protect the loyal people of the unreconstructed states.

Beyond question, the Grand Army of the Republic under its intrepid leader did much to avert the then threatened anarchy.

General Logan was thrice elected Commander-in-Chief and no service of his whole life was more satisfactory than that given in behalf of his comrades in arms.

In 1871, he was elected to the United States Senate, a position to which he aspired and enjoyed for many years, barring the prodigious labor he performed in the discharge of his duties in Congress during the trying days of reconstruction and the many and arduous campaigns in which he participated. But in the ever changing situations of political affairs there were times when he suffered much anxiety and vexation of soul for the welfare of the nation and its continued peace and prosperity, being so constituted that he felt deeply every cause and measure which he espoused or danger that threatened our institutions. Aggressive, intense and honest in his convictions and actions, he provoked opposition, and in consequence never had a triumph that he did not win

after desperate effort. His abhorrence of duplicity, deception and lying was his strongest characteristic, his word being ever his bond which he kept sacredly, no matter at what cost to himself.

Having been a victim of treachery through the machinations of bribe-givers and bribe-takers, he was humiliated by defeat for reelection to the Senate in 1877. At first he was incredulous that such means should have been resorted to in politics to accomplish that purpose, but receiving positive proof of the use of money to compass his defeat, he was perfectly infuriated and took pleasure in denouncing these methods, predicting that such a policy, if not driven out of American politics, would destroy the government more effectually than an armed force.

His loyalty to his friends was only exceeded by that to his country. His courage was only second to his tenderness of heart and warmth of affection. The greatest personal grief of his life was the change of General Grant, whom he loved devotedly, in the Fitz-John Porter case, not on account of prejudice toward Porter personally, but because he really believed Porter guilty of treason to Pope, and consequently responsible for the sacrifice of human life which followed Porter's disobedience of orders.

He feared defeat of the Republican nominee for the Presidency in 1884, and hoped to save the election, or he would not have accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency—a position to which he never aspired. And no man ever more honestly immolated himself for his party, or accepted the result more gracefully, than he did, notwithstanding the personal sacrifice he had made and the effort he had put forth to prevent the mistakes of others from bringing disaster to the Republican party.

Immediately following that fruitless personal sacrifice he was forced to enter upon another long and prostrating contest for his return to the Senate, or give place to some one from the opposition. Personally he was weary of such struggles, and of contact with men whose support he must solicit, but whom he considered unworthy of a place in a legislative body, and for whom he had the greatest aversion. But feeling that the welfare and supremacy of his party were at stake, he remained at his post and shortened his days by the harassing campaign which lasted from January 1st to May 20th, 1885. His success brought him infinite pleasure, and made him happy in the thought that he was immovably entrenched in the hearts of his countrymen, which softened all animosities and feelings of distrust and

rivalry, making the last eighteen months of his life the brightest and freest from vexatious cares of his whole career.

The welcome extended to him by his colleagues in the Senate, irrespective of party, touched him deeply, and made him forget the friction of partisan debate and rejoice in the evidence of friendship for him.

His devotion to his family amounted to idolatry; he could see no fault in any of them. His generosity was such that he kept himself poor by giving too freely from his meagre resources. No ex-Union soldier was ever turned away discouraged or without a little contribution toward the alleviation of his sufferings. He spent much of his life endeavoring to help the unfortunate secure employment.

General Logan died December 26, 1886, of inflammatory rheumatism, leaving to his loved ones the price-less legacy of an illustrious and untarnished name.

MARY LOGAN TUCKER.

Daughter of General and Mrs. John A. Logan.

Sketch by Mrs. John A. Logan.

Mary Logan Tucker was born June 20, 1858, in Benton, Franklin County, Illinois. Her father was then a member of the Illinois State Legislature, and was elected to Congress the following year. Mrs. Logan did not accompany him to Washington the first Session of Congress in which he served, but subsequently she came to Washington, bringing her baby with her. Mary Logan Tucker was always a very precocious child, and the idol of her father from the time of her birth. During the interregnum of the sessions of Congress, they resided at Carbondale, Illinois, to which place they had removed, and were living there when the War broke out, General Logan's regiment rendezvousing at Cairo, Illinois. She was accustomed to spend much of her time at his headquarters, frequently appearing beside Captain McCook on Dress Parade. She was the idol of the regiment, and although very young, being only two and a half years old, she seemed to appreciate the excitement of the times. During her father's absence from home they remained in Carbondale, until the close of the Rebellion, removing to Chicago in 1871. She entered a private school in that city for a short time, but as the family had to go to Washington, General Logan having been elected to the Senate, they found it was better to have her near them, so as soon as they could arrange it, she was placed in a convent on 10th Street, near G,

where she remained until she was old enough to go to Georgetown, remaining there until her graduation in 1876. She always had a great devotion for the Convent and the Sisters, expressing her loyalty at all times and on all occasions. No protestant girl ever entertained a higher regard for the Sisters or was more loyal to her Alma Mater than was Mary Logan Tucker to the Convent of Visitation at Georgetown, D. C.

After her graduation, she visited Philadelphia during the Centennial Celebration, going from there to Chicago where the family then lived. Her girlhood was very brief, as she was married in Chicago on the 27th of November, 1877, to W. F. Tucker, of Chicago, having been much admired as a young lady.

She has always been a devoted wife and mother, going with her husband to a small place in the country, sharing the discomforts and inconveniences of the primitive home her husband made for her, until it seemed wiser to him to change his vocation in life.

After his appointment as Major in the Pay Corps of the U. S. Army, Mrs. Tucker accompanied him to New Mexico, and no one has left a better reputation behind her than Mrs. Tucker left at Santa Fe, New Mexico, where her husband was stationed for four years. Her hospitality, charity and helpfulness to her husband and the people about her endeared her very much to them. Among her most intimate friends were General and Mrs. Lawton, General McKenzie and his venerable mother and lovely sister, Miss McKenzie, General Chambers McKibben, all of whom have ever been her devoted friends.

From New Mexico they came to Washington where the Major was on duty for eight years, during which time she lost her father. She was overwhelmed by this unspeakable sorrow, but tried at all times to forget her own grief by her devotion to her mother.

She has always been foremost in acts of charity, and many unfortunate creatures are ready to rise up and call her Blessed for her generosity to them.

At the end of eight years her husband was obliged to have a change of station according to the requirements of the army and they were sent to St. Paul, Minnesota, where Mrs. Tucker again made for herself many friends, and at the expiration of his term there, received every evidence of the regard of the people with whom she had been associated.

Major Tucker, having been ordered to duty at Atlanta, Georgia, in connection with the Spanish-American War, she remained in Washington until his duties were completed,

after which he was ordered to Chicago, and she went immediately to that city and established a home where they lived most happily, surrounded by a multitude of friends.

During Mrs. Tucker's sojourn in Chicago, her brother, Major John A. Logan, Jr., was killed in the Philippines, another unutterable sorrow that required all of her philosophy and moral courage to bear unmurmuringly. Major Tucker being ordered to Alaska soon afterward, she again removed to Washington, so that she might be with her widowed and bereaved mother. Her nobility of character and devotion to those near and dear to her is not surpassed by anyone.

Major Tucker was stationed in Washington at the time of General Logan's death, where he remained eight years; during this time Mrs. Tucker conceived the idea of organizing the Georgetown Convent Alumni, and together with Mrs. Arthur Dunn, laid the whole plan, secured the charter and bore all of the expense of its issuance, the question of sectarianism never entering her mind or that of her own personal aggrandizement having no part whatever in her desire to see this organization prosper. She did it in the interest of progress and the welfare of her Alma Mater, and is entitled to the credit of the conception of the idea to preserve the names and fames of all who have graduated from the Georgetown Convent.

Mrs. Tucker is well informed on all questions, having a brilliant mind and retentive memory. She has travelled abroad, and over almost every spot of her own country. Her contributions to magazines and newspapers have given her a name as a writer. Since 1901 her husband has been stationed at Fort Vancouver, Portland, Oregon, but having been informed he would be ordered to Manila at any time a vacancy at that post might occur, Mrs. Tucker resided with her mother at Calumet Place, Washington, spending her summers at Holly Hills Farm, eight miles from the city. The long expected orders of Lt. Col. W. F. Tucker for duty as Chief Paymaster of the U. S. Army in the Philippines came last July, consequently he sailed October 1st, 1904, Mrs. Tucker and their youngest son accompanying him, their oldest son, Logan, having established himself in Alaska.

Mrs. Tucker was much grieved to leave her mother absolutely alone, but realized her first duty was to her husband. Her mother would not listen to her neglecting her duty on her account. It was impossible because of her literary engagements for Mrs. Logan to go with her daughter, therefore, mother and daughter had to separate, each courageously

submitting to the decrees of fate uncomplainingly.

Mrs. Tucker's two sons are a credit to her love and tenderness, and the unspeakable devotion of a mother who has never neglected the duties of her home for any frivolous society fads. She made many engagements for literary work before her departure. Her life is earnest as she is ambitious to have filled her place with credit to the immortal name of Logan.

MAJOR JOHN A. LOGAN, JR.

Son of General and Mrs. John A. Logan.

Sketch by Mrs. Logan.

As the clouds of the Civil War were passing away and peace was dawning after four long years of bloody carnage, General Logan was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, to muster the troops of the Western Army out of the service. While he was engaged in carrying out this order, there came into our home at Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois, on Monday morning, July 24, 1865, a blessed baby boy, whom we afterwards christened Manning Alexander Logan. He weighed at birth 13 1-2 pounds; his raven black hair as fine as the ravellings of the finest silk, his brilliant black eyes and rich olive complexion and perfect form, showed from the hour of his birth that he was a perfect prototype of his father, General John A. Logan, whose happiness knew no bounds when he received the telegram announcing the birth of our son. We had lost our first born when he was a baby of 13 months. The advent of this beautiful boy at the close of years of sorrow and anxiety filled our hearts with joy. He grew more strikingly like his father every year of his life. He had inherited all the intensity and enthusiasm of his father's nature, as well as the spirit of the times in which he was born. Patriotic and courageous in every fibre of his being he could not brook any indifference to our flag or lack of patriotism in others. He was always the champion of the weak and unfortunate, and as a school boy and later as a cadet at West Point, had plenty of opportunity to display these characteristics in fighting his own and his fellows' battles. He was a born leader, and almost from his babyhood would not play unless he was the Captain and leader in everything. His intense hatred of a mean thing was even more than his father's, and no matter how mischievous he was or what happened, he always told the truth and nothing but the truth, regardless of how unenviable a light it placed him in. He despised a sneak or a traitor. He was

never cruel or unjust and so generous that he could not look upon poverty and suffering without giving whatever he had to relieve the unfortunate.

As a boy he divided everything he had with his companions, always saving something for the boys that were less fortunate than himself who were his play-fellows. He was impulsive and quick to resent an injury or take the part of anyone who was being imposed upon. His devotion to father and mother amounted to idolatry. Though still in his minority, it was his strong arm that lifted and attended his father in his last illness and dying hour, and supported his mother in all the overwhelming sorrow that followed his father's death. Wishing to manifest his desire to do all in his power for his stricken mother, he had a deed made out of his interest in his father's estate in favor of his mother, and insisted that she should accept it, and was not aware until after his marriage that she had destroyed the deed. There was no sacrifice he would not have made for those he loved. In his father's political campaigns, after he was in his teens, he was of invaluable service to his father, executing any order given him with fidelity and discretion.

He was always popular as a boy and man, and felt infinite pride in the assurances he had of the friendship of the foremost men and women of the nation. He treasured especially the evidences of the high esteem in which he was held by Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. James G. Blaine, who always treated him with the greatest consideration from the time he wore knickerbockers to his last call upon them before leaving for the Philippines. He was innately considerate and polite to elderly people. No complaint of rudeness was ever lodged against him.

He was always full of fun—the life of our home and that of his own—ready to frolic with the children, assist in the preparations of entertainments for their friends and those of older growth, in the festivities of Christmas, Fourth of July and other holidays; he was always untiring in his efforts to make everybody happy. Like all other such impulsive and enthusiastic natures, he had his faults and escapades, as other boys, but there was never anything dishonorable or disgraceful in anything in which he participated. Everything of a military character delighted him immensely. Before he was ten years old, he had his military company and all the paraphernalia of a soldier and an officer, and would insist upon his father drilling him in the manual of arms, so that he could in turn drill his company. He would go to a

military school as soon as he was old enough. At the Morgan Park Military Academy he had his first experience away from home, and took his first lessons in the profession of a soldier, to which he was born. He was a member of the First Regiment, Illinois State Guards, almost before he was eligible. Later, on entering West Point through the kindness of President Arthur, he took his father's full name, thinking then that he would remain in the service for life. He subsequently resigned, but still clung to the name he loved so well, notwithstanding he realized the responsibility of bearing it worthily.

He was married very young because he met his ideal early, and no man ever lived who was more devoted to wife and children than was Major John A. Logan. Nothing but his ardent love of country and laudable ambition to add lustre to the name he bore for their sakes, could have induced him to be separated from them. He tried desperately to content himself with the routine of a business career, but was unable to do so with the inborn disposition to distinguish himself in some other line. He was inordinately fond of reading and investigation, especially in military history and science. He was thoroughly well informed on the armies of the world, their organization, equipment, manoeuvres, mobilization, support and efficiency. He was fascinated with the Army of Russia and the study of the manners and customs of the subjects of the Czar. His book "Joyful Russia" was universally well received, and reflected great credit upon him, proving that he could have succeeded in a literary career.

His fondness for horses was an inheritance from his grand father, as well as his father, and I am not sure but that his great great grand father transmitted this fondness for horses. He studied this noble animal carefully and knew all about horses, their use and the care of them, and what constituted abuse of them.

His love of home and family was one of his chief characteristics, and though we boarded much of the time during his boyhood, he was always happy in our modest quarters and quite content with the amusements we were able to give him.

When the Spanish-American War broke out, he was possessed with an ungovernable desire to take a regiment into the field from Illinois, but was prevented from doing so by the unjust discrimination of Governor Tanner. Failing in his desire, he accepted a Majority in the Adjutant General's Corps, and had the good fortune to be assigned to the staff of General John C. Bates, thereby securing service in the field.

General Bates' reports attest the efficiency and promptness with which he discharged his duties. His rescue of Creelman, the correspondent, in itself entitled him to special honors. The fact of the unpopularity of the correspondent should not have prevented Major Logan from receiving the promotion for which he was strongly recommended. He was present at the midnight "Council of War" before El Caney, about which so much has been said and written, and though a subordinate on the staff of gallant General Bates, he was intensely interested and strongly in favor of a vigorous and prompt attack upon the enemy. The endorsement of General Lawton and other officers on file in the War Department attest to his coolness and soldierly conduct, on that the most important battle of the Cuban campaign. He was on duty constantly during the investment of Santiago, and had the pleasure of being with General Bates when the flag was hoisted over the Palace of the captured city. Immediately after he was stricken with malignant malarial fever, from which he did not recover for months, though he returned to duty in November, joining General Bates at Macon, Ga., being made Provost Marshal of that Department during its occupancy.

He found the responsibilities of his position very great on account of the antagonism between the citizens and the colored troops who seemed disposed to riotous acts and insubordination. While in camp in the South, Major Logan, accompanied only by a sergeant and a small guard, disarmed a whole colored regiment and put them under guard of another well-disciplined regiment, and by his coolness quieted the rioters and protected the citizens from their lawlessness. He won the confidence of his superior officers and the citizens who were lavish in their expressions of personal regard and admiration of Major Logan as a soldier and a gentleman.

The 26th of December, 1898, General Bates and his command embarked for Cienfuegos, General Bates having been put in command of the province of Cienfuegos. Soon after their arrival, General Bates sent Major Logan with sixteen mounted men to make a tour of these provinces, and make a report to him of their condition. Major Logan was very successful in this expedition, taking practically the census of both provinces, but in doing this his tender heart was stirred to its depths, as naught but starvation, beggary, suffering, disease and devastation greeted them everywhere. Major Logan dared not take the rations from his men and distribute among the men, women and children whom he found

actually starving, but he gave away every cent of money and all the extra clothing he had, and arrived in Sagua La Grande without anything himself. His report caused relief to be sent to the most destitute. He could not tell of what he saw without shedding tears; familiarity with suffering served only to quicken his sympathies. He could not become indifferent or calloused to human misery. He completely captured the hearts of the Cubans of Santa Clara who desired to have him made their Governor and petitioned the President for his appointment.

On account of his mother's serious illness he was called home to Washington, where he was again attacked by malarial fever. Before he had recovered the tragic death of his wife's uncle and family, by the burning of their home and themselves, so afflicted Mrs. Logan that he would not leave her, and peace having been considered assured in Cuba and the Philippines, he resigned and again tried to take up the duties of a business career. Hostilities beginning again in the Philippines, and Mrs. Logan's health having improved, he could not resist the temptation to return to the service, believing, as he did, that it was for the betterment of a race of human beings that they should be brought under the protecting care of our government. He felt that he would be helping to civilize and Christianize a people who would otherwise continue to be little better than savages. He also believed it was necessary to hold the Philippines as a necessity of the United States in the fulfillment of the destiny of this great republic. All of his letters from the date of his joining his regiment until his landing at San Fabian are full of noble aspirations and mature thought quite beyond his age. Appreciating the hazard of the expedition upon which he had set out, he was eager to lead the van. He was happy in his commanders, Colonel Hare and General Wheaton, his Brigade Commander, General Lloyd Wheaton, having served during the Civil War on his father's staff. He knew he had a devoted friend in him. Proud of his name and of the men of his battalion, he led the column on that fatal day, sanguine of success, he little dreamed of the fate which awaited him, or that the enemy was above instead of in front of him. He had made the reconnaissance and knew they were entrenched many hundreds strong, and he was confident that the indomitable Thirty-Third would dislodge him. Alas! he fell at the hands of a sharp shooter, hidden in the boughs of a cocoanut tree ere they had fulfilled his expectations, his young life going out while his regiment were car-

rying the intrenchments and pursuing the flying insurgents.

SKETCH OF CAPTAIN JOHN MARION CUNNINGHAM.

The name of Cunningham comes from the union of two Saxon words, "Koenig," meaning King, and "Hame," meaning home, or literally, Kings Home, easily assimilated into "Conyngham," "Cunninghame," "Cunyngham," "Cunynghame," or "Cunningham," as it is variously written. The following is copied from Burke's Peerage, bearing upon early history:

"The family is of very great antiquity in North Britain. According to Camden, the Cunynghames came originally into Scotland from England with King Malcolm Canmore, and he is probably correct, for we find them settled in the Shire of Ayr, very soon after the time of that Monarch (reigned in Scotland from 1057 to 1093). Frederick Van Buren, a learned Norweigen who wrote an account of several Scottish families says, that one Malcolm, son of Freskin assisted Malcolm, Prince of Scotland, (afterwards King Malcolm Canmore), to make his escape from the tyranny of Macbeth, who had murdered his father, Duncan, and being hotly pursued, he took shelter in a barn where Freskin concealed the Prince by forking straw over him. The Prince, thus aided, eventually made his escape into England, still attended by his faithful Malcolm Freskin. Prince Malcolm was no sooner in possession of his throne after his victory over Macbeth than he rewarded his preserver with the thanedom of Cunynghame, from which his posterity assumed their surname, and took a sheaf-fork for their arms with 'Over fork Over' for their motto.

"One of the name was in 1488 created Earl of Glencairn, the last male of which line died in 1796, and was the subject of one of Bobby Burns' beautiful poems. Another was made Earl of Carrick by David, King of Scotland and married Eleanor, niece of Robert Bruce. Some of the name fought with William of Orange at the Battle of Boyne in 1688. The Marquis of Conyngham, who has now his seat on the river Boyne in Ireland, is supposed to be one of the same family."

From the foregoing it will be seen that the family of Cunningham is one of the oldest and that they have been associated with historic events since 1059. John M. Cunningham, the subject of this sketch, was the son of Robert Cunningham, son of Joseph Cunningham and Mary Simerson Cunningham. He was born in 1812 in Lincoln County, Tennessee. He was christened

"Francis Marion" for his father's friend, General Francis Marion, but was induced by his uncle, John Cunningham, to drop Francis and take that of John. He had one brother and two sisters.

Soon after the organization of the territory of Illinois his father decided to emigrate to the new territory and removed with his family and his slaves to Southern Illinois, near what was subsequently known as Marion, Williamson County. Robert, the eldest son, decided to remain in Tennessee but later removed to Austin, Texas, and though he lived many years he was never again seen by any member of the family, as traveling in those days was a difficult undertaking. After settling on a farm his father liberated his slaves but they would not leave their kind-hearted master, but continued to remain with the family as long as they lived.

His eldest sister, Caroline, said to have been very beautiful, married in Tennessee to a man by the name of Kelly, who also removed to Illinois and settled on the Ohio River near the present town of Metropolis. Clementine married a Mr. Wm. Henry, a very wealthy Virginian, who emigrated to the new territory. They owned large tracts of land near her father's farm, but went to California in 1848.

J. M. Cunningham was first engaged by General John Davis, as a clerk and general assistant in the extensive dry goods and other mercantile enterprises. General Davis was a capitalist and most prominent man in that section in early days. He secured goods and other merchandise in St. Louis and transported them across the country. While in General Davis' employ he made the acquaintance of General George P. Davis, one of the wealthiest men in the West and who carried on many business enterprises. In 1834, by consent of General Davis, who was the devoted friend of young Cunningham, he entered the service of General Davis, who placed him in charge of a general merchandise store at Petersburg, Missouri. He soon became well known and universally popular. Here he met Miss Elizabeth Hicks Fountain, the daughter of Joseph Fountain, a wealthy descendant of the French Huguenots, whose real name was "De La Fontaine," but who Americanized the name by dropping the "De La" and the final e.

Miss Fountain was one of the loveliest women of her time, and proved one of the most remarkable in native ability and nobility of character. No man was ever more fortunate than John M. Cunningham in the choice of his wife. To her he owed everything which brought happiness or success. After their

marriage in 1837 they remained but a few years in Petersburg, as Mr. Cunningham's father, Robert Cunningham (who fought under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans) was in failing health and wanted his son to come to him in Illinois. In 1839 he closed out his business in Missouri, liberated his slaves and taking two horses and a double carriage and his wife and one child, he drove from Boone County, Missouri, to Marion, Illinois, expecting their household goods to follow by being hauled to Hannibal, Missouri, and from there shipped by boat to St. Louis and from there hauled to Marion. Part of them came all right, but some of them were stored in an old freight depot in Hannibal for more than twenty years, and were, of course, destroyed by moth, dampness and rust.

After his return to Illinois he took a farm and had his mother and father and the two old faithful servants, "Uncle Joe and Aunt Hannah," who came and lived with them as long as they lived.

He was elected Sheriff of the County and Member of the Legislature soon after the admission of the State. His popularity with the people until the day of his death was second to no man in the State. Among the earliest recollections of his eldest children was that of seeing him borne on the shoulders of his admiring friends to the Court House steps in their will enthusiasm to have him speak to them, after he volunteered to go to the Mexican War. He was elected Captain of Company B, First Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and went across the plains under Colonel Donaldson. Their Regiment was assigned to General Sterling Price's Brigade. When quite young he was a volunteer in the Black Hawk War. He was every inch a soldier, ever ready for adventure and hazzardous duty. He was made United States Marshall for the Southern District of Illinois and put down the Massac County Regulators who had built a Fort on the Ohio River, and prepared to defy the officers of the law, but after Captain Cunningham arrested a number of them and sent them to the penitentiary they decided to stop their depredations.

In 1849 he joined the expedition which went across the plains to California at the time of the great excitement over the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope. They were late starting and suffered severely before they reached Sacramento. In fact, all of the animals of the overland train and many of the party died.

Captain Cunningham was left about seventy-five miles from Sacramento all alone beside the road, as he was too ill to go any farther. He

insisted that the few survivors should go on and send back for him, as he knew George P. Doris, of St. Louis, had wagon trains that were going back and forth from St. Louis, to Sacramento, but unfortunately they had not met them en route. He was sure Mr. Doris would send a pony express and bring him in if the others would go in and report his whereabouts. They were lucky enough to get through safely. Mr. Doris sent immediately for him and he was saved from starvation and death on a desolate road miles from any human habitation.

He often used to tell thrilling stories of his experience and narrow escapes from being massacred by Indians, or dying from alkali water and want of food, and of the lonely graves they passed as they walked from Alton, Illinois, to Sacramento, of poor men who belonged to the many parties that had preceded them in their quest of the gold fields. He was in the California mines from the summer of '49 (having been nearly four months of that year en route) until the summer of 1852. His fortunes went up and down the scale as did those of many other men. He came home when the presidential election was at its height. After the election of Franklin Pierce, through the influence of Hon. William Allen, Captain J. M. Cunningham was appointed Register of the Land Office at Shawneetown, Illinois.

During his term and through his urgent advocacy of the matter the "Bit Act" was passed; that is, Congress passed a law allowing actual settlers to enter the lands embraced in Shawneetown District, which covered an extensive area, to be entered at 12 1-2 cents per acre. This gave such an impetus to settlers that all of the available lands were quickly taken up and the Land Office at Shawneetown discontinued.

Captain Cunningham again returned to Marion, Williamson County, built a home expecting to spend the remainder of his life there. He was elected clerk of the County Court, which position he held for many years.

The breaking out of the Rebellion brought him great sorrow and anxiety and may be said to have been the beginning of the troubles which attended him as long as he lived.

In 1866 an epidemic of cholera visited Marion and Mrs. Cunningham was among the victims. With her usual courage she had responded to the call of the first who were attacked and died in a few hours. Returning home after working over those who died, she disclaimed any fear of the disease, but admitted she was very tired. The people fled the town until it was almost de-

populated. She talked the matter over with her husband until nine o'clock that night. She insisted she would not leave home or undertake to run away from the disease and perhaps expose others if any of her family should have it, she thought it best to stay at home. At midnight she awakened with the first throes of real Asiatic cholera and at six a. m. she was dead.

With her death went out all the hopes and ambition of Capt. Cunningham. She was his stay and help mate through all the vicissitudes of life, noble in every sense of the word, highly intelligent and with the finest intuitions she was equal to any emergency. She had the courage of a lioness and devoted her whole life to her husband and her children. Her loss to them was never repaired and effected seriously their careers.

In 1869 Captain Cunningham was appointed collector of Internal Revenue at Provo, Utah Territory, where he was obliged to report. Having been married to his second wife, Miss Mary Hopper, of Marion, Illinois, he removed to Provo, where he resided until his death, March, 1873.

Captain John M. Cunningham was one of God's noble men. He was the soul of honor; absolutely unselfish, generous to a fault, and so tender-hearted that his sympathies went out to every human creature who needed sympathy. He knew no such thing as fear, his moral and physical courage prompting him always to deeds of daring and adventure. He could never say no to any request made of him and consequently distributed the fortunes he made with an unwise and liberal hand. He worshipped his wife and family of thirteen children, seven of whom grew to the estate of man and womanhood. Mary, Hannah, Hybert, Clementine, Cyrene, Samuel, John and Evaline, all cherishing his memory as a most indulgent father.

The community in which he spent the most of his life loved and respected him for his many deeds of kindness and generosity.

.. WILLIAM WATSON, Colored. .

This ancient negro and ex-slave, who is at present the oldest living man found in the county, lives in a log cabin, which is the very first house built within the present limits of the city of Marion.

He does not seem to be quite clear upon the question of his age but thinks he was born on the 16th day of May, 1820, near Salina, in Jackson County, Tennessee. His neighbors, however, say that he was 84 years old as long ago as they can remember, and are quite sure he is

getting very near the century mark. We think this is quite likely, as he states that his mother died in Guthrie, Ky., about 12 years ago, at the age of 110. She was able to walk half a mile or more, do a day's washing and return home again without apparent fatigue within a month of her death. She had no disease, but the old clock just run down and stopped ticking.

The old man is not very much wrinkled nor very gray, and does not show age as a white person would. He has, however, passed beyond work, and finds it extremely difficult to get around at all. His faithful wife earns a living for both by washing, with the help of the eggs from a few chickens and a little garden.

His master was a Massachusetts man by the name of Samuel Watson, who was a man of wealth and distinction in his adopted state, and owned some thirty or more slaves before the Civil War freed them. He took with him to Tennessee his New England ideas, and privately and secretly taught his brightest negroes to read and write. He treated his slaves like younger brethren, and was never known to whip one. When he thought punishment was in order he would call the offender into the parlor and set him in an easy chair with a book or paper in his hand, of which the poor darkey could not read a word, and keep him there till dinner time. He would then politely invite him to the dining room, and seating him in the place of honor, would take the place of servant and proceed to wait upon him with the greatest gravity and politeness. After dinner, he generally set him about his work with a few words of kind admonition and advice. This recipe never failed on a refractory servant, though he has sometimes kept a particularly hard case in the corner with his book or paper all day Sunday, but he never failed to provide them with a good Sunday dinner.

One poor old woman quarrelled with a neighbor and quit her job, refusing longer to work with her. Mr. Watson set her to taking water in a pail from a little stream nearby and carrying it a few rods, pour it over the fence into the same stream. After a half day's useless toil in this fashion, the old lady became reconciled to her job and went back cheerfully to work.

Billy took his master's name, after the prevailing fashion, and seems to have been a very skillful mechanic and valued by his owner correspondingly high. Another slave owner offered his master \$2800 for him, but was refused, Watson saying he wouldn't accept \$3000 for him, as he earned him not less than \$800 a year.

Watson was in all sorts of business in Tennessee. He owned farms, cotton-mills, saw-mills, flouring-mills and a powder factory; kept blacksmith and repair shops running, made his own wagons and other tools, and in general ran an extensive business on his various plantations. He was a careful, cautious, thrifty man, and, like the typical New Englander he was, looked after the pence, knowing the pounds would look after themselves. He would never allow a slave to work in the powder factory. He said they were worth too much money.

His home was about 25 miles from Nashville, on the head-waters of the Cumberland River. Billy was brought up in the cotton factory until about 20, and was then put to house-carpentering by his master. Showing an aptitude at mechanics, he worked successively at blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, wagon-making and repairing. He was the handy-man of the plantation and could do anything he was set at. His master trusted him fully and he had many opportunities to take leg bail for Canada. At one time he was sent by Mr. Watson 100 miles from home to collect a bill, and on his return found himself in possession of a fine horse saddle and bridle, his master's gold watch and \$5000 in greenbacks. He was sorely tempted this time to turn his horse's head towards the Ohio river, but love for his master, his home and his honor prevailed and he finished his journey as he began it—a slave.

Watson was a staunch Union man and did all that lay in him to prevent his state from seceding. After the fall of Fort Donaldson he rode his horse into Nashville, took the oath of allegiance before Gen. Grant and returned to his mills and factories. He had a trusty servant who posed as a rebel, and when the rebels were about he was the owner of everything, but when the other side came in sight, Watson was the master. By this device they kept their property from being burned or destroyed by either side. A good deal of the time the powder-mill turned out confederate powder, but later on was run mostly to send bullets after them.

While the most of the negroes ran away during the troublous times of the war, Watson stuck by his master till Lincoln's Proclamation freed them all. He then joined the 5th Iowa Cavalry, riding one of his master's best horses, and remained with it until he was discharged, August 9th, 1865, at Eastport, Miss. He never served in the ranks, but was always in the employ of the government, repairing wagons, etc. After the War he lived and worked in Nashville till 1866, then to Johnsonville in 1867, then to Cincinnati

and "scouting around" till he came to Marion in 1882. Here he moved with his wife into the log cabin where he still lives and which he has kept continuously until the present time, and for which they pay \$1.00 a week rent.

He married his first wife while both were owned by Watson, and she died while he was with the army. His second wife he married at Wittenberg, Mo., May 16th, 1870. Her name was Charlott Walker, an ex-slave in Texas. In the picture of the old house Mrs. Watson sits by the side of her husband.

Mrs. Robinson, who is a widow living in the other half of the cabin, was glad of the opportunity and also took a seat near Mr. Watson, as shown in the picture. Watson, it is said, is fond of his cup, and gets it whenever he can, but, like white people sometimes, he is occasionally very religious, and in the picture holds an open testament on his knee, which lies open at these words: John X:34-36: "Is it not written in your law, I said, ye are gods? If he called them gods, unto whom the word of God came, and the scripture cannot be broken; say ye of him whom the Father hath sanctified and sent into the world, Thou blasphemist, because I said, I am the Son of God? If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not, but if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works, that ye may know and believe, that the Father is in me and I in Him."

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

A history of political parties of Williamson county would be incomplete without a reference to the prohibition party, the oldest of all the three parties. Although its first national ticket was not put up until 1869, the temperance movement in its various phases which preceded prohibition began as far back as 1845 when a traveling temperance lecturer waked the county up as it had never been waked before. People stopped business to hear him. This strolling temperance lecturer made two notable converts in the persons of Uncle Chess McCoy and Jacob Goodall, who have remained steadfast to their pledge to this day. Goodall celebrated his conversion by taking a barrel of whiskey he had, knocking the head in and emptying the contents into the gutter. A. B. C. Campbell of Bloomington, Dan K. Shields and a reformed drunkard named Knowles of Greenville and Joseph Benson of Indiana followed as temperance lecturers. Knowles wound up by getting \$125 and a suit of clothes and then getting gloriously drunk. During all this time temperance was the object of agitation. There were the

Sons of Temperance, Sons of Malta, the Blue Ribbon, high license and local option movements, all ending with the present philosophical movement, prohibition. The leaders and followers of the party in Williamson county as elsewhere are men of high character who are undismayed by defeat. Frank Brown cast the first and only prohibition vote in the county in 1869. The party now counts its followers by the hundred.

The first business building erected in Marion was a log shanty built by John Davis and run by him as a saloon. Erwin says that "he was in such a hurry to sell whiskey that he bought a set of stable logs from A. T. Benson which he put up on the square a few feet north of the well." He also states that he was the first man to get a license to sell whiskey, but during 1859 two members of the county court began to sell whiskey--Campbell and Hill.

G. W. CHESLEY MCCOY.

Reminiscences of a returned Californian.

I was born in Jackson, Tennessee, June 24, 1825, but my parents were both natives of North Carolina and came to Tennessee when quite young. My father, James McCoy, was born Christmas day, 1803, and my mother was born May 28, 1807. I came with my parents to Franklin County in the Spring of 1837, before Williamson County was organized. We settled near where the Illinois Central Railroad depot now stands. It was all prairie then for two or three miles northwest of town, and father broke up a piece that Spring where the depot now stands and planted it to corn on the sod with an ax. It was known as Poor's Prairie.

The first school I attended was taught by Spiller, an uncle of William Spiller, in 1837. He began in August and kept three months. I was then 12 years old, and all the schooling I ever had wouldn't amount to more than 12 months. About that time Isaac D. Stockton taught school in the upper story of the Court House, and all the children in the county attended it. It was a two-story frame building about twenty feet square, and the first Judge I remember was Judge Seates, who tried Jerry Simpson for killing Andrew J. Benson, in the fall of 1841. Simpson got into a quarrel with Andrew Benson's father, and as the old man, who didn't want to quarrel, was going away, Jerry ran after him with a knife in his hand, swearing he would kill him. He and Andy were chums, and Andy ran up to Jerry and putting his hand on his shoulder said,

"O Jerry, you wouldn't kill father, would you?" At that Jerry struck backwards with his knife in his hand, probably not thinking or intending to hurt Andy, but only to shake him off, and the blade entered the bowels of Andy and killed him. Willis Allen, the father of Josh Allen, was one of the prosecution and James Shields defended him. Jerry was a man about 40. He broke jail and ran away, but was caught a year later and tried but acquitted by a packet jury.

We had no mills in those days. Milton and Dr. Jonathan Mulkey and Capt. James Cunningham bought the machinery for a saw and grist-mill, and had it sent by ox-teams to where the Edwards Mill now stands. But no one could be found who knew enough about machinery to set it up, and it lay piled up on the prairie for a long time. After a while, about '43 or '44, George Felts and John Hooper got track of the situation and came down from Bellville and built the mill and the old double log house still standing and occupied as a negro cabin by Wm. Watson and family. They lived there and ran the mill for a good many years. People used to come for 20 miles to mill and wait their turn, maybe two or three weeks, before they could get their flour or meal. This was the first steam mill erected in the County. The logs they worked up were mostly walnut and poplar.

My wife was Miss Jane Poague, a native of Saline County. We were married in the old Western Exchange building, which John Paschal built for Allen Bainbridge in 1842. In 1845 I began to work at brick-making, mason work and plastering, and followed it until about 1850.

I first heard of the discovery of gold in California in 1848. A man returned from there in 1849 and brought a nugget to Marion weighing about 1 1/4 ounces which he sold to a merchant here for about \$18 or \$19. People began at once to make their way to California, mostly across the plains. I started April 26, 1850, in company with Dr. Jas. P. Thorn, H. L. Hayes, James and Thomas P. Londen, Henry Purdy and William Lipsey. We took three yoke of cattle with us and bought another when we stopped at Independence.

We were just four months on the road and landed at Coloma, Eldorado County, August 27, 1850. Coloma was then called Hangtown from a hanging which took place there for stealing. James M. McCoy, my brother, and Willis Aikman went in 1854, by way of New Orleans and the isthmus.

Gold was first discovered in what was known afterwards as

Placerville, about five miles from Coloma, the county seat. The whole territory where the city now stands and far beyond was all rich placer diggings, and every foot of it has been washed, and tens if not hundreds of thousands of dollars of gold have been taken out of it. The first find occurred this way. Old General John Sutter, who had a big ranch on the South Fork, about 45 or 50 miles up the river from Sacramento, built a saw-mill up where the gold was found and had his men dig a race to carry the water to the mill. After the water had run for a time it was seen that the ditch was not deep enough and they shut the water off to dig it deeper.

James W. Marshall, a mill-wright from New Jersey, had charge of the job, but knew nothing of the nature of the nuggets and shining yellow stuff with which the bottom and sides of the ditch were covered, but the Mexicans who were at work for him recognized the precious metal at a glance and by their shouts of "Ora!" "Ora!" soon had the men filling their pockets with the nuggets which strewn the channel as thick as gravel-stones.

Mr. Marshall jumped on the back of a mule and took his coat pockets full down to General Sutter for examination. It is needless to say that the mill was abandoned and the country soon swarmed with gold diggers. Two years later, when I went there, they were as thick as ants in an ant-hill, and everybody was so rich they hardly knew what to do with their gold. At first it was a common thing to take out \$2000 or \$3000 to the pan, and men would throw up their diggings in disgust and seek better ground until they got about that. One miner, Joe Beaman, of Nevada City, threw up his claim after going down 10 feet or so, and two others took it, and after throwing out a few more shovels of dirt struck it so rich that they cleaned up not less than \$25,000 in two feet of dirt. William A. Hutchinson, a friend of mine, with a company of 12 or 14 men, came down from Oregon and went into a canon, afterwards called Oregon Canon from their party, and it is incredible the amount of gold they took out of that canon. There was no lumber and all used pans, but four men, who got them a rocker

and went into partnership. They went in the diggings in the Spring, and when it grew cold in the fall they threw up their claim as rich as they found it, but they loaded a donkey with all the gold he could carry and every one of them had all they could stagger under. Two and three thousand dollars a day was a very common result of the work of three men with pans. One of Hutchinson's partners was digging away in his hole one day when he cried out, "Hutch, the derned hole has petered out." "Hutch" went into the hole with him to crack his little joke and gathering up a single pan of the dirt they put it aside in a handkerchief, and when they weighed it they had 62½ ounces or \$1125. That canon was about ten or twelve miles long, and starting up in the mountains ran southwest into the middle fork of the American river. Probably ten million dollars of gold has been taken out of that canon.

There were a good many disappointments and mistakes, and some surprises among the miners, though, and one of the greatest of the mistakes was the most common. Gold was so plentiful the miners thought it was inexhaustible, and didn't prize it nor take care of what they got. I was one of the biggest of all the big fools. I went into the mines in 1850 and staid there till 1898, and I suppose I have dug half a ton of gold, but I haven't a dollar. I had two brothers with me, and we once took up a very promising claim, I thought, but after holding it a while my eldest brother got a chance to sell for \$600, and after he had teased us till we gave in, it was turned over and we got the \$600. But in two weeks the buyers had taken out a cool \$100,000 and more. That claim "petered" for us, and no mistake.

A very common way of setting the boundaries of a claim at that time in those diggings was for a miner with his pick to strike a circle at arm's length, and \$20,000, \$30,000 or \$40,000 would be cleaned up down to bed rock.

I left that locality after a while and went up into Nevada and Yuba Counties, on the Yuba river, where we constructed a wing dam and cleaned up \$4,000 or \$5,000 a day. We mined as far down as Marysville

and took out from \$50,000 to \$100,000 to a flume. I believe that country is yet rich in gold, but this old man will never go after it.

California has had as picturesque and eventful a history as any spot on earth. She produced twice as much gold (\$50,000,000) in 1850 as the entire territory comprised in the present United States had yielded from Columbus' time down to Marshall's discovery in 1848. She produced more gold in 1853 (\$65,000,000) than any other spot on the globe of equal area ever has turned out in twelve months, except the Rand district in South Africa, just before the Boer war. Over \$1,500,000,000 of the yellow metal has been picked up from the Golden State's placers or dug from its mines since 1848, and the end is not yet in sight.

I was in California five years before my wife came to me. She was a relative of the noted Dr. Benjamin Franklin, being his niece. We had five children, three of whom are now dead. I have one son in El Paso, California, and one daughter in Alton. My youngest son, George W. McCoy, went hunting in Alaska and never returned. My wife died in 1860.

On the 24th day of June, 1904, this genial relapse of the past was 79 years old. A native of Jackson County, Tennessee, a son of native North Carolinians, raised to 12 years of age among the mountains, for thirteen years a resident of Williamson County, from 1837 to 1850, then a miner in California for 48 years, the old man has preserved his vigor, his honesty and his simplicity almost unimpaired to the present time. The snap-shot we secured of the old man shows him in his favorite corner, at the entrance of Amzi White's residence, with his favorite paper, the San Francisco Call, on his lap. Though he consented with his tongue his heart refused to go to the photographer's for a good picture. This would have involved a general combing, trimming and brushing up, of which a mountaineer and Californian miner was never guilty. So I gave up the job and contented myself with a snap-shot at him in his everyday outfit, in which alone his many friends would recognize him.

Carterville, Herrin, Creal Springs, Johnson City and Other Points.



PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF THE CITY OF CARTERVILLE.

Reading from left to right. Top row—James G. Winning, Ald.; B. P. Bandy, Police Magistrate; L. E. Robertson, J. P.; William McEwan, Treas.; Joe Stalcup, Ald. Second Row—W. H. Zimmerman, Ald.; Judge J. L. Gallimore, Atty.; E. B. Watson, Mayor; James Ballow, Clerk; Price Watson, Ald. Third Row—John Murphy, Ald.; Charles Craig, J. P.

THE City of Carterville is located near the Western boundary of Williamson County, Illinois, in Carterville precinct. The original plat of the town on file in the Recorder's office at Marion is accompanied by the following memorandum:

"I hereby certify that I have surveyed the town of Carterville, situated in the Southeast one-fourth of

the Southeast quarter of Section No. 3, Township No. 9 South, of Range No. 1 East in the County of Williamson and State of Illinois, according to the above plat, this 17th day of February, 1872. H. L. Beasley, Surveyor."

Filed February 21, 1872.

On the 15th day of the following May, Cavett & Picketts addition was

surveyed, west half of southwest half and filed June 26, 1872.

A petition was drawn up for a Village Charter for the following territory:

Northeast quarter of Section 10; west half of northwest quarter of Section 11; west half of southwest quarter of Section 2; southeast quarter of Section 3; south half of north-



SIZEMORE'S CONCERT BAND, CARTERSVILLE.

Names of members, counting from left to right: First Row—Matt W. Watson, James Taylor, Lacy Payton, Wm. McEwen, Thos. Parrott. Second Row—James Hutton, John B. Rowett, William Peebles, Richard Hadfield, Alex. McRae, Chester Taylor. Third Row—Hiram Rice, Charles Dunn, John King, Frank Sizemore, leader; Fred Bevard, Kiah Hodges, Wm. Swaar, Rob. Parrott and Joe Hadfield were not present when the picture was taken. All are members of the Musicians Union.

east quarter of Section 3; southwest quarter of northwest quarter of Section 2; all in towns 7 and 9, range 1 east.

To this petition there were thirty-six signatures. A population of 300 was sworn to by J. A. Bundy, George M. McNeil, before L. D. Crain, J. P., at Crain City, and the petition approved April 10, 1872. The election was held January 22, 1881, at Crain City. Thirty-eight votes were cast, twenty-nine for and nine against. The commissioners of election were F. M. Grimes, T. C. Crain, B. F. Norton, William Curtin and B. P. Spiller. The certificate is sworn to June 25th, 1881, before Brice Holland and John H. Reynolds, J. P.'s, and the papers filed by W. H. Eubank, Attorney, June 29th, 1881.

The following are the first officers chosen for the new Village. President, Jonathan Bandy; Clerk, J. D. Herrin; Treasurer, Laban Carter; Trustees, William Tranbarger, V. S. Harris, E. C. Jones, James Blair, George McNeil.

In 1892 the Village was incorporated as a city with the following public officers: G. C. Philips, Mayor; W. W. Sizemore, Clerk; J. B. Samuels, Treasurer; C. A. Bander, Attorney; Aldermen, W. W. Snyder, P.

J. Teter, John Bevard, J. C. Riley, Dave McFadden, T. J. Moak.

The present official roll is as follows: E. B. Watson, Mayor; James Ballow, Clerk; William McEwan, Treasurer; J. L. Gallimore, City Attorney; S. P. Watson, Street Commissioner; B. P. Bandy, Police Magistrate; Geo. Walker, City Marshal; Charles Craig and L. E. Robertson, Justices of the Peace. Council, Henry Zimmerman, James Winning, John Murphy, James McEwan, Jos. Stalcup, Samuel Russell.

The City has a good fire brigade under R. H. Hampton, Captain, and is well provided with fire-fighting apparatus.

It is furnished with electric lights by the Hope Electric Light Co., and is one of the best lighted cities in Southern Illinois. It has a fine grove, which was purchased for a park in 1894, where all out-of-doors public gatherings are held.

The city has been visited by very destructive fires four times. The first in March, 1885; then in April, 1897; August, 1898, and August, 1900. But it has been practically rebuilt with brick in a more substantial manner, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants.

The following is pretty nearly a

complete list of the industries of the city at the present time: Five General stores, one Hardware store, two Clothing stores, six Restaurants, two Confectionaries, one Electric Light Plant, three Lumber Yards, five Barber Shops, two Blacksmith Shops, one Photograph Gallery, two Drug Stores, two Shoe Shops, two Livery Stables, two Feed Stables, two Tailor Shops, one Bakery, one Jewelry Store, one Harness Shop, two Millinery Stores, two Butcher Shops, five Grocery Stores, two Hotels, one Furniture and Exchange Store, one Laundry, two Furniture and Undertaking Rooms, one Cigar Factory, four Boarding Houses, two Opera Houses, one Weekly Newspaper, nine Saloons, one Cornet Band, two Dentists, three Lawyers, one Surveying and Engineering Co., four Insurance Agents, two Printing Offices, four Resident Ministers, four Physicians.

First Things.

The first store in Cartersville was conducted by John Herrin, Sr., on the spot where the Thompson House now stands. The first religious service was conducted by Elder Henry Boles in 1871. The first Boarding



THE HOPE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

House was run by James Thompson, where William Lockie now lives. The first Postmaster was Aschal Connor. The first grist-mill and saw-mill was built and operated by James M. Washburn in 1882. The Carterville Milling Company was established in 1894, also the Taylor Bros. planing mill the same year. The Illinois Central Railway Company built its present depot in 1888.

Public Schools.

The late school census gives to Carterville the following figures: School age, 6 to 21 years, male 466, female, 514; total, 980.

It has excellent officers and teachers of the different grades and two fine school buildings. A neat frame building of two stories with four rooms was built in 1895 and a large commodious, well-lighted brick built in 1898. An excellent school library has been provided by the Board of Education, which comprises the following gentlemen: Dr. J. W. Vick, President; J. L. Gallimore, Secretary; A. K. Elles, F. C. Bevard, M. Bulliner, C. E. Owen, Jacob West.

The following is a list of the teachers at the present time: W. L. Ozment, Supt.; Taylor Black, Principal; Mamie Coleman, Primary; Nora Ferrill, Assistant Principal; Sadie Campbell, 3rd Room; Anna M. Pullum, Emma Chester, 4th grade; Tirzah, Fay Goodwin, Mina E. Hubbell and Byrch Chamness.

Churches.

The first religious services held in Carterville were in 1871, a year before the Village charter was granted, by Henry Boles. Elder Henry Boles, a Christian preacher, held a revival meeting in 1887, which resulted in 200 conversions.

The M. E. church was built in

1875 and afterwards a new one in 1899. In 1885 the Presbyterian church was erected, and in 1888 the Christian church. The Baptist church was built in 1890 and the Catholic in 1895. For statistics of the churches see sketches of their pastors.

Transportation.

With the exception of the services of the Coal Belt Electric Railroad, which conveys passengers and their baggage principally, the City of Carterville is wholly dependent upon the old Carbondale and Shawneetown Railroad, now owned and op-

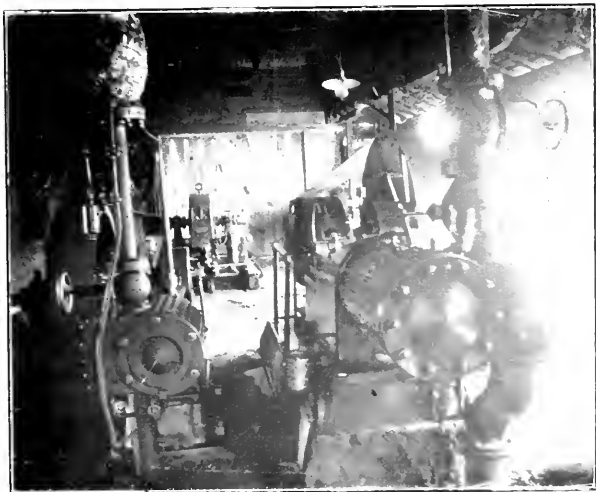
erated by the Illinois Railway Company for all freighting.

Coal Mining.

While Williamson County is essentially an agricultural County, coal mining has become its most extensive and its most important industry, and of that industry Carterville is the largest center. Coal was discovered near Carterville about 1869 by Mr. Laban Carter, in whose honor the city was named. The first mine was opened by Connor and Bryden, and was operated as a slope. A few years later the Carterville Coal and Coke Company, under the management of A. C. Bryden, opened the Dodd Shaft and Laffin Slope. In 1881 John Adam Young opened a mine, which has furnished the larger portion of coal for local use.

In 1888 the Carterville Coal Co. opened the Bair Shaft on the farm of Elijah Peterson, three-quarters of a mile northeast of the City. In 1896 the Prosperity Shaft was opened by the Scott Wilson Coal Co., now known as the New Ohio Washed Coal Company, who also operate the Fredonia mines, located on the C. Kennedy farm, two and a half miles northwest of the City. This Company has lately built one of the finest coal washing plants in the State of Illinois.

Other mines now in operation near the City are the St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal Company, the Donaly and Koenneck, the Carterville Coal Company is opening another shaft three-quarters of a mile northwest of the City, and several other companies have the opening of new



HOPE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.



GROUP OF FOUR GENERATIONS.

Lemons Boren, Cartersville, Ill.; Ephriam Boren, his son; Alonzo Boren, his grandson; John Boren, his great grand son.

mines in the vicinity in the near future. Among the first mines of Cartersville may be mentioned David Waldron, Sr.; Alex. Hutton, Sr.; David Thomas, David True, B. P. Bandy, Perrin Spiller, William Holt, Thomas Carrie, John Hadfield, John Royatt, Walter Royatt, Thomas Lauder, Sr., John Lauder, Alex. Lauder, William Ceitry, James Thompson.

Fraternal Orders.

The following Fraternal Orders are well established in Cartersville: The A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., Modern Woodmen of America, A. O. U. W., Knights of Pythias, Red Men, G. A. R., Daughters of Rebekah, Royal Neighbors. The Labor Organizations are well represented, numerous and firmly established. The following are the principal Unions: The United Mine Workers of America have four locals here; the Team Drivers Union, the Retail Clerks, Carpenters and Barbers all have locals.

Cartersville Riot.

This bloody riot and the causes which led to it, is so well told by the Chicago Inter Ocean in an interview with Mr. Sam T. Brush, the manager of the mine where it occurred that the Souvenir is content with presenting the account entire, believing that it contains the substantial truth.

"In 1890, assisted by the late Mayor E. C. Dawes, of Cincinnati, Ohio, I organized the St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal Company, for the purpose of mining and shipping coal from Jackson and Williamson Counties, Illinois," said Mr. Brush.

"Upon the organization of the Company I was appointed general manager, which position I have held until the present time.

"In May, 1895, owing to the death of Major Dawes, who was President of the Company, and to adverse business conditions, the company was put into the hands of a receiver, and by special order of the United States Court, I was continued as general manager of the business.

"This company, like all others, has had its experience with strikes. In 1894, 1896 and 1897 troubles of that nature confronted us, but were amicably settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

"Early in 1896, my men having been induced to strike through the machinations of the Miners Union, I found it necessary to bring in negro laborers in large bodies, as it was found impossible to let men go to the mines unaided or unprotected. Before employing the negroes I called upon the committee representing my men, and told them that I had arranged to bring from the Southern States enough negroes to



THOMPSON HOUSE, Mrs. Mary Barth, Proprietor.



THE PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS AT CREAL SPRINGS.

Left to right. Top Row—Miss Mamie Hutchinson, Prof. Gilbert Lentz, Supt.; Miss Mayme McRaven, Prof. N. H. Fry, Isaac Gifford.

work the mines; that I did not wish to do so, and understanding that many of my old employees were in distress, I offered to give for distribution among the needy \$1000 in cash if they would call my miners together and induce them to go to work by a certain day.

"The committee, all fair men, regularly took up the proposition, and assured me that they believed the miners would accept it. A meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the proposition. The officials of the State Miners Association heard of the proposed meeting, and immediately sent representatives to Cartersville to protest against the acceptance of the proposition.

"Mr. Ryan, present State Secretary of the miners' organization, came to Cartersville and advised the miners not to enter into any agreement. Accordingly, the proposition was rejected, and when the time expired, the negroes, who had already been engaged, and were in charge of my son, James C. Brush, at Jellico, Tenn., were brought through on a special train to Cartersville and landed at the mines on the morning of May 20, 1898.

"They went to work at once, and began to get out a large amount of coal. They worked without molestation a week, when a mob of 1500 men, composed of miners and men claiming to be miners, from Bellville, Duquoin and other adjacent towns in Southern Illinois, assembled at Cartersville, threatening to drive away the negroes and to destroy the mining property of the St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal Company if the managers refused to discharge the negroes and reemploy the striking miners. The Sheriff came to Cartersville, swore in a number of deputies and went into the town, compelling the mob to leave, and

ending the trouble for that time.

"It then seemed to be accepted that the negroes had come to stay, and that it would be useless to attempt to drive them out. It was re-

ported, and no doubt was true, that Mr. Mitchell, now the President of the United Mine Workers of America, came to Cartersville and advised the miners that they had no right to interfere with the operations of the St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal Company's mines, and, had his advice been followed, it is probable that the recent troubles would not have occurred.

"After July, 1898, nearly all the old employees of the company applied to James Donnelly, manager of the mines, for work, and under instructions from me to employ such men as he needed, rejecting only such as had been known to have engaged in acts of violence, he re-employed something like 100 of the white miners, who worked peaceably and apparently without friction with the colored miners, producing from July 1, 1898, to May 15, 1899, the largest average output of coal that the mine ever made, an output larger than any other mine in the State had produced.

"The miners were perfectly satisfied, and at no time made a demand for an increase of wages or for redress of any grievances. Previous



BOARD OF EDUCATION, Creal Springs.

Top Row—J. F. Miller, W. T. Harris. Second Row—W. S. Brin, B. Gaskill.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT CREAL SPRINGS, ILL.

to April 1st, the Brush men held a meeting and re-affirmed their old contract, according to the same rate for which they had been working.

"It seemed that there could be no further trouble, but the arrangement was not satisfactory to the United Mine Workers, and they at once began to make trouble. About the first of May three of the employees of the coal company came to me to make complaint about their wages. The men told me if I would give them eight hours a day instead of ten, I would not have any more trouble with the union men, and would be allowed to work in peace. To this I agreed, and the eight-hour day was adopted. When the three men came to me I asked if they represented the Union, saying that I would not treat with any one representing the Miners' Union, as that organization had utterly failed in the past to keep its promises to me. The men disclaimed any connection with the Miners' Union, and protested that they only came to present their individual grievances. When I went to the mines I called Mr. Donnelly, the mine manager, to my office and told him what I had said to the three men, advising him to put them on the roll at the rate agreed upon, whereupon I was informed by him that those three men had been sent as a committee from a lodge that had been organized by my men without my knowledge.

"Immediately the men were discharged because they had misrepresented the situation and had induced me to make concessions that would have resulted in the claim being made that I had recognized the Miners' Union and would be bound to carry out such demands as my men might make.

"At once a strike was ordered. Nearly all the colored men refused to strike and withdrew from the secret organization that had been formed. In order to replace the men who had left my employment, I sent to Tennessee and got thirty or forty men, and had arranged for more when I learned that I could get as many miners as I wanted at Pana, the operators there having been induced to send their negro

miners away. One of them telegraphed to me requesting me to send up and get some of the best men who were there without means and without any prospect of employment. On June 28th, my son went to Pana, and with the assistance of one of our employees who knew the colored miners at Pana, secured about forty miners with their families, who agreed to go to Cartersville to work. When two miles from our mines the coach in which the men and their families were traveling was fired upon and one negro woman was killed. This was on June 30. Many of the participants in the attack upon the train have been arrested and are held for murder. The trial is set for the fourth Monday in September.

"Trouble has continued at the mines. I have to go about with an escort all the time, having been assaulted in the city of Murphysboro on the night of August 12th, by two men who laid in ambush for me as I was going from my hotel to the train. An attempt was made to assault me on Thursday last, and on Friday two negroes were driven out of town. On Saturday three white men, who are members of the militia company, but who were not on duty at the time, were assaulted in Cartersville by the same men, who, with others, assaulted and killed the five negroes. A large number of the men who participated in that crime are known. Their names have been given to the coroner's jury and



M. E. CHURCH AT CREAL SPRINGS.



PUBLIC OFFICERS OF CREAL SPRINGS.

Top Row—Edward Sullin, Clerk; G. W. Dempsey, Alderman; J. L. Gully, Alderman. Second Row—John Dupont, Alderman; Henry Walston, Mayor; W. L. Harris, Alderman.

they will be held for murder.

"The Governor has assured the authorities of Williamson County that they will be offered every facility for prosecuting all of the men engaged in these riots.

"On the same day that the negroes were killed, armed men went through the train from Carbondale to Carterville searching for me and threatened to kill me. Several of the men now under arrest for the killing on Sunday will be indicted for the murder of June 30th, and will also be prosecuted for threatening to kill me and for destroying mining property.

"While the mine-owners have been assured of protection from the county and State, they have not found that such protection was afforded them until disaster came, and as a result, have not depended entirely upon such precautions, but have provided arms of their own in sufficient quantity and of the best quality to be used by their trusted employes in case of emergency. This fact being known to the strikers, has prevented them from coming near enough to the mines to destroy the property, although it has been discovered that on the night of July 1st they brought dynamite and secreted it in a wheat-shock only a short distance from the houses occupied by the miners.

"There is no doubt that if such precaution had not been taken Williamson county would today be responsible for the loss of the property belonging to the St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal Company.

"I do not believe in keeping an

armed body of men, nor do I think it creditable that I have to go around armed for protection. But I have found on several occasions lately that I would not have escaped had I not been ready to defend myself.

"The five negroes killed were above the average miners in intelligence, and were among the best men we had. They did not go to the city nor to the railroad for the purpose of making trouble, but on the contrary some of them went to take the train and others expected friends on

the train that arrived at Carterville at noon on Sunday. One of the men went to the train for the purpose of going to Pulaski, Tenn., to attend the funeral of his mother, another went for the purpose of meeting his wife and two children who were coming from Mt. Vernon, Ill. Some of the others intended to go to Marion to attend church service, as the colored people have no church at Carterville. Knowing that there was public feeling against them in the town of Carterville, these men were afraid to go through the town, and would not have done so had it not been for the one who wanted to go to his mother's funeral, and the other who wanted to meet his wife and children. The colored people got together at their school house on the mine property on Sunday morning, and selected a few of their best men to go to Carterville with their friends. They took men who did not drink and who were old enough to have good judgment. They did not go into the town until just in time to meet the train. They went to the depot quietly, and the agent of the Illinois Central Railroad states that they were not making any disturbance or provoking anyone, whatever. A mob of men came into the depot with guns and ordered the negroes to leave the place and to get out of town. The negroes, some of them with tickets in their pockets, left the depot, driven by the white men with guns in their hands down the road. It is claimed that one of them fired into the crowd at a boy, but, as it is said by one of Carterville's citizens, the boy dodged the bullet. This shot, it is claimed, caused the shooting.

"At all events, the armed strikers



MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH AT CREAL SPRINGS, ILL.



CITY HALL, Carterville.

began firing at the negroes, killing four of them outright and wounding another, who died soon afterwards. None of the white people were killed or hurt. This record tells its own story."—*Inter Ocean*, copied in *Marion Leader*, October 5, 1899.

The names of the killed are: Rev. O. T. J. Floyl, Huse Bradley, John Black, Henry Brannum, Sim Cummings.

T. L. Roberts, Foreman of the Grand Jury; names of the indicted: Robert Hadfield, Math Walker, Elmer James, Lem Shadowen, Wesley Shadowen, Charles Shadowen, Richard Kelley, Wm. Kelley, John Wallace, Willis Carney, Jack Naugh, Frank Grider.

The attorneys for the State were the following: R. R. Fowler, States Attorney for Williamson County; George B. Gillespie, States Attorney for Johnson County; W. W. Clemmens, Marion; Ed Spiller, Marion; F. M. Youngblood, Carbondale; Judge W. W. Barr, Carbondale.

On the defence: Ex-Governor Johnson, of St. Louis; Lendoff Whinnell, Vienna; W. A. Spann, Vienna; J. L. Gallimore, Carterville; R. B. Morton, Carterville; W. W. Duncan, Marion.

The case was taken on a change of venue to Johnson County, and on the trial of the case, all the defendants were discharged.

The financial result of the riot to Williamson County was a debt of \$20,000, of which, after the 1904 taxes are paid, there yet remains about \$2,000 to pay.

Carterville Store Co.

Prominent among the mercantile interests of Carterville, Illinois, stands the Carterville Store Co., which entered a business life on the

first day of January, 1898, handling principally groceries, dry goods and shoes, and showing one of the neatest and best kept stocks in Williamson County, whose constant aim is to be fair in their treatment of their customers by giving them good value in all purchases, and truly said, they are not satisfied unless their customers are satisfied. The prosperity enjoyed by this store has gradually increased, as evidenced by the volume of business year by year. This Company confidently expects to surpass all other years, in point of sales, in 1904. Credit for this phenomenal business is in a measure largely due to its able manager, Mr. Willard Peyton, who was born March 6, 1874, at Pinckneyville, Illinois,

and came to Carterville in December, 1897. Mr. Peyton's start in business began at the age of seventeen, in a store at Pinckneyville, later in the restaurant business at Union City, Tenn., with a brother, under the firm name of Peyton Bros., which continued from 1895 to 1897 inclusive, when in January, 1898, he accepted the position of manager of the Carterville Store Co.'s store. Mr. Peyton is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and Modern Woodmen. His father, Robt. S. Peyton, was born near Hopkinsville, Ky., and his mother, Harriet E., near Marion, Ky. The brilliant career of Mr. Peyton is due to his strict attention to his duties and unceasing efforts to please the patrons of the store.

Carterville State and Savings Bank.

With the blossoming from Town to City, the necessities of the merchants, citizens and manufacturers demand financial institutions, the combination of commercial and financial interests of any location centers in the strength and character of its banks, and especially is this true in Carterville, Williamson Co., Illinois, which has in the last four years nearly doubled its population, and where many of the leading merchants, mine and land owners, are stockholders in the Carterville State and Savings Bank, successor to the Bank of Carterville. About thirty-five of the hustling promoters of Carterville's best interests, representing the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the City and County, organized the Carterville State and Savings Bank, which opened its doors for business on the thirteenth



SCHOOL HOUSE AT CREAL SPRINGS.



THE OZARK HOTEL, Creal Springs, Ill.

day of April, 1904, with \$50,000.00 capital. S. H. Bundy was president; J. B. Samuel, vice president; M. W. Sizemore, cashier, and the following directors: S. H. Bundy, J. B. Samuel, Ed. A. Elles, L. J. Moaks, H. F. Arnold, P. H. Carroll, W. C. McNeill, F. H. Koennecke and W. S. Wilson. The remarkable growth of this bank is best evidenced by its \$216,000.00 of deposits and loans of \$165,000.00 at this writing, but forty-five days of age. This flourishing condition is due to the strictest and most conservative business methods, obliging and courteous treatment to the public, consistent with good banking by an efficient corps of experienced gentlemen, whose names as officers and stockholders are a guarantee of the solidity of the bank.

REV. TIMOTHY CAGLE,
Pioneer Farmer.

This venerable old gentleman, now close to the 80's, is another living testimonial to the benefits of the simple and regular habit of farm life. He comes, too, of long-lived ancestry among the mountains of Tennessee. He was born in Robinson County, December 25, 1826, and came, a babe in his mother's arms, and settled first near the old town of Bainbridge. His mother, Polly Demumbe, died there at the age of 65, and his father, Charles Cagle, lived to be 85 and died near Little Rock, Ark. Her father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and died at Nashville, Tenn., at the advanced age of 110.

August 25, 1849, Mr. Cagle chose Caroline Roberts for his life's partner, and together they have raised fourteen children. She is a very remarkable woman and richly de-

seives to be held in everlasting remembrance. She was born August 8th, 1832, at Bainbridge, and she and her husband were school-mates from childhood. Except in child-bearing she was never sick a day in her life, never had a doctor nor a hired girl. She did her own housework, raised her great family and has spun and woven as high as 100 yards of woolen cloth in a year.

At her advanced age she scorns hired help and gets about the old farmhouse as sprightly as a maid of 20. She is slim and trim as a bride, quick and active, and as ambitious as in her girlhood. Except for the few wrinkles and an occasional grey hair, you would hardly know that time had ever laid its hand upon her.

She and her husband are co-laborers still, but she is the smarter of the two. May such mothers multiply in the land, and may her sons do her reverence and her daughters follow in her steps.

But alas! The sound of the spinning wheel is no longer heard in the land. Its busy hum has given way to the ear-racking tum-tum-tum of the piano. The sons and daughters have forsaken the farm and families have dwindled to one and two or three. Alas for the Republic if the industrial drift lead not back to the old paths.

In 1848 Mr. Cagle bought his present homestead among the wolves and rattlers, and in 1849 brought his newly wedded bride to a home where light has been kept cheerfully burning until this present hour. Neither had much education, but pioneering gave them health and strength if it did not give them book-learning.

Near their home, among the rocks along Crab Orchard Creek, was a den of rattlers, so numerous and prolific that Mr. Cagle's predecessor, of whom he bought, killed 300 in one year. He, himself, was bitten but once, and barely escaped with his life. But the rattlers have long ago gone to keep the wolves and bears company.

In 1852 he began to preach for the Missionary Baptists, and served them until a year after the War. In 1866 he was licensed by the Free Baptists and preached for them until about three years ago, when advancing age and infirmities brought his labors to an end. He enlisted in Co. B., 1st Col. regiment to serve in the Mexican War, but with the rest of those boys, he "bravely marched up the hill only to march down again."



THE BATH-HOUSE AT THE OZARK HOTEL, Creal Springs.



CREAL SPRINGS FREE BAPTIST CHURCH. REV. J. W. MCKINNEY, PASTOR.

In politics he was a Republican and always voted that ticket, but was never an office-seeker nor a politician.

The names of their children are: William Cagle, deceased; Mrs. Nancy, widow of Hezekiah McNeal; Jas. Cagle, deceased; Mrs. Mary W., the wife of Hiram Wedkins, Cartersville; Pleasant Cagle, Charles Cagle, Timothy Cagle, Cartersville; Martha Cagle, Moody Cagle, Edwin Cagle, Cartersville; Mardical, deceased; Mrs. Gertie, wife of Grif Sanders; Mrs. Dolly, wife of Tuck Hampton; Mrs. Dora, wife of William Hampton, Cartersville; Alfracrafts Cagle, on the old farm.

S. G. CHAMNESS,
Pioneer Farmer.

Mr. Chamness is one of those men who never grow old. Erect, vigorous and active, at the age of 79 he is a living epistle known and read of all men, and the burden of it is that sobriety, industry and religion are a good investment for this present life. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Stewart County September 29, 1825. He came with his parents to Belleville when but three years old, and in 1846, when about ten years old, his parents settled near where he still lives. The

only towns of any importance in that time were Bainbridge and Frankfort.

Game was plentiful in those days, and so were wolves and rattlers. It was not uncommon for his father and older brothers to kill a deer or two before breakfast. The country was timbered and roads were but foot paths. It was a long drive to mill or to meeting, but corn and sweet potatoes grew luxuriantly, and there was always plenty of venison and wild turkey. The climate and soil were all that could be desired, and for drink they had the bubbling spring. They soon had the lowing herd and plenty of butter and milk. Hog and homony, bonny-clabber, corn pone, sweet and Irish potatoes, possum, wild turkey and fresh venison, with plenty of "punkin butter!" What more could the pioneers desire in a home where the doctor was a stranger and peace and plenty abounded. No wonder his 80 years sit lightly on him. Had he passed his "three score years and ten" in the grime and the grind of a great city, his 80 years would have been reduced to 50 or 40, notwithstanding the vigor of his Tennessee parentage. He has passed his years in paradise, and will scarcely note a change when the gates open to receive him bye and bye.

What mattered the log house and the buckskin breeches? The old log house is now a smoke house and a substantial frame house has long ago replaced it, and the buckskin and blue jeans have given way to broadcloth, but the old man still sighs for the days of the pioneer. Fifty-nine years next March the old pioneer has been rooted in the soil of his boyhood days, and truly has he flourished like a green bay tree.

Five times has he taken a wife, and is now living happily with his fifth wife. Twenty-nine grand children and twenty-three great grand children rise up and call him blessed. His first wife was Harriet Norris, to whom he was united Jan. 13, 1845. She died the following September 24, without children. He married his second wife March 1, 1846. By her he had six children, of whom five still survive: J. C. Chamness, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser in the neighborhood; Draiton Chamness, who died when three years old; Mary, the wife of George Pentecost; Samantha, wife of Rev. A. A. Brown, of Rentfrow, Oklahoma, and Sylvester Chamness, of Creal Springs, Ill. His second wife died and for a third wife he took Ann Jones. By her he had seven children, E. A. Chamness, on the home place; Nora, who died in infancy;



OLD DONNELLY MINE, Carterville, Illinois.

Albert B. Chamness, who runs the store at Cottage Home; Libbie, who married Joe Osborn, and died in 1902; Cora, the wife of Elijah Blankenship. Then followed a pair of twin boys who died in infancy. His fourth wife was Fanny Norris, whom he married November 22, 1890. She died September 14, 1900, and then the aged patriarch took a wife, Ruth Jones, with whom he is still living. He is a Democrat in politics and a deacon for 50 years in the Missionary Baptist Church. His schooling was limited but his native sense unbounded.

ELDER F. L. DAVIS.
Pastor of Christian Church.

Was born near Bloomington, McLean County, Illinois, September 3, 1871. He is a second cousin to the late David Davis of Bloomington, whom he greatly resembles, both physically and mentally, pulling down the scales to 325 pounds avoirdupois, and demonstrating his claim of being one of the solidest men in the State. He is very proud of having been reared on a farm by his father, who was also reared to the plow. And it may be added (en passant) that this unusual cause of gratulation to Mr. Davis is fortunately becoming less a rarity than in former years. It is gradually being comprehended that moral, physical and intellectual well-being is closely allied to the soil and to despise the farm is analogous to going back on one's own mother. When told that his "Great Father" would have a "talk" with him (meaning the Government Agent), Red Jacket is reported to have tossed his head proudly and retorted "My Father! God is my father and the earth is my mother. I will recline upon her bosom." Happy will it be when the

shallow contempt for the farm, still too prevalent, shall give place to the love and honor Brother Davis feels for it, and men forsake the grime and misery and want of the crowded city for the pure air and sunlight, the peace and plenty of the farm.

Very just and honorable is Brother Davis' pride in having been reared on a farm, it was a good start. Nearly all of America's great men, like the giant oaks and the fruitful vines and trees, were first planted in the fruitful soil of the country they love and honor. Pigmies and criminals are bred in the cities, giants on the farm, witness Brother Davis' 325 pounds avoirdupois. And as the farm witnesses to health and vigor of mind, so does his education speak words of praise for our incomparable common school system, for he received his first schooling in intervals common

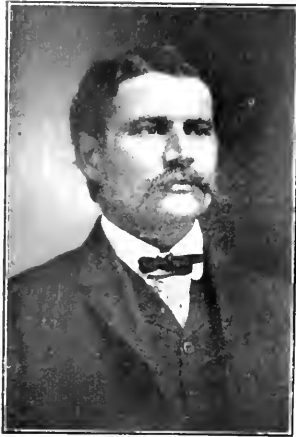
to the schoolboy in his farm life. He was educated, so to speak, with his hands upon the plow handles. But he didn't stop at the "little red school house." September 12th, 1892, he entered Eureka College, where he pursued his studies for three years, until June, 1895. The following September he entered Wesley University at Bloomington, where he spent another year. In September, 1901, he entered Drake University, where he spent two terms. He ceased his course of study with a course in the Golden Cross Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College in Chicago, from which he graduated in 1903, with the degree of Doctor of Optics. In the Spring of 1892 he was converted and first began to preach April 8th, in his native town of Hayworth. From that time on till the present his life has been spent in the gospel ministry. Although active and efficient as a pastor, much of his time has been, by preference, devoted to Evangelistic work. He has served weak and struggling churches the greater part of the time, and sounded out the word of life in the regions beyond. After laboring for a while in his native town, he went, in the fall of 1896, to Miriden, Cherokee Co., Iowa, thence to Esterville in Emmitt County; from there to Dows, where in seven months' work he established a good congregation and erected a church at a cost of \$3000.

From Dows he moved to Charles City, Floyd County, then to Tama and then spent a straight eighteen months evangelizing with his home at Des Moines.

From Des Moines he went to Redwood Falls, Minnesota, where he remained but ten months and moved to Clinton, Iowa. His pastorate at Carterville began at the close of his term as State Evangelist, to which he was appointed by the State Board



PROSPERITY MINE, Carterville, Ill.



G. B. RUSSELL,
Photographer, Herrin, Ill.



WILLARD PEYTON,
Manager Carterville Store Co., Car-
terville, Ill.



JOE E. KELLEY,
Carterville, Illinois.

of the Illinois Christian Missionary Society in the fall of 1903.

His vigorous and faithful work is evidenced by the fact that since the middle of November, 1896, he has held 26 protracted meetings and has missed but seven Sundays from the pulpit.

His marriage took place September 15, 1897, to Miss Evalina Morrow, of Clinton, Ill., by whom he has had three children, two boys and one girl, all living.

The membership of the church is now about 175, and the house will seat about 300.

The following are its officers:

F. L. Davis, pastor; J. A. Lauder, clerk; J. D. Winning, W. J. Wheatley, J. C. Davis, J. M. Brown, elders; Grant Elfers, J. A. Lauder, J. V. Walker, Joseph Stock, deacons; J. D. Winning, Jeff Cox, J. A. Lauder, Trustees. Choir, J. A. Lauder, leader; J. C. Davis, assistant leader and tenor; Miss Lilly D. Holland, organist; Clyde Davis, William Bevard, tenors; Clyde Hunter, Thos. Phillips, T. B. Zimmerman, Robert Bandy, bass; Mrs. L. C. Holland, Miss Pearl Stone, Miss Minnie Pittz, Miss Electa Stone, Miss Mable Carney, Miss Murial Hall, Miss Grace Crowell, Harry Jackson, Miss Sada Campbell, sopranos; Miss Rhea Walker, Miss Mattie Lewis and Miss Lilly Holland, altos.

Christian Endeavor, membership, 55; Robert Bandy, president; Miss Rhea Walker, secretary.

Sunday School, membership 140; J. W. Wheatley, Superintendent; Jeff Cox, Assistant Superintendent; Robert Bandy, secretary; Miss Rhea Walker, Assistant Secretary.

REV. J. H. ALLEN,
Pastor of Missionary Baptist Church
at Carterville.

Was born near McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Ill., April 1, 1869. His youth was spent on a farm, and his early education acquired at our common schools. He married young, selecting his life's partner when but 18 years old. This was Miss Louisa Goodwin, to whom he was united September 4, 1878, and of whom has been born seven children, five of whom are living.

He began to preach when 32 years old, was ordained and entered the regular ministry of the Missionary Baptist church. Soon after his ordination, however, feeling the need of a better preparation for his chosen work, he entered Ewing College, where he pursued his studies for four years, preaching the meanwhile as opportunity presented.

At the end of that period, however, he took hold of the regular work and served churches at Union, Middle Creek and Benton, in Hamilton and Franklin Counties. After serving these churches about four years successfully, he enlarged his sphere of usefulness by evangelistic and pastoral work in Hamilton, Jefferson, St. Clair and White Counties until 1899, when he was chosen as Missionary by the Board of the Nine Mile Missionary Association, which he served for two years, adding between 400 and 500 members to the various churches, among whom he labored. In October, 1901, he accepted his present pastorate in Carterville, to which he has added about 150 since he assumed its control. The church has prospered in all respects from the start.

A large Sunday School, under the management of Mr. Raymond Jones, its Superintendent, evidences the growing interest of the young people in the cause of religion and gives promise of the permanence and prosperity of the church to which it belongs. The Society boasts of the finest choir in Southern Illinois. It has an orchestra of eleven pieces and twenty-two additional singers. Under the able and scientific leadership of Dr. J. H. Brooks and his assistant, Will Peebles, finer church music has never been produced in the state than the people of Carterville are favored with every Sunday. The following comprises a complete list of the orchestra and choir as at present constituted:

Dr. J. H. Brooks, leader and soprano; Will Peebles, assistant and 1st cornet; Arthur Baker, 1st cornet; Vern Allen, 2nd cornet; Miss Lucy Jones, 1st violin; David Crowder, 2nd violin; Sam Hodges, flute; Raymond Jones, flute; Lloyd Walker, trombone; Lucy Peyton, trombone; George Pressley, bass cello; Miss Bessie Jones, organist.

Choir—Mrs. Will Peebles, Mrs. Maud Clarida, Mrs. Ruth Bracy, Miss Minnie Carr, Miss Nellie Arnold, Miss Ethel Culp, Miss Lu Jones, Miss Lu Baker, Mrs. Arthur King, Miss Myrtle Smith, Mrs. L. L. Jones, Miss Stella Culp, sopranos; Mrs. J. H. Brooks, Miss Zetta Jones, Miss Lena Chapman, altos; L. L. Jones, George Crowder, Holly Sizemore, tenors; J. E. Harris, P. R. Baker, U. L. Walker, Grant Peterson, bass.

The following is the Official Board of the church: Rev. J. H. Allen, pastor; Fred C. Guthrie, clerk; Raymond Jones, S. S. Superintendent; Dr. J. H. Brooks, P. R. Baker, J. E.



JUDGE H. F. WHITAKER.
Creal Springs.



MRS. MARY ANN WHITAKER.
Creal Springs.



B. H. GREER, P. M.
Creal Springs.

Harris, Warren Walker, Willis C. McNeill, Hardy Walker, deacons; W. L. Walker, Arthur Baker, J. E. Harris, trustees.

REV. WM. M. MAXTON.
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church
at Cartersville.

Rev. Wm. M. Maxton is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, where he was born December 21, 1868. His parents were James and Catharine Maxton. His mother is still living, but his father died in Scotland at an advanced age. He was educated at Monzie and Glasgow and came to America when 21 years old. After taking a course in Moody's Bible Institution in Chicago, he was licensed as a minister of the gospel by the Alton Presbytery of the Presbyterian church of U. S. A., in September, 1893. His ordination followed in October of the same year, and he was called to the charge of the churches of Blair and Steelville in Randolph County. After closing his work there he spent two years with the church in Lyons, Kansas, which was followed by a two years' pastorate in the St. Louis Presbytery. In May, 1900, he came to Cartersville and took charge of the church at that place, where he still labors.

His first wife was Miss Margaret Wilson, of Randolph County, who died in giving birth to her first and only child in January, 1894. She took her mother's name, and is now a promising daughter of nine years. His second marriage took place August 12, 1902, to Miss Helen Burns Watson.

The church which Mr. Maxton serves has a membership of 100, and the building a seating capacity of

300. It is a fine structure for the size of the city.

The following is the official roll of the church:

Wm. M. Maxton, Pastor; Hugh M. Richard, Jas. Barr, A. K. Elles and Rufus Peterson, Elders; Fred W. Richard, James Watson and Fred Nichol, Deacons; El. Elles, Hugh M. Richard and A. C. Hope, Trustees.

The officers of the Sunday School are: A. K. Elles, Supt.; Grace Halstead, Asst. Supt.; Bessie Barr, Sec. and Treas. It has a membership of 150.

The church has a flourishing Christian Endeavor Society of 45. Kiah Hodges, president; Anna Ban-

dy, vice president; Hattie Nichol, recording secretary; Grace Halstead, corresponding secretary; Belle Lockie, treasurer; Alice Kennedy, chorister. The Junior C. E. numbers 40. Its officers are: Ella Bandy, Supt.; Mima Bandy, Asst. Supt.; Ed Elles, Treas.; Clara Nichol, Sec. Its choir consists of the following persons: sopranos—Clara Perry, (also organist); Roberta Watson, Grace Halstead, Alice Kennedy, Anna Bandy and Ella Bandy, altos—Mrs. W. M. Maxton, Lillian Bandy, Candia Watson; tenor—Kiah Hodges; bass—James Watson, Geo. Lockie, Fred Bevard, Everett Anderson and Fred W. Richard.



MR. AND MRS. CHAS. F. STARRICK, Cartersville, Ill.
Retired Farmer and Blind.



MRS. E. A. CHADWELL,
Corinth, Illinois.



REV. JOSEPH DEROSSETT,
Pastor of the Creal Springs M. E.
Church.



J. L. ROBERTS,
Corinth, Illinois.

LUTHER E. ROBERTSON.
Attorney at Law. Editor and Proprietor of the Cartersville Herald.

The subject of this sketch was born at Frankfort, Franklin County, Illinois, March 14th, 1866. He received a common school education and taught for ten years before taking up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1896, and the following year, June 30, 1897, married Miss Lucy E. Martin, a native of Jackson County.

He is democratic in politics and began the publication of the Cartersville Herald in the interest of his party August 24th, 1899. He was elected Justice of the Peace on that ticket in November, 1901, and his commission still obtains.

He has two children, Marian and Marie.

J. L. GALLIMORE.
Attorney at Law.

J. L. Gallimore was born in Polk County, Illinois, October 11, 1867. After a thorough training at the High School of Golconda, he taught for five years, and then took up the study of law, in the fall of 1888. He was admitted to the bar February 24, 1892, at Mt. Vernon, and began the practice of his profession at Golconda. After one year's practice there he came to Cartersville, March 1st, 1893, and the following April was appointed City Attorney to fill a vacancy of one year. At the expiration of his term of office he was elected on the Democratic ticket for a full term of two years. He was out for two years, but re-elected in 1898, and has held the same office ever since.

He was married February 24, 1895, to Miss Osee Canaday, a native of Vermillion County, by whom he has had three children, Hal G., Zula and J. Otis.

J. A. SEIDLA.
Hoisting Engineer Culp Coal Mine.

J. A. Seidla was born at Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, April 11, 1853. His father, John Adam Seidla, was a native of Wittunburg, Germany, where he was born in 1822 and emigrated to America in 1832. He was a successful stock raiser and dealer, and is still living on the old place in Tippecanoe Co.

He tried to raise his son to his own occupation, but kept him on the farm only until he was fifteen, when he gave it up as a bad job and let him follow his own inclination to work with tools and machinery.

He built and ran several saw mills in Southern Illinois for more than 20 years. With the exception of two years in Southeast Missouri, where he erected and run a saw-mill for John Culp in the heavy timber of the Mississippi bottom, his work has been done in Southern Illinois. Having had the benefit of only a common school education, he took a course as Hoisting Engineer in the Scranton International Correspond-



OZARK PARK, CREAL SPRINGS.
(C. E. Jenkins). "I think I'll rest a while, right here."



CREAL SPRINGS COLLEGE. Mrs. G. B. Murrat, Principal.

ence School in 1904, and received his certificate from the examiners at Springfield. He immediately took charge of the engine at the Culp mine, which he still runs.

FRANK SIZEMORE.
Musician.

This well-known musician, the organizer and leader of the concert band bearing his name, is a Carterville boy from his birth. He was born on a farm contiguous to the corporation January 17, 1869, three years and a month before the village was surveyed in February, 1872. His rearing, fortunately for his physique, was on the farm, and his education at the common school. He took up the study of music when but 19 years old, and has studied harmony and composition under such masters as Dr. Palmer, of Chicago; A. J. Goodrich, of Philadelphia, and Charles T. Howe, of Columbus, Ohio. He is a composer of no mean talent, and is the author of several pieces of high merit.

March 29, 1894, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hayes. They have no children. He is a musician, not a politician, and by trade a barber.

CHARLES CRAIG, J. P.
Real Estate and Insurance.

Charles Craig, J. P., was born four miles south of Carterville July, 1866. He was reared on a farm and is indebted to our incomparable com-

mon school system for his education. He came to Carterville in November, 1893, and spent two years in the grocery and restaurant business, but in 1898 took up real estate and insurance, in which he is still engaged.

In 1897 he was elected constable and served a full term of four years. He was then elected to the common council, and is still alderman. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1901, and is still discharging the duties of that office. He is a republican in politics.

He has been married twice. His first wife was Laura E. Cole, to whom he was united May 16, 1886, and by whom he has had one child, Ollie Ethel. June 6, 1900, he married Miss Leona Kisner, of Vienna, by whom he has one child, Opal.

POST OFFICE AT CARTERVILLE.

This office was first established in 1871, with George McNeill as the first Postmaster. He was succeeded by John Bandy, and these in turn by the following incumbents, in the order named: Curtis Scott, B. F. Trambarger, John Herrin, R. H. H. Hampton, Albert K. Elles, G. W. Duncan, C. E. Owen, Dr. W. H. Perry, Mrs. E. N. Sprague, Miss Maggie Thompson, D. P. McFadden, H. W. Cann, and last of all by the present incumbent, J. A. Launder.

It was made a Presidential office July 1, 1898, with the salary placed at \$1,000 a year. Since then there have been five advances of \$100 each year, till the office commands

\$1500, beginning July 1, 1905. It was the first office in the County to secure Rural Free Delivery, and now has three routes with the following carriers: Richard Stover, Route 1; John W. Hestand, Route 2; Roscoe North, Route 3. The present office force, besides the Postmaster, is Miss Pearl Robinson, Assistant Postmaster; Anna McCutcheon, Clerk.

The office is quite a distributing center for the surrounding towns, handling the Blairsville, North Bend and Clifford mails, about half of Dewmain and Fordville and more than a fourth of Herrin in transit. The total receipts of the office the last year, from April to April, was \$3,656.14. It handled 4,838 domestic and 203 foreign money orders.

J. A. LAUNDER, Postmaster.

Was born in Pittston, Pa., August 9, 1869, and came when a child with his parents to Carterville. The country was at that time mostly a wilderness, and the family had all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. The elder Launder, Alexander Launder, had experience in mining in Pittston, in the California gold fields, in Rasclare lead mines, and naturally took to coal mining, when he went to Murphysboro in 1866. He sunk the first coal shaft in this field and followed the business for some years.

When the subject of this sketch became a man he, too, went to mining, where he worked till about 20 years old. After a course in the



BANK OF JOHNSON CITY AT JOHNSON CITY, ILLINOIS.
Mr. M. Ozment, Cashier, in the Window.

Brown's Business College at Peoria, he clerked for some time and followed various other occupations until he was appointed Postmaster, June 1, 1898. He was a strong Republican and active and efficient in practical politics, and secured his appointment without much opposition. He is a member of the County Central Committee and also of the Congressional Committee for this County. He has been an active member of the Christian Church since 1888 and the leader of the choir. His musical talent has made him of much use to his neighbors and brought him into constant request, both in the city and county, in leading the music at funerals and other gatherings.

As a breeder of Single Comb Black Minorcas, he has won a reputation over the whole country. He is a member of the Black Minorca Poultry Club of America, and his fowls and eggs are sent to all parts of the United States. His birds invariably win the blue ribbons wherever exhibited, rarely scoring less than 93 1-2 to 95 points.

His marriage took place September 11, 1893 to Lena Zimmerman, of South St. Louis, Mo. Five children were the fruits of this union: Neva, Helen, Ruth, Don C. and Junia. He is a member of Williamson Lodge, No. 802, A. F. and A. M., and also a Modern Woodman.

ALEXANDER LAUDER. Deceased.

Alexander Lauder, son of Thos. and Agnes Lauder, was born in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, July 3, 1834, died October 9, 1904, at 12 o'clock, noon. His death was caused by apoplexy, being ill only a very brief time.

Mr. Lauder came to this country

in 1857, locating at Pittston, Pa., remaining there a short time and then removed to the gold fields of California, Nevada and Washington, being engaged in the various vocations in and around the gold mines for about seven years, returning to Pennsylvania, from whence he went to Rosiclare, Ill., working in the lead mines.

He went to Murphysboro, Ill., in 1866, and had charge of the sinking and managing of some of the first coal mines in that locality. While there he arranged to meet his future wife, Elizabeth Jones, of Pittston, Pa., in Chicago, Ill., she coming from her home in Pennsylvania, when they were married in October, 1867. To this marriage were born

six children, James, Minnie, Dick, Maggie, Frank and Alexander, Jr., all of whom are living except Alexander, Jr.

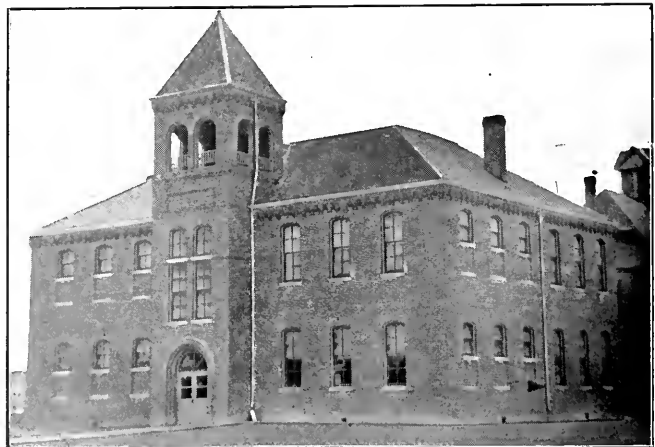
Mr. Lauder was the eldest of seven brothers and one sister, Robert, James, Peter, Thomas, John, Samuel and Agnes. All are dead except Peter, Thomas and John.

He located in Carterville, Illinois, in 1872, assuming charge of the mines of the Carbondale Coal and Coke Company.

He became a member of the Masonic Order at Herrin's Prairie Lodge, No. 693, in 1873; was also a charter member of Williamson Lodge No. 802 A. F. and A. M., at Carterville, Ill., and a member of the United Mine Workers of America, Local No. 1146.

He was elected one of the Village trustees of the Village of Carterville under its first organization in 1873; elected President of the Board of Trustees in 1874; re-elected to the same office in 1875 and 1876; in 1877 was elected Treasurer of the Village; in 1878 he was asked by a number of his friends to once more serve the people of our little village, but his answer was no, for the reason that so much of his time was taken up by his duties at the mines, and also feeling that others should take the responsibility of the management of the village now, the third largest city in Williamson Co.

At the time Mr. Lauder took charge of the Carterville Coal and Coke Co's. property it was the only shipping mine in Williamson County. At this time the county has something over forty coal openings. Mr. Lauder has seen the great coal industry of Williamson County grow from the little slope, situated on the



CARTERVILLE SCHOOL BUILDING, Carterville, Illinois.



DR. J. H. BROOKS,
Mayor of Carterville, Elected in 1905.

Laban Carter estate, about one-half mile east of Division street, to one of the most noted coal fields of America.

The funeral services were held Tuesday, October 11, at 2 p. m., from the family residence, conducted by Rev. F. L. Davis, pastor of the Christian Church, assisted by Rev. W. W. Weedon and Rev. J. J. Harris, both of Marion. Interment in the Oakwood cemetery by the Free Masons and Miners Union Local.

J. H. BROOKS, M. D.
Mayor of Carterville.

Dr. Brooks is a vivid example of what ambition, pluck and hard work will do for a young American boy of good principles and average intelligence. His youth was spent on a farm in the states of Mississippi and Illinois, where the main burden of the family's support fell on his shoulders, on account of an invalid father. His father, M. C. Brooks, was a native of Cobden, Union Co., Ill., where the Dr. was also born, April 4, 1818. His mother was Elizabeth Neel, a native of Mississippi, and very much attached to the South. After their marriage her influence took her back to Mississippi, and her husband and young son with her, where she died in 1874. The family then returned to Cobden, Ill., where the father still lives.

The common school system, which has done so much for the nation, again showed its value in giving the

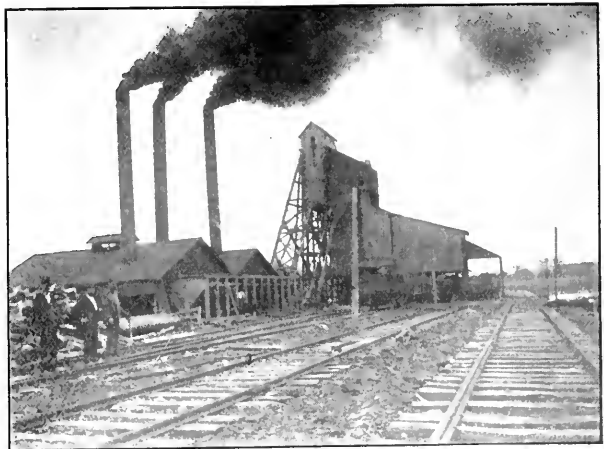
young man the necessary foundation for the education he so greatly desired. But his poverty and the delicacy of his father's health were a serious handicap during all of his early life, and consequently his education was secured only at intervals of severe toil summers and working nights and Saturdays in the winter until he passed the County Superintendent's examination and secured the coveted certificate. He then se-

cured the Sitter School, near Saratoga, Ill., where he made a record unsurpassed by any. It had the reputation of being a hard school to manage, but he taught it for two years successfully. Three of his pupils received certificates at the end of his two years' labor and went to teaching. On closing his school there he went to Mississippi and taught one term in that state and then returned to Illinois.

After an incomplete course at the State Normal at Carbondale, he chose medicine as a profession, and took a course in the University at Louisville, Kentucky, graduating in 1891. He then returned to Union County and began to practice, but the next year went to Blairsville, where he remained nineteen months. He then stuck out his shingle in Carterville, where he has since remained. This was in 1894, and in 1899 he supplemented his medical education by a post graduate course at Chicago. The Doctor was one of the first to recognize the value of the X-Ray in medicine, and is one of the few experts in that line. His laboratory is fully equipped with all up-to-date machines for full electric and X-Ray treatment, in which he is eminently successful.

The Doctor is normally a Democrat, but at the last election in Carterville he enthusiastically supported the reform movement, and was elected Mayor of the city on the Prohibition ticket.

His wife was Alice Reynolds, who was born in Carterville in 1872. They were married August 1, 1895, and have one child, Colleen Brooks. They are both members of the 1st Baptist Church. He is a K. of P. and Modern Woodman.



CARTERVILLE DISTRICT COAL MINE NEAR WHITE ASH, ILL.



NORTH SIDE SCHOOL, Herrin, Illinois.

CHARLES M. CASH, Insurance.

Mr. Cash, who, after various vicissitudes, has settled down to the successful management of the Southern Illinois district of the Modern American, one of the most popular liberal and safe of the Fraternal Orders, though born in Hardin County, Kentucky, of Kentucky heritage, prides himself on being a thoroughgoing Williamson County man, as he came to Marion with his parents in 1865, when but 16 years old, and has been a resident of the County ever since. He was born April 7, 1849, of Jeremiah Cash and Amanda Melvina Williams. His mother died in 1884 at the age of 62, and his father is still living in Marion at the age of 81.

He was married October 27, 1872, when 24 years old, to Miss Mattie Walker, who died March 8, 1890, after giving birth to eight children, seven of whom are living. He followed his father's occupation of farming in the vicinity of Marion until 1881, when he moved his family to Cartersville, where he has since resided. Two years afterwards he went into the grocery business and later drifted into general merchandise. After five years' experience in that line he sold out and began clerking for Zimmerman Brothers in Cartersville. He remained with them eleven years, and then built the Park Hotel, which he sold to J. W. Wheally, after running it for six years. Wheally sold to Roy E. Cash, the only remaining son of the subject of this sketch, in the winter of 1904 and 1905.

In April of last year, 1904, Mr. Cash became interested in Insurance, and took the general agency for Southern Illinois of the Modern

American, with the Supreme Lodge at Effingham. This is under the general management of Hon. George M. LeCrone, and seems to be rapidly torging to the very front in its line.

For his second wife Mr. Cash married Mrs. Sarah Donihoo, in 1894. Two years later she died, and in August, 1898, he took Mrs. Lizzie Powell, a widow with five grown children, all of whom, but two, are settled in the County. Their names are in the order of their ages, Ransom Powell, conductor on the Illinois Central Ry., residing at Golconda; Libbie, the wife of Noah Payne, a Drygoods merchant at Marion; Kate, the wife of Oscar Peyton, of Cartersville; Sherman Powell, a newspaper

and magazine cartoonist in California, and Frank, the youngest, who is clerking for D. B. Bracy, a Drygoods merchant of Marion. Mr. Cash's children are Cora, the wife of Rev. R. D. McKinnis, a Baptist preacher in Southeast Missouri; Marian, wife of W. B. Keith, a farmer of DuQuoin; R. E. Cash, before mentioned, living at Cartersville and engaged in railroad contracting; Evangeline, the wife of George H. North, a lumber merchant at Cartersville; Ruth, wife of Frank Bracy, a hardware dealer in Cartersville; Zelda, the wife of Anthony DuPrett, a tailor at Cartersville, and Zonna, the youngest, who is single and lives with her parents in Cartersville. One son died in infancy. Mr. Cash and his wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

WESLEY STAFFORD.

Wesley Stafford, of Cartersville, is the hustling proprietor of The Stafford Job Printery. He was born June 15, 1878, at Stone Fort, Saline County, Ill. His father, Rufus R. Stafford, was born in North Carolina, and his mother, Eliza J., was born in Kentucky. After graduating from High School, Mr. Stafford learned the printer's trade of Prof. James W. Turner, and in 1900 opened his present office, doing general job work. With the growth of the community, it is Mr. Stafford's ambition to start a daily paper.

Mr. Stafford belongs to the M. E. Church, the Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Modern American, Knights of Honor and Knights and Ladies of Security.

GROUP OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND G. A. R. VETERANS
Herrin, Illinois, at G. A. R. Reunion. In front of the North Side School,



HERRIN STATE-SAVINGS BANK.

Thomas Stotlar, President, Philip N. Lewis, Cashier.

JOHN MURPHY,
Livery and Sale Stables.

Mr. Murphy, as his name indicates, has the honest and enthusiastic blood of old Ireland flowing in his veins. His father was Beverly Murphy, a native of Ireland, and his mother Mary Campbell. He was reared on a farm and accustomed at an early age to the use and care of horses and mules. He was born near Anna, Union County, Illinois, September 25, 1866, and came to Carterville in 1882. For some years he followed teaming and farming in about equal proportions until 1894, when he began feeding mules for the Carterville Coal Co., which he continued to do until June 15, 1903.

In the meantime, in 1900, he had invested his earnings in the livery business, and had taken R. E. Cash as a partner to look after it. After three years they sold out the business to W. B. Miller, of Murphysboro, and a year later, January 18, 1904, Murphy bought back a half interest, which he still controls.

He married Miss Mary McNeill, by whom he has had two children, only one of which is now living, Samuel B. Murphy. He is a democrat and a K. of P. Last April he took a hand in politics and was elected Alderman of the 2nd ward.

S. P. WATSON,
Street Commissioner.

This gentleman is a native of Carterville and has always lived here. He first saw the light July 19, 1862, was educated at our public schools, found employment here and has always been identified with its interests.

He was married July 14, 1887, to Miss S. A. Newton, by whom he has had seven children, but only one is living, Herman, 15 years old. He is a Democrat in politics, has served as constable four years and street commissioner five years. He is an Odd Fellow.

MRS. MARY BARTH.

Mrs. Mary Barth, proprietor of the Thompson House at Carterville, was born February 15, 1859, at Belleville, Ill. Her father, John Murray, was a native of Tennessee, also her mother, Jane Harlan Murray. They came to this part of the

state about 1859. Her father was a Justice of the Peace and also a Judge in Jefferson County, and is now living on a farm at Masters, Franklin County.

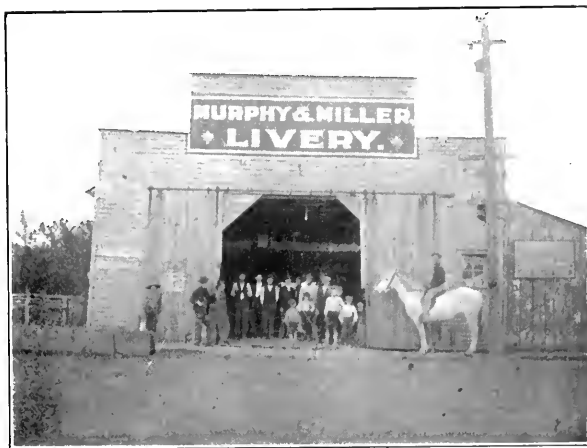
February 19, 1882, Mrs. Barth was married to August Barth, of Jerseyville, Ill., who was in business at Alton, later bought and moved to a farm four miles south of Carterville. In July, 1901, Mr. Barth died at the age of 68, Mrs. Barth remaining on the farm until her home was destroyed by fire in March, 1903. She then came to Carterville, leasing the Thompson House and conducting a first-class hotel. Her untiring efforts to please the patrons is fast being rewarded.

JOE E. KELLEY.

Mr. Joe E. Kelley, the leading druggist and dealer in wall paper, paints, oils, glass, etc., was born at Earlington, Kentucky, of Irish parents, November 1, 1871. His father, Felix Kelley, and mother, Bridget (Conway) Kelley, being born in Ireland. In 1876 they settled in Southern Illinois. Since he has been tall enough to see over the counter Mr. Joe E. Kelley has been a fixture in his present location, while attending school and since graduating from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, March 25, 1892, and for the past two years as proprietor.

Mr. Kelley was married to Miss Grace Hill, of Carterville, February 10, 1897, by which union two children were born, a son, Cay, and a daughter, Kate.

Mr. Kelley belongs to the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Red Men. He has filled all of the chairs in Lib-



MURPHY AND MILLER LIVERY, CARTERVILLE, ILL.



EPHRAIM HERRIN,
Vice President First National Bank,
Herrin, Illinois.



D. N. WILKERSON,
Ex-Mayor of Herrin, Ill.



D. K. HARRISON,
President of First National Bank,
Herrin, Illinois.

erty Lodge No. 252, K. of P., and has been representative to the Grand Lodge, and is also First Sachem of Ozark Tribe No. 154 of Red Men and representative to the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Kelley has won his way from early boyhood, and is held in high esteem by his fellow townspeople, as a bright, upright and energetic young business man.

G. D. HALL, Farmer.

Is one of the very few remaining native-born Yankees living in Southern Illinois. Although six years beyond his allotted three-score years and ten, he is straight and rugged in form and quick in action, bright of eye and steady and emphatic of voice, showing in every move and word and act a vitality bidding fair to carry him on well into the twentieth century. He is proud to claim old Stowe, Vermont, as his native place, where he was born on Independence Day, 1828. He has carried an American silver half dollar in his pocket for many years which was coined on his birthday. His parents were David H. Hall and Sophia Stoddard, both of whom were Vermont people. His wife, too, was a native of the same state.

When he was but five years old his parents moved to Woodstock, Champaign County, Ohio, where the father died at the age of 84 and the mother at 64. He was reared to the occupation of boot and shoe-maker by his father, who set him at work at the business at the age of fourteen. Like all children of a new country, he had to pick up his education in the winter while he worked during the summer.

In the Spring of 1859, March 27th, he was united in marriage to Miss

Mary Sprague, a relative of Senator Sprague of Rhode Island. The November following his marriage, November 1, 1859, he and his wife came to Carbondale, Ill., with a wagon and rented a home for a couple of years, when they bought their present home, where they have since resided. The names of their children in the order of their ages are: Mrs. Elsie Scott, East Cambridge, Vt.; Oris Hall, Mrs. Lucy Freeman, Philip Hall and George Hall, Cartersville. Otis and Philip are partners in the lumber business, and George is a civil engineer.

His father was an old line Whig, and Mr. Hall has always voted the Republican ticket.

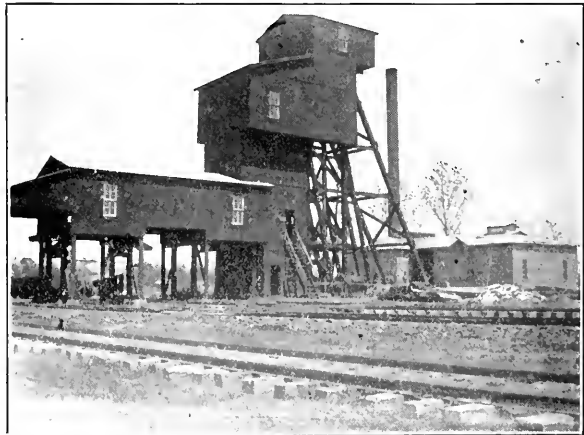
CARTERSVILLE STATE AND SAVINGS BANK.

Cartersville State and Savings Bank, successors to the Bank of Cartersville, has a capital stock of \$50,000.00. It commenced business April 13, 1904.

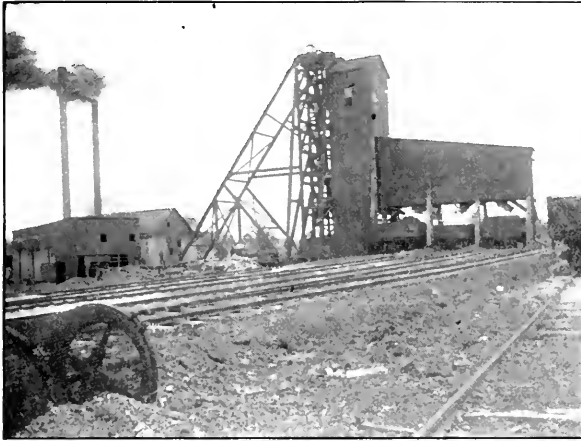
The officers are: S. H. Bundy, president; J. B. Samuel, vice president; M. W. Sizemore, cashier.

The directors are: W. S. Wilson, Ed. A. Elles, J. B. Samuel, H. F. Arnold, P. H. Carroll, S. H. Bundy, W. C. McNeill, T. J. Moak, F. H. Koennecke.

A report of the condition of the Bank, before the commencement of



THE CULP COAL MINE, CARTERSVILLE, ILLINOIS.



THE WHITE ASH OR CHICAGO AND MARION COAL MINE.

business on the 10th day of June, 1904, is as follows:

Resources.	
Loans and Discounts	\$182,761.93
Overdrafts	354.36
Other bonds and securities, including premiums	11,511.63
Banking House	3,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,487.00
Due from Nation'l Banks	16,055.24
Due from State Bankers	35,762.16
Checks, other cash items	550.09
Cash on hand, currency	9,850.00
Cash on hand, gold coin	4,930.00
Cash on hand, silver coin	1,814.00
Cash on hd, nickels, cts.	19.45
Total	\$268,595.86

Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes pd.	1,293.48
Time deposits, certificates	66,400.90
Demand deposits, individual	147,511.98
Demand deposits, certificates	3,389.50
Total	\$268,595.86

CARTERVILLE BRICK CO.

This Brick plant is composed of the following company: S. H. Bundy, F. W. Richard and C. E. Owen. Mr. Herbert Griggs is the superintendent and manager. The company use the Frazee machine and have a capacity of 25,000 brick daily. They employ at present 15 men.

THOMAS J. RUSSELL, Farmer.

Born February 1st, 1851, on Eight Mile Prairie, near Carterville, only

one mile east of his present home. His father, Philip J. Russell, was a native of Tennessee, came to Williamson County in 1818, served during the Blackhawk War, and died November 21, 1877. His mother was Rebecca Tyner, who died January 25, 1883. Mr. Russell was reared on the farm and received a farmer boy's education. He was on the police force and served as guard during the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. He has never been connected with a church nor an officeholder, but has always voted the Republican ticket.

His wife was Miss Eva V. Martin, to whom he was united in marriage May 26, 1895. They have no chil-

dren. She is a member of the United Brethren Church.

W. W. SNYDER, Butcher.

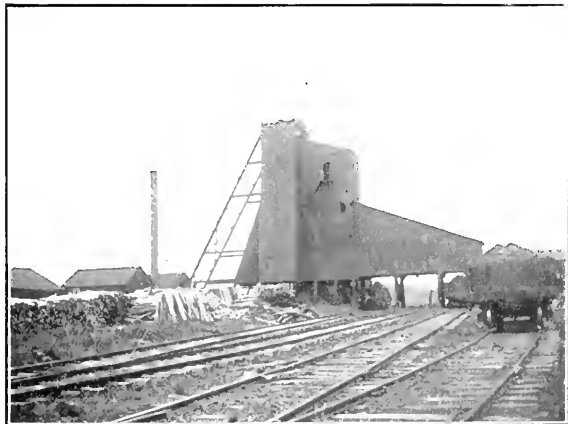
W. W. Snyder, of Carterville, was born March 1, 1859, in Franklin Co. His father, Isaac Martin Snyder was also born in Franklin Co., and his mother, Susan Alzada Russell Snyder, was born in Williamson County. Therefore, Mr. Snyder has lived all of his life in this part of the state.

On December 8, 1881, Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Emma Stocks, of Carterville, by which union six children were born: Pearl, now married; Ray, Roxy, Velma, W. W., Jr., and H. F. Mr. Snyder was mayor of Carterville 1896-1898, held the office of city treasurer two years, alderman six years and run for the office of sheriff of Williamson County, but was defeated by Joab Gray, now Ex-Sheriff. Since leaving school Mr. Snyder has been occupied in farming, livery, stock and meat market business. He is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

JOHN L. TYNER.

Born near old Blairsville, in Williamson County, January 23, 1836. His father, John Tyner, died when he was a child, and his mother, who was Sarah Arnett, married for a second husband Charles C. Glover, by whom he was reared. He was the youngest of eight children, and was reared by his step-father to farm life. The family lived at this time near DuQuoin, in Perry County.

In February, 1862, he entered the service and enlisted in the 12th Illinois Cavalry from Chicago, under



NEW VIRGINIA COAL MINE, JOHNSON CITY, ILLINOIS.



REV. D. A. HUNTER,
Pastor of Christian Church, Herrin,
Illinois.



REV. J. C. BLIZZARD,
Pastor of M. E. Church, Herrin,
Illinois.



ELDER G. W. SYFERT,
Pastor of Baptist Church, Herrin,
Illinois.

Andrew Voss, an old Russian soldier. Colonel Voss was always too sick to appear when there was any prospect of a scrimmage, and Lieut.-Col. Habrook Davis always led the regiment. His regiment first went East, where they served for two years, but having greatly reduced in members, they were ordered to report to Chicago, where they were re-organized and sent to New Orleans and up the Red Cross River, and followed the misfortunes of Gen. Banks until the close of the war.

He was mustered out May 28, 1866, after four years, four months and twelve days' service, without a scratch.

He was married October 12, 1859, to Barbara Connell, of Kankakee, Ill., by whom he has had five living children. Their names in the order of their birth are: Mrs. Mary Woolsey, Alto Pass, Union Co.; Mrs. Melissa Bell Asbury, Alto Pass; Mrs. Nancy Paris, Jonsboro, Union Co.; Christopher C. Tyner, Jackson Co. He was for some years a member of the United Baptist Church, but left them and united with the Missionary Baptist Church, and was licensed by them to preach in 1873. He is a Republican in politics.

DEWMAINE SOCIAL BAND

Was organized April 12, 1904. It meets every Monday and Wednesday evening for practice. They furnish music for all social meets at \$2.50 a day and expenses.

The members are as follows:

Ira Valentine, B. Cornet, Leader; Everett Farar, Granville Ashcraft, John Griffith, cornets; Jessie O. Wyatt, clarinet; H. O. Shadden, J. L.

Floyd, trombone; William Carter, tenor; Ward Farar, baritone; Sam'l. Walker, tuba, bass; Perry Mathews, Walter Carter, Richard McReynolds, altos; Johnnie Hudson, snare drum; Walter Harrison, bass drum; James Wiseman, honorary member, cornet.

F. P. CROSSLEY.

F. P. Crossley, top foreman for No. 8 coal mine, is the son of Peter Crossley, a miller at Crab Orchard, who died at the age of 74. He was born at Crab Orchard March 27, 1863, but moved away with his parents when but three years old. He

early took to the trade of carpenter, and has been chiefly engaged in that line of business all his life. He has built many of the largest mines of the country, among which may be mentioned Sunnyside, Reed No. 3 and the great No. 8 mine and washer, the largest in the United States.

His wife was Camilla Ella Boores, by whom he has had five children. Of these four are living, two boys and two girls.

LEMONS BOREN, Farmer.

This substantial old pioneer was born October 9, 1825, in Tregg Co.,



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Herrin, Illinois.



DR. W. H. FORD, M. D.,
Director of Herrin State-Savings
Bank.



E. N. DILLARD,
Vice-President of Herrin State-Sav-
ings Bank.



R. R. STOTLAR,
Bookkeeper and Assistant Cashier of
Herrin State-Savings Bank.

Ky. He came with his parents to Jackson Co., Ill., when but five years old, and settled within one and one-half miles of Carbondale. His parents were James Boren and Sarah Winget, who lived where they first located till a good old age. In March, 1860, Lemons bought the land where he now lives. In September, 1846, he married Lucinda Dunn, by whom he had seven children, none of whom are now living. For his second wife he took Melissa A. Crain, by whom he had ten children. He raised eight of them, and all are living and married. They are: Ephriam Boren, Herrin; Wm. Boren, Marion; Sarah, wife of Milo Hindman, a mining engineer at Carterville; Mary, wife of Smith McNeil, a farmer; Alice, wife of Jas. Crain, Carterville; Annis, wife of Alfred Selcher, farmer; Nellie, wife of Samuel Painter. He is a Democrat and a Missionary Baptist.

V. RICE,

Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Articles.

The subject of this sketch was born near Nashville, Ill., February 14, 1845. His early life was spent on a farm, but in 1877 he entered the employ of George S. Anderson, a druggist of Nashville. Ten years later he passed examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, and in 1879 moved to Benton, Ill., and bought out the business of J. A. Dollins and opened a drug store on his own account. He ran it at Benton for eight years and sold out to Dr. E. V. Hutson. For the five years following he ran the business in the interests of Dr. Hutson. In 1892 he came to Carterville and bought an entirely new and fresh stock of

goods and has run the business here ever since.

His wife was Miss Sarah J. Brannon, a native of St. Clair County, by whom he has had six children, all living but one. Their names in the order of their birth are as follows: James A., Milo P., Ella, Hiram T., Armour W. and Paul B.

Mr. Rice is an Odd Fellow, K. P., and a trustee of the M. E. church at Carterville.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Miner.

George W. Adams is of Scotch ancestry, and was born in the town of Dunstocher, Kilpatrick Parish, Dum-

bartshire, Scotland. His father was a stone mason by trade, and died at the early age of 46, and his mother in giving birth to her son died at the age of 29. The boy came to New York when but 16 years old and staid two weeks with his relatives there, and then went on to McKeesport, Pa., and went to work in the coal mines there. He remained at McKeesport but three years when he went to Evansville, Ind., where he married Lavina Rothley and moved back to Pennsylvania. He lived in Sharon, Mercer County six or seven years, where his eldest child was born.

In those early days miners were



INSIDE OF THE HERRIN STATE SAVINGS BANK, 1905.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Herrin, Illinois.

more given to roving from one mining district to another than they are now, and after spending four years more at McKeesport, Mr. Adams visited and mined in Evansville, Ind., Morgan County, Ill., Springfield, Ill., Brazil, Clay Co., Ind., Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Ill., and Burnside, Johnson County, Ill. At Burnside he left his wife and children and struck out for the West. He first struck Laredo, Texas, and then tried silver mining at Monterey, Mexico, a while. But he couldn't stand the "grease" very long, and in about three months we find him in Raton, N. M., on the Santa Fe Ry.

He next fetches up at Rock Springs, Wyoming, and from there to Walsburg, Colorado. He was getting pretty homesick by this time, and turning his back on silver mines, gold mines and sundries, he turned his face homewards. After four or five months at Burnside with his family he came to Cartersville. This was in 1874. He went to work for the Burr mine, bought a home and settled down for good.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams are the parents of eleven children, seven boys and four girls. Of these six sons and one daughter are living. The sons all follow their father's business, are all married and all live in Cartersville but one, who lives in Belleville. Their names in the order of their birth are: George; Susan, deceased wife of Charles McLaughlin, a miner; Jane, the widow of Ernst Boyd; Daniel, killed in a coal mine in Indiana; John, Sandy, Archibald, Edward, Kate, who died in infancy; Walter, and Lavina, who died in November, 1894.

Mrs. Adams is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Adams is a lifelong Republican, a member of

the I. O. O. F., the Free Gardeners and of the United Mine Workers of America. He was at home at the time of the riot and helped to pick up and remove the slaughtered negroes. He claims that one Elmer James heard the negroes say at a saloon before they came down town that they were coming to Cartersville to take the town, and the negroes who were killed were all heavily armed. He says he took a pack of cards and a pistol from the pocket of the negro preacher who was killed. None of the men who did the shooting were armed when the colored men came to the depot, but when they saw that trouble was brewing, they hurried home and reappeared

with guns in their hands, and then ordered the negroes to disperse, and the shooting began. A full statement will be found elsewhere from the pen of Mr. Sam T. Brush.

LUTHER WESTER

Of Wester Brothers, proprietors of Delmonico Restaurant and Ice Cream Parlors, Cartersville, Ill. Opened July 27th, 1904.

The subject of this sketch was born in Hollow Rock, Tennessee, March 29, 1877. His early life, till the age of ten years old, was spent with his parents on the farm in Tennessee, when the family moved to Marion. As usual with American boys, he did whatever his hands found to do, and as well and thoroughly as the majority, until July of the present year, when he and his brother took hold of the restaurant business and started the Delmonico, which has become the leading house in that line in Cartersville. The managers are shrewd, honest and capable, and give their patrons general satisfaction.

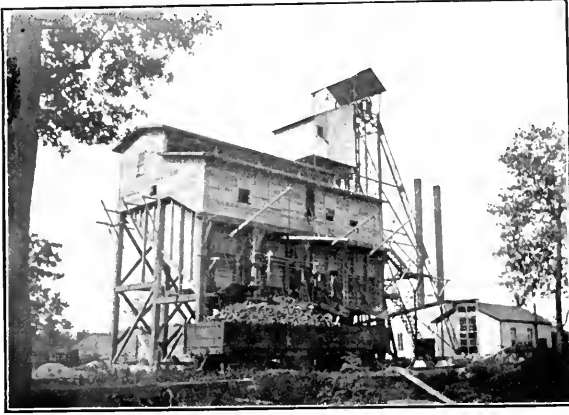
His wife was Laura Holland, a Kentucky lady, to whom he was united May 23rd, 1899, and to whom two children have been born, Lillian and Paul. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

W. T. NEWTON, Miner.

W. T. Newton was born May 4th, 1835, in Hardin Co., Ky., married February 3rd, 1859, to Sarah Ellen Williams. He followed the plow until he came to Cartersville, August 1, 1882, run a meat market until the following February, when he went into the mines. Ten children were



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cartersville, Illinois.



NEW MINE ON I. C. RY., Near Johnson City, Ill.

born to this couple, eight of whom are living and all married. Their names in the order of their ages are as follows: Mrs. Maggie D. Crain, Samuel Newton, employee of the Donnelly Mine; Mrs. Zarado Price Watson, Carterville; Lewis Newton, miner, Marion; Charles Newton, miner, Marion; Robert Newton, No. 8 mine, Carterville; Mrs. Leslie S. Hester, Marion; Thos. J. Newton, Sunnyside mine. Mr. and Mrs. Newton have twenty-nine grand children and three great grandchildren.

CHAS. FREDERICK STARRICK

Was born August 31, 1827, in Berks Co., Pa., in the village of Redding. Upon coming to Illinois he first settled in Belleville, St. Clair County in 1846. Two years later, December 25, 1848, he married his first wife, Martha Beavers, who died in July, 1852, of cholera. In 1856 he moved into Williamson County, near the Franklin County line, and in 1857 married his second wife, who died in March, 1875. By her he had seven children. On the 8th of June, 1875, he married a third time.

He was one of the first to enlist in the Mexican War and went overland to Santa Fe with the rest of the boys from this section, and back again without smelling powder. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted, in 1862, in the 81st Illinois, Co. D., Colonel James Dollance, commander; Cornelius Ward, Captain.

He became stone blind by a bullet which cut the button from his cap, and was discharged in January, 1866, at Montgomery, Alabama. Aside from this he never received a scratch through all the hard-fought battles of the war. He now draws a pension of \$72 a month for total disability.

He has a little farm of 77 acres near Pulley's Mill, but lives in Carterville with his wife, who attends him wherever he goes, and treats him with unwearied kindness and affection. He has been a member of the M. E. Church since before the war.

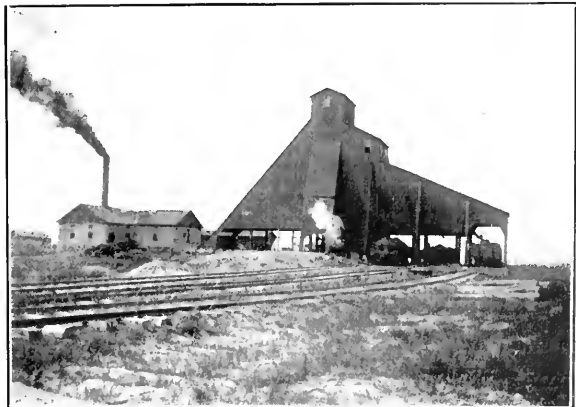
WILLIAM HAYTON, Farmer.

Was born March 5, 1850, at the little village of Bainbridge, Ill. He was the oldest son of the late Dr. James Hayton, and was raised a farmer. The Doctor gave him all the advantages for education afforded by his section in that early day. He supplemented his home instruction and the common school by a course at the Normal School at Bloomington, Ill., but he rounded off his own school days by teaching for

six years in the public schools of the County. He first married Belle Baxter, May 4, 1881, by whom he had one child, Bertha. She married Ed Bentley, of Marion. His first wife died July 2, 1882, and he married, September 14, 1884. His second wife was Cora Fox, who gave birth to three children and died February 25, 1898. Her children were James Wesley, Dora and Morris. His third wife was Miss Julia Fox, to whom he was united October 6, 1898. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Grassy Missionary Baptist Church.

HUGH M. RICHAET, Farmer, Lauder, Illinois.

Hugh M. Richart is a native of Columbia County, Pa., where he was born February 23, 1826. He is the son of William and Sarah N. Richart (McAllister), and came with his parents to Williamson County in 1840, the mother dying the same year and the father two years later. They settled on a piece of wild land near where the village of Lauder now stands, and made a comfortable living in the wilderness by industry and ingenuity. He was the oldest of four brothers and three sisters, and upon the death of their parents had to be the father of the family. They could raise plenty of corn for their bread, and as game was plentiful the boys were soon able to have an abundance of fresh meat. Their corn they got coarsely ground at a horse mill, and with potatoes and other vegetables, never suffered for food. Their first wheat flour was bought at Chester, and Hugh was a man grown before he had wheat flour. He was a playmate and boon companion of John A. Logan for years, there being only a few days' difference in their ages.



NEW OHIO WASHED COAL CO. MINE NO. 1, Carterville, Ill.



OPERA HOUSE, Herrin, Illinois.

On August 1st, 1862, he entered the service in the 81st Ill., Co. G., Logan's division, Col. Rogers commanding. He was first under fire at Thompson's Hill, Miss., and served in all the battles of his division to the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded four times within an hour. He was shot all to pieces, and laid unattended on the field until his wounds were filled with maggots. But a vigorous constitution with careful attention and the mercy of God brought him through. He was taken to Jackson Hospital at Memphis, where he remained three months and was sent home on a furlough. After four months' rest and nursing he returned to his regiment and served two years longer. He was mustered out August 1st, 1865, at Chicago. He did not marry until the following December, when 39 years old. His wife was Rebecca Harrison, a relative of President Benjamin Harrison, and a native of Ohio. She gave birth to two children, Frederick William, now a Civil Engineer at Carterville, and Bertha, who died when six years old. She died November 10th, 1891.

Mr. Richart is a Republican in politics and active and influential, but never an office seeker. He served, however, as constable and was County Commissioner for a term. He has been a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian Church for 23 years, and an elder in it ever since its organization. He is a member also of the G. A. R.

Since the above was written Mr. Richart has closed his life's work and has been laid away to rest.

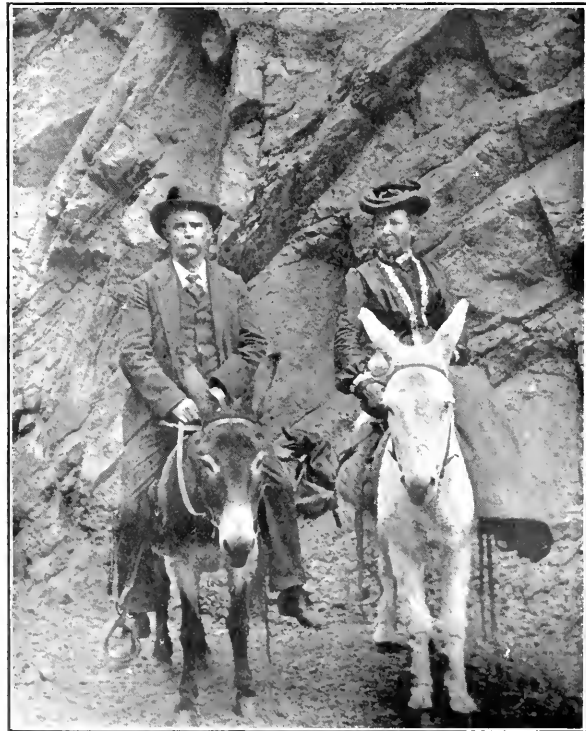
ABRAM H. NORTH, Farmer.

Abram H. North is a native of Williamson County, Ill., and was

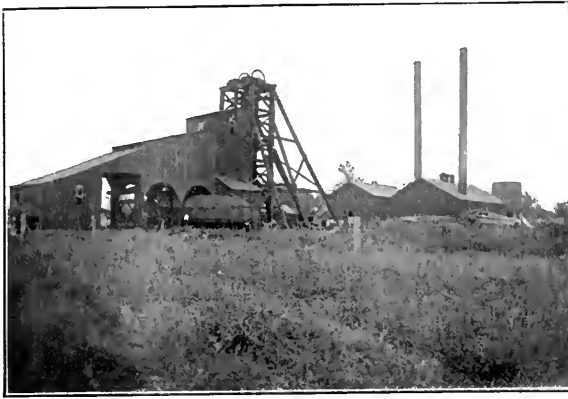
North, a native of Manchester, England, who came to Philadelphia in 1818 and to Eight Mile precinct in 1823. He was a farmer and stockman and became the owner of a large piece of land in that location, and died in 1856. His wife was Nancy Tyner, who was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1802, and died in 1841.

Abram, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, 80 acres of which he inherited at the death of his father. He lived with his parents until about 21 years old, when his father died. In 1858 he started for California across the plains with ox-teams in company with hundreds of others. They started in September and went by way of Denver, which they helped to lay out, and wintered there. About the 15th of the following June they resumed their journey and reached Stockton August 1st. He never went to the mines, but turned his attention to farming and stock and spent about eight years in California, Arizona and New Mexico.

In 1860 he entered the cavalry service and went to look after the



MR. AND MRS. N. W. STOTLAR.
In the Colorado Mountains on a pleasure trip.



NUBBINS RIDGE MINE, Herrin, Illinois.

Indians, who were very troublesome in those days. At the breaking out of the war his regiment, the 1st California Cavalry, Co. G., was continued in the Indian country, and he was not mustered out till February, 1866, at Santa Fe, N. M.

After his discharge he returned to his old home and married Hannah, the daughter of Edwin Fozzard. She had two children and died. Her daughter, Olive M., married Frank Hampton March 17, 1874. Mr. North took a second wife, Ann Manning, by whom he had seven children. She died July 21, 1887. Her children were Inez, wife of Charles Swarz, of St. Louis, Mo.; William H., Richard H., Samuel H., Joseph H., Jessie, wife of Roy Tygett, and Thomas H. He is a Republican and member of the G. A. R.

GEORGE J. NORTH, Deceased.

Born March 28, 1825, on Eight Mile Prairie, Williamson County, Illinois, reared on a farm and always followed that occupation. He was one of the soldiers of Gen. Logan who went to New Mexico to fight the Mexicans, but was too late to see service and returned across the plains as they went. He was in Co. B., 1st Regt. Ill. Vol. He was honorably discharged October 11, 1848, at Alton, Ill., signed by J. M. Cunningham, Captain. He entered the service May 28th, 1847. He returned to his farm and spent the remainder of his days there. He was always industrious, and the farm gave them a good living.

His wife's name was Fredonia M. Ryburn, to whom he was united Oct. 3, 1849. They had a family of ten children, all of whom are living, married and settled in life.

Mrs. North was born December 2, 1828, on the farm now known as

the Hinchliff Farm on Eight Mile Prairie, and is therefore now 76 years old the coming December. She had the usual contest with the measles, whooping cough, etc., and relates that seven of her children were sick with the measles at one time, and she took care of them all with a babe in her arms, and passed four days and nights without sleep. Her health and strength is remarkable, she sleeps sound and is without a pain day or night.

Mr. North was a Republican and so is his wife, and every one of her children and grand children. The old lady says she never gave any Democratic milk. They count 32 Republican votes. The family numbers 10 children, 42 grand children and 8 great grand children. This record is certainly a grand one in the face of the declining birth rate

among modern women of easy consciences, who seem to be courting early deaths and the extinction of the native born population. Mrs. North is an earnest and faithful member of the Christian Church in the neighborhood. They donate the ground on which the church, West Chapel, stands. The needy never came to Mrs. North and went away empty.

The names of their children in the order of their ages are as follows:

Mrs. Dora Culp, wife of John Culp, Carterville; William North, on the farm; Mrs. Florence Day, wife of Winfield Day, Cottage Home P. O.; John T. North, farmer; Mrs. Luella Tygett, wife of George Tygett, Herrin; Abraham North, railroader, Carbondale; James North, mining engineer; Grant North, farmer, Carterville; Mrs. Dolly Russell, wife of Abram Russell, Carterville, and Harvey North, lumber, Carterville.

DR. JAMES HAYTON, Deceased.

Dr. Hayton was born near Huddersfield, England, December 16th, 1815. His parents were Robert and Ann Hayton, of Yorkshire, England, who never came to America but lived and died in England, the father July 21, 1859, aged 76, and the mother the May previous, aged 75.

On the 10th of January, 1841, while still in England, James married Elizabeth Crowther. She came to America with him and died September 27, 1843, at the age of 20. She left one son, Alfred, who now lives at Lauder, a miner by occupation. The young couple landed at New Orleans October 30, 1841, and about three weeks later came to Williamson County.

His second wife was Ann Crowther. She had ten children, six boys



SUNNYSIDE MINE, Herrin, Illinois.



VIEW LOOKING EAST ON JACKSON ST., Herrin, Ill.

and four girls, of whom six are living. She died at the age of 19, Jan. 1, 1881. Her children were: William, P. O., Carbondale; George, Carbondale; Robert, Carbondale; Joseph, Carbondale; Emma, a nurse in St. Louis, Mo., and Mary, wife of Ed Gully, Marion.

Dr. Hayton's education was mainly acquired in England. He studied medicine under an uncle, by the name of Lockwood, but did not begin to practice until he reached America. For many years he was the principal physician over a wide section of this part of the state, and for 5 years practiced his profession with honor and success. Until within ten years of his death he was unremitting in his devotion to it, and became one of the most noted and successful physicians in Southern Illinois. He was a hard student and a great reader all his life, and acquired a fund of general information which made him a very broad minded man.

He was a Republican in politics when it was dangerous to be such, and was appointed by old Governor Dick Yates one of three draft commissioners for the County, the others being Dr. Owens and Dr. Lewis. He was a member of the Wesleyans in England, but never united with the M. E. Church here, although his religious faith and sympathies remained unchanged. His death occurred July 7, 1904, after a three weeks' illness with bowel trouble.

J. W. RUSSELL, Photographer.

Was born in Richland Co., Ill., in 1867. His father, W. F. Russell, as a farmer by occupation and died in July, 1888. The maiden name of his mother was Merica Smith, and

when she became a widow she moved her family of seven children to Creal Springs, where she died in 1897.

The subject of this sketch was the sixth child, and in August, 1895, while his mother was living, he took up the photography business, under the instruction of J. W. Tuttel, of Creal Springs. Three years later, June 27, 1898, he opened a studio in Carterville, where he has remained till the present time.

His marriage took place December 10th, 1902, to Miss Cassie Gallimore, sister of Judge Gallimore, City Attorney of Carterville. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F.

THE HOPE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, Carterville, Ill.

The first electric light in Carterville was installed by the Hope Electric and Power Company of Carterville. It was organized by Mr. A. C. Hope, in whose honor it was named and who was one of its principal stockholders. He was a thorough mechanic, educated and trained in Scotland, and the only practical man in a stock company composed of men ignorant of the whole business. The usual result followed—those who thought they knew outvoted the one who did know, and after two years he sold them his interest and retired from the business. Another company was soon after formed of men with money but neither knowledge nor experience in the business to succeed a failing one. This was known as the J. C. West Electric Co., which after five years' experience learned that "knowledge is power," and rented their plant to Mr. Hope, who had already come into sole ownership of the old company. In January, 1903, he bought out the West interest and became what he is likely long to remain, the sole proprietor of the Electric Light business in Carterville.

The plant has now a boiler, capacity of 160 horse power; an engine, capacity 200 horse power, and a dynamo, capacity of 22 1-2 T. W. or 2250 candle power. It uses 20 miles of main wire in the city and as much more for branches and connections. It uses the arc light for the lighting of streets, of 1250 candle power, alternating and closed arc. Series incandescent for suburban



OLD SCHOOL BUILDING, Herrin, Illinois.
School Boy "9" in Front.



GEO. H. HARRISON'S RESIDENCE, Herrin, Ill.

street lighting of 32 candle power each, while business houses and residences are lighted by the usual multiple system. Travelers say that Cartersville is one of the best lighted cities in Southern Illinois.

WILLIAM GREATHOUSE,
Pioneer.

William Greathouse was born in Kentucky February 28th, 1826. He came to Jackson County in 1839. He was raised on a farm and had little or no schooling. His first wife was Bethena Tabor, by whom he had five children, two now living. His second wife was Sarah Jane Biggs, a widow, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are still living. He is Republican in politics and belongs to the M. E. Church.

William Greathouse was laid to rest since the above article was written.

THIS pretty little village is located on a spur of the Ozark range, running through Southern Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas, 1200 feet above sea level. It is on the Illinois Central Railroad, 40 miles from Paducah, Ky., and 120 from St. Louis, connecting with the Illinois Central main line to Cairo at Carbondale. It is picturesquely located on and among the gentle elevations and undulations, a rich, productive, well-timbered and watered country, stretching in all directions. It is an incorporated village with a population of about 1000. The mineral springs surrounding the Ozark Hotel constitute its main attraction, and as a health resort probably have no equal in this country. In consequence of local and factional strife, and possibly

mismanagement, the fine hotel is at present writing closed, but the health-giving waters are still used locally and to a limited extent by outside visitors with unflinching success.

The village is grouped about the Hotel and Springs, and its business houses do a local business with adjoining farmers, although some live stock is bought and shipped at this point. It is in the midst of an unrivaled fruit region, which is continually enlarging its area and output.

The following list comprises the principal men in business at the present writing:

Attorneys, W. L. Fries, Chas. A.

Jochum, barbers, J. B. Deason, Jas. Simpson, Citizens' Bank, A. A. Dugger, Pres., L. C. Abney, Cashier; bookseller and stationer, D. S. Anderson; blacksmiths, Thos. M. Tanner, James Haley; boarding houses, Thomas Taylor, Mrs. John Whiteside, Mrs. W. W. Woodside, George B. Chamness; canning factory, Brown & McRaven; carpenters and builders, D. O. Craig, Will Clark, Lewis Dawson, J. L. Gallely, John Hutton, Lewis Simpson, Geo. Parks, H. C. and Ed Walston; cigar makers, Mark Coker, Mr. Smith; clothing, Benjamin Westbrook; churches, Free Baptist, Missionary Baptist, Congregational, Christian, Methodist Episcopal; draymen, Deaton & Sullivan, Green & Patterson; drugs and medicines, D. S. Anderson; furniture and undertaking, W. S. Coker; general merchandise, Allis & Clark, Brown & McRaven, Wm. Brim, Wm. Leonard, John F. Miller & Son, J. M. Rains, Turner & Son, Thomas Veatch; hardware, J. W. Burnett, R. Heasley; hotels, Ozark, East Side, Avenue House; livery, Taylor & Rains, Lambert & Sullivan; lumber, A. A. Dugger; mill and elevator, Dugger & Coker; meat market, Veatch & Lyrreria; physicians and surgeons, Columbus Brown, J. F. Blanchard, D. H. Harris, W. P. Sutherland; photographer, J. M. Clayton; painters, Lewis Dawson, B. Elmore, W. H. Shoemaker; paper hanger, D. O. Craig; real estate and insurance, J. T. Nicks, B. H. Greer, A. J. Hudgens, L. L. Gifford; railroad agent, Illinois Central, Job Dunn; stone quarry and dealer, Ed Campbell; sawmill, Byron Gaskill, Wm. Gaskill; stock dealers, John Riddle, Trigg & Albright, W. R. Castleman, Willis Harris; teachers, Mrs. G. B. Murphy,



MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH, Herrin, Ill.



STOTLAR HERRIN LUMBER CO., Herrin Branch.

College: Gilbert Lentz, W. H. Fry, I. L. Gifford, Miss Mimma Hutchinson, Miss Mayme McRaven, Mrs. Hattie C. Jochum; public officers, Robert Murray, postmaster; board of education, W. T. Harris, president; Lem Ford, Byron Gaskill, W. S. Brim, J. M. Rains, John F. Miller, A. J. Hulgens; city officers, Henry C. Walston, Mayor; Edward Sullin, Clerk; I. C. Abney, Treas.; B. H. Greer, Police Magistrate; John Gulley, Marshal; Geo. B. Chamness, Justice of the Peace; Aldermen, J. T. Roberts, W. T. Harris, J. L. Gulley, J. M. Rains, G. W. Dempsey and John Dupont.

CREAL SPRINGS COLLEGE.

Located at Creal Springs, Illinois, was founded in 1884 as a seminary by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Murrah, and continued under their control for ten years. In 1894 the institution was chartered as a College and passed under the control of the Baptist denomination. The location is healthful and retired, yet beautiful and easy of access, being on the line of the Illinois Central, which connects with the Big Four at Parker City, a short distance to the southeast. Creal Springs is an ideal place for study. It is among the Ozark mountains, with a pure and invigorating atmosphere, free from malaria, and with the famous medicinal waters of the Springs within a stone's throw of the College.

The college stands on an eminence sloping toward the west, and only three-fourths of a mile from the passenger depot. It is embowered in fruit trees, and the whole adjacent district is a flourishing orchard of all kinds of fruit. The

town is free from saloons or other vicious resorts, and its influence upon the young, pure and healthful.

The College Proper includes classical, scientific and philosophical courses, for the completion of which the usual degrees are conferred.

The Academic Department prepares for college and affords a good general education for those who cannot remain for a full college course. For the completion of this course certificates of graduation are conferred.

The Normal Department has many representatives in the teaching force of Southern Illinois, and not a few in other sections and other states.

The Musical Department has graduate and post graduate courses in piano, organ, voice and harmony. For the completion of these diplomas are awarded.

Elocution receives special attention. For three years of study in the expression of literature in addition to the Academic Course, diplomas are conferred in the English Elocution Department.

The Commercial Department is particularly adapted to those who have not the time or means to remain in college more than three years. Graduates of this course find positions in banks as bookkeepers, accountants, stenographers, clerks, reporters, etc. This course includes commercial law, economics and very thorough and extended work in bookkeeping and banking.

The International Lyceum Bureau of Cleveland, Ohio, presents a number of attractions in the College Chapel this year. Among the speakers are Dr. Heindley, of Minnesota, Dr. Lamar, of Nashville, Tenn., and Prof. Richards, of Chicago.

JOHN P. TYGETT, Creal Springs.

John P. Tygett is the son of Hugh Tygett and his wife, Nancy Sames, and was born in Weekly Co., Tenn., December 10, 1830. His father died at the age of 65 and his mother at 80. He was raised on a farm, and came with his parents to Williamson County in 1839. His marriage took place January 17, 1857, to Miss Mary Chenoweth, by whom he had five children, all living. They are Alfred, Thomas, William, Elizabeth and Sarah. He is a Democrat in politics, but not a church member.



M. E. CHURCH, Herrin, Illinois.



THE "Y" ELECTRIC BELT LINE RY.

Herrin is in the rear. Carterville at the right and Marion at the left.

GREEN B. TUCKER

Is a native of Murray Co., Tenn., where he was born December 17, 1827. His parents were James R. Tucker and Polly Butts, with whom he lived until 22 years old, when, in 1849, he came to Illinois. He first settled in Grassy Precinct, this county, but afterwards moved to Hardin County, where he worked for two years on the Illinois Central Railroad, at bridge-building and other carpenter work. He was brought up to the occupation of cabinet-maker by his father, who followed it, and when he came to Illinois he continued for ten years to follow the same line of business. But changing fashions and cheapening methods of manufacture have so transformed the business that there is no longer any profit in hand work and the small shop or factory, and he was compelled to abandon the business.

September 1, 1861, he heard the call to arms and enlisted in the 6th Illinois Cavalry, Co. L. For three years, six months and 22 days he served this country on many a hard-fought field, and was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., December 23, 1864. He was married June 1st, 1854, to Miss Eliza A. Cannon, a Kentucky lady by birth but who was reared in Saline County, Ill. She gave birth to seven children, of whom five are now living, and died July 28th, 1904.

RALEIGH RAINS, Creal Springs.

Is a descendant of John Rains and Jane Hammer (nee Rains), and was born in Warren Co., Tenn., Nov. 22,

1823. When but three years old his family moved to West Tennessee and settled near Corinth, Miss., where Raleigh was raised and where he obtained what little book-learning he secured. When but 19 years old, in 1842, he was married to Charlotta Sears, by whom he had eight boys and five girls, of whom seven still survive. In 1851 the family moved to Illinois and settled on the line between Franklin and Williamson Counties, but later removed to Northern Precinct, near Corinth. In 1890 they came to Creal Springs, where they still reside. He never enlisted, but sent two of his sons to

the front, where one, Hugh G. Rains, was killed in battle.

He voted for Henry Clay in 1844, and he and his sons have voted the Republican ticket ever since. He is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Rain's first wife died June 28, 1895, and on the following November 13th he took for a second wife Mrs. Ann Eliza Smith, widow of James Smith. She lived but a little more than a year, dying November 16, 1896. For his third partner he took Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Kent, widow of Joseph Kent, with whom he hopes to spend the remainder of his days. Physically and mentally Mr. Rains is a remarkably well-preserved man. All his faculties and members are nearly perfect, and he enjoys sound health, rarely using a cane.

JASPER CREAL

Was born in Cumberland County, Ky., June 4, 1832, and reared on a farm. He came with his parents, Elijah Creal and Temperance Wilborn Creal, to Creal Springs Oct. 10, 1848, where his father died at the age of 62 and his mother at 70. His brother, Edward, laid out the village of Creal and died at the age of 56. He enlisted in the 6th Iowa Cavalry in 1861 and served two and a half years, but was discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 10, 1864, by reason of a severe wound in the wrist, received in the fight at Moscow, Tenn. He took part in the famous Grierson Raid from La Grange to Baton Rouge, La., on which they spent sixteen days and nights of continuous riding and fighting.

His first wife was Nancy Rich, of Kentucky, to whom he was united



ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.'S PLANT, Herrin, Ill.



FRED GARDNER.
Vice Pres. and Gen. Manager New
Ohio Washed Coal Co., Chicago,
Carterville, Ill.



F. P. CROSSLEY. Carterville.
Top Foreman No. 8 Mine.

October 13, 1862. She gave him three children, of whom two are now living, and died October 13, 1887, twenty-five years to a day from her marriage. The following June he was married to Martha Royal, who still survives. He is a very large, vigorous and active man for a man of over 70 years of age, a Democrat in politics but without church membership.

JOSEPH B. HARRIS

Was born in Saline County, Illinois, May 17, 1844, and brought up on a farm. He enlisted August 21, 1862, in the 120th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. F., at Harrisburg, Saline Co., and served under Gen. Grant in the Vicksburg Campaign, but on a forced march in June, 1863, he was sun-struck and so badly injured that, although he escaped with his life, he never recovered, and was discharged on that account from the hospital at Memphis, Tenn., July 8, 1865. He is still partially paralyzed and wholly incapacitated from active labor, mentally or physically, and draws a fine pension from the Government.

He was married June 22, 1866, to Miss Rachael L. Medlin, who died August 10, 1903, leaving four living children, two sons and two daughters. They are Willis T. Harris, Dr. David H. Harris, Mrs. Mary Jane Johnson and Mrs. Ida L. Shafer.

HARMON WHITACRE

Is a native of Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio, about twelve miles from Canton, the old home of President McKinley. He was born August 31, 1824, and came with his parents in

1839, when but 15 years old, to Wayne County, Illinois. He began teaching in Wayne County in 1843, being examined for the old board of directors at Fairfield by G. B. Davis, and receiving his first certificate, which he preserved and still retains. He taught six months for his first term, and followed it by another the winter following.

In 1845 he came to Williamson County and settled on Grassy Precinct, about twelve miles from Marion, near Jackson County. He taught the only school then in Jackson County, and afterwards, about 1848 and '49, a year in the Telford neighborhood. He read law in Jonesboro, Union County, with Governor Dougherty, and was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession. Yet such was his reputation as a teacher and such his attachment to the business that, in connection with the practice of law he continued to teach until 1861.

In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, made up a company, of which he was elected Captain, but was taken sick and was sent home to languish on the sick list all summer. He was subsequently discharged for sickness and did not return to the service. In politics he was an Old Line Whig, and became a staunch Republican and Union Man with the boom of the first gun fired at Fort Sumpter. He was earnest and eloquent, and made the first speeches of the war in Jackson and Union Counties when they were both overwhelmingly Democratic and Disunion.

In religion Mr. Whitacre is and has been from youth an old-fash-

ioned Quaker, and such he undoubtedly will remain until death.

January 5th, 1844, he chose for a life companion Mary Ann Denning, who was 53 days his senior, having been born July 9, 1824, and he on the 31st day of the following August. They have had four sons and four daughters, all of whom still survive, although the venerable couple are nearing 80.

The family is very old, long-lived and numerous. They now number in the United States between twelve and fifteen hundred. It can be traced back more than five generations, over two hundred years, and Mr. Whitacre has in his possession a genealogical table with every branch inscribed up to date, showing accurately its lineal descent for five generations. For the interest and information of our readers we are permitted to say that the family is reckoned from Jane Parker, of London, who married a John Scott and removed to America in 1698. Scott died leaving no heirs, and his wife married John Whitacre, by whom she gave birth to two sons, John and Robert, through whom the family in America count their descent. They settled in Bucks Co., Pa. There is no doubt that a vast estate numbering up into the hundreds of millions lies awaiting in the Bank of England the slow action of the courts, and will ultimately be divided among the heirs of Jane Parker.

Mr. Whitacre and his venerable spouse live happily in their little cottage at Creal Springs, caring little for the prospective thousands awaiting them. They settled in Creal Springs in 1892, and have remained there looking after one another, vigorous, peaceful and happy. Their sons and daughters keep a sharp lookout after them, but they do not need a companion or helper, being happier alone.

They now number eight children, twenty-seven grand children and nine great grand children. The following are the names and residences of the children: O. B. Whitacre, Crab Orchard; Dr. H. N. Whitacre, Carbondale; Ed L. Whitacre, Vienna; C. D. Whitacre, Carterville; Mrs. R. B. Thompson, McKanda; Mrs. J. P. Roberts, Creal Springs; Mrs. W. J. Brown, McKanda, and Mrs. S. S. Chamness, Creal Springs.

DR. JESSE GREEN LINDSEY

Was born near Bowling Green, Ky., February 21, 1828. While an infant he came with his parents to Jackson Co., Ill., where the greater portion of his life has been spent on the farm. In 1856 he began the practice of medicine, which he continued until failing health and strength compelled him to quit.



GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.



MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.



THE LATE JOHN A. LOGAN, JR.



MRS. MARY LOGAN TUCKER

In 1892 he sold his farm and went into trade at Creal Springs, but was burned out the year after, December 6, 1893. He rebuilt of brick on the spot where Allis & Clark now run the store which he rented to them, and quit business, his health and sight failing him.

He has married three times. His first wife was Miss Caroline Murphy, of Randolph County, Illinois, to whom he was united February 20, 1849. She bore him six children, and died January 2, 1882. Of her children but two survive, William R. Lindsey, a Hillbriest Christian minister, located near Pulleys Mill, and John M. Lindsey, living in Missouri. His second wife was Mary Jane Murphy, to whom he was united March 1st, 1882. She had no children and died April 5, 1898. July 27, 1898, he married Mrs. Mary A. Grisham, widow of Henry Grisham, with whom he is happily spending his declining years.

He is a Republican in politics, but not an active politician, and for many years a member of the Restitution Church.

WILLIAM B. ELMORE

Was born at Woodbury, Tenn., October 21, 1828, where he lived until twelve years old. April 1, 1840, he came with his parents to Union County, Illinois, where he married and lived until May 6, 1896, when he moved to Creal Springs, where he has since resided. He enlisted September 1, 1861, in the 31st Ill., and was wounded at Fort Donelson. He remained with Logan's regiment for three years, through all the battles of the war and until discharged at Atlanta, September 17, 1864.

January 16, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Barringer, of Anna, Ill., by whom he has had six children, all living, and now proudly reckons twenty-five grand children and fourteen great grand children. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Christian Church.

AVENUE HOUSE.

The Avenue House at Creal Springs is conducted by G. B. Boyd, proprietor, has fourteen rooms and its rates are \$1.50 a day. It is convenient to the famous mineral springs, a well-known health resort, and accommodations are easily secured to and from all trains.

ELIJAH I. CAMPBELL, Pioneer.

Is one of the oldest pioneers of the County, coming here with his widowed mother in November, 1836. He was born in Smith County, Middle Tennessee, May 22, 1816, and spent his early years on the banks

of the Cumberland River, where he was born. He was but 18 years old when he first came to this County in 1834, but he cleared the land, opened a farm and soon began to raise and ship tobacco. He made considerable money at that, but eventually lost it all, and the closing years of his life are spent in poverty, being fed and cared for by a widowed daughter, Mrs. Louisa M. Gunter, his only remaining child.

After gathering his first crop he returned to Tennessee in 1836 and married Eda Jane Wilmore, with whom he lived forty-nine years, with not a cross word between them, a rare occurrence. She gave birth to four children, Susan, Margaret, Burchett and Louisa, and died in Stone Fort in 1888. Of her children Mrs. Gunter alone survives.

L. A. BICKERT, Pioneer.

Was born in Wilson County, Middle Tennessee, May 3rd, 1827. He secured what little education he received in that County, and came with his parents in 1852 and settled near Stone Fort, Williamson Co., where the father, Samuel Bickert, died at the age of 75. The mother's name was Betsy Morris. In the winter of 1852 the subject of this sketch came to Marion, and the year following, October 26, 1853, he was married to Nancy Scurlock, the widow of Mr. Bradley. She gave birth to four children and died in August, 1883.

Mr. Bickert has always been a farmer, has never troubled himself in politics, but has been a member of the Christian Church about forty years. He and a widowed daughter, Mrs. Lucy Blackman, reside at Creal Springs with a married daughter, Mrs. Ellen Murray.

OLIVER COX. Justice of the Peace.

The subject of this sketch began life as a farmer's boy in Martin Co., Indiana, July 7th, 1839. The Wabash runs through Martin County, and the struggles of those early days in the heavy timber of the Wabash Valley with mosquitos and malaria served rather to emphasize his natural vigor of mind and body than to reduce it. His father, Isaac Cox, was also a woodsman, who fought during the whole Civil War, only to die in the hospital at Louisville, Ky., in 1865. His mother, Elizabeth Cox (nee Johnson), had preceded the father to the "shadow land" by five years.

The family had moved to this County before the war, and Oliver enlisted in 1862 in Logan's Division, Co. H., 81st Ill. Baring a slight wound received at Champion Hill, Mississippi, May 16, 1863, he served

through the entire struggle without a scratch. After the fall of Atlanta he returned with Logan's division to Nashville and was mustered out at Chicago August 5, 1865. In 1872 he entered into the ministry of the M. E. Church and traveled six years. His first pastorate was at Harrisburg, Saline Co., and all his subsequent ministerial labors were spent in Saline and the adjoining counties.

September 1, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Morris, the daughter of Benjamin Morris, who bore him twelve children. In 1881 he moved with his family to Howell County, Mo., where he lived for seven years. In 1884 he ran on the Republican ticket for the Legislature, and although defeated in a district with a normal Democratic majority of 300, he ran ahead of his ticket 154 votes.

In 1892 he lost his voice and moving back to Saline County he gave up the ministry, located and resumed his farm life. Although he served in the ranks through the whole contest, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Co. H just before the close of 1865.

Of his twelve children all are living but Susan, who died in 1874. Their names are as follows: John Wesley, Isaac Dow, William, Franklin, James, Oliver E., Charles A., Andra M., Elizabeth A., Jane, Alice and Anna.

He is a staunch Republican in politics and has served continuously in Crab Orchard Precinct as a Justice of the Peace since his first election in 1898.

MRS. MARY E. CHAMNESS.

Mrs. Mary E. Chamness, whose extraordinary skill in making wax flowers has attracted universal attention, is a living example of what native talent and undaunted perseverance can accomplish in the face of the greatest discouragements and difficulties. The beautiful half-tone illustration of her marvelous handiwork shown here faintly exhibits her amazing skill in her chosen profession. It is a representation of the Savior's tomb, and was placed on exhibition in the St. Louis exposition of 1904. The motto worked in wax flowers over the entrance to the tomb reads: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Job 19:25. Upon the floor of the tomb are the words of Prov. 18:10: "The name of the Lord is a strong tower; the righteous runneth into it and are safe."

In the pursuit of this exquisite art Mrs. Chamness has been her own instructor. With the exception of four days' instruction by an invalid friend, Chloe Mitchell, Mrs. Chamness is self taught. And like all



MR. M. E. CHAMNESS AND HIS WIFE, MRS. MARY E. CHAMNESS.
Chamness, Illinois.

geniuses Mrs. Chamness has been able to accomplish what no other artist was previously capable of, she discovered how to make wax flowers permanent. These frail objects of exquisite beauty, as coming from her artistic hand, are practically imperishable. The changes of climate and temperature experienced in our latitude have no effect on them. "That lovely bank of flowers," said she, "will endure without change a hundred years or more. They will last forever." To the loving approbation of her father and invalid sister, coupled with honest words of appreciation from a wide circle of admiring friends, Mrs. Chamness ascribes whatever of success she has been able to achieve in her delightful avocation.

The measure of that success and the labor and skill required in bringing the work to perfection can be faintly realized when the fact is stated that she has always worked with the crudest material, and her hands have fashioned everything, beginning with the wax in the hive and the simplest and crudest of implements. Her accounts of the diffi-

culties encountered and the means she used to surmount them is a poetic romance, and the whole is a lesson all need to learn.

MARSHALL E. CHAMNESS,
Farmer.

He comes of North Carolina Quaker stock, and is the son of Elder W. B. Chamness, who was expelled by his Quaker brethren for having married out of the faith, and became a prominent Baptist preacher and did good service to the cause he loved for thirty years. He died June 9, 1882. His wife was Sarah Krautz, who died April 19, 1900. They were a prolific pair and raised nine children, eight boys and one girl. At the time of her death they had nine children, ninety-five grand children, one hundred and forty great grand children and three great great grand children.

The subject of this sketch was the seventh son. He went into business for himself in the Spring of 1862, married the 9th of the following February, and in October enlisted in the Union army. He joined the fa-

mous 125th Ill. and Co. G was afterwards transferred to the 9th, Col. Phillips commanding, and served during the war. He was discharged at Springfield in June, 1865.

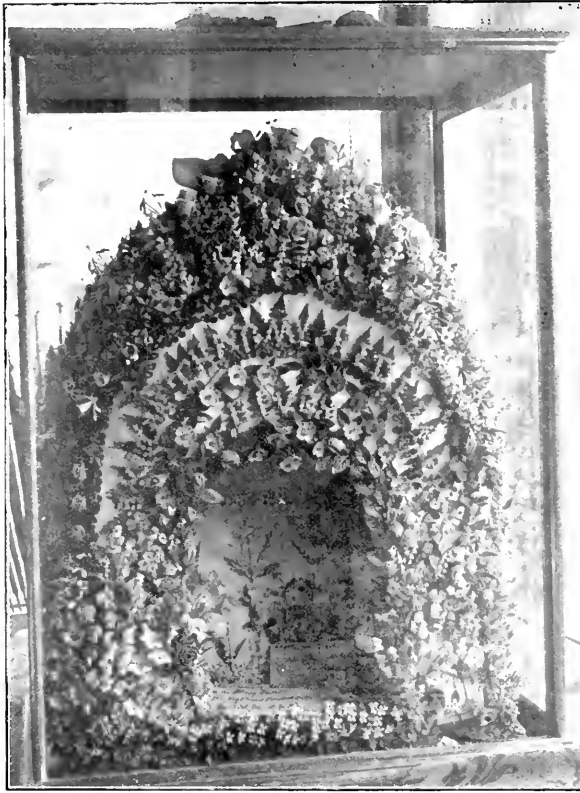
His first wife was Paulina Stevens, the daughter of John Stevens, a Tennessean. She bore him six children and died January 8, 1892. His second wife was Mary Ellen LaMaster, to whom he was united March 10, 1895. Her parents were George W. LaMaster and Matilda Perry. In politics Mr. Chamness is an ardent Prohibitionist, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

J. M. MOUSER,
General Dealer, Chamness.

Born September 21, 1867, near Carterville, Ill. He was the son of Pinckney Mouser and Amanda J. Varner, his wife. The father died January 19, 1892, but the mother still survives. His education and training were such as farmers' boys usually get at our common schools, and at the age of 21 he took a farm on his own account and continued in that occupation for eight years, until his marriage in 1896. He then opened a General Store at Chamness, which he still occupies.

He was married May 12, 1896, to Mary Elta Tucker, the daughter of M. M. Tucker, at Murphysboro, Ill. Five children are the fruit of this union, of whom four are living. Their names in the order of their ages are Edith, Lillie, Lolla and Jewel. He is a Democrat in politics and a Modern Woodman.

THE ground on which the City of Herrin stands was first owned by David Herrin, who entered a tract of 600 acres from the government. After the death of his wife he divided his estate among his heirs, with the exception of his homestead of 120 acres, which he afterwards sold to Samuel Stotlar, who lived on it until his death. Later D. R. Harrison bought 20 acres of the heirs and joined Ephriam Herrin in laying out the town. Harrison's tract was the north half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 30; and Herrin's land was the south half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Sec. 19 Town 8, Range 2 east, having jointly a 40-acre tract. It was first incorporated as a village with Ephriam Herrin as President in 1898. As the locality was known as "Herrin's Prairie" from the first settlement by David Herrin, the name of Herrin naturally fell to it when it became a village. In 1900 the village became a city with the following officers: Mayor, C. E. Ingraham; Clerk, F. M. Russell.



WAX FLOWERS BY MRS. MARY E. CHAMNESS.

Prior to incorporating as a village Mr. Harrison, Mr. Herrin and Mrs. Williams bored for coal and struck a nine-foot vein within about 150 feet of the surface. Of course, this at once settled the question of the future prosperity of the town, and it at once began to go ahead in leaps and bounds. Within three years the Chicago and Carbonate railroad was built from Johnson City to Carbondale, making Herrin on the way. The St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company sunk the first shaft for coal in 1897. This was followed in 1899 by the Sunnyside, the Chicago and Carterville shafts, and about that time by the Alexander Brothers mine. Since then seven more mines have been opened within a radius of five miles of the city. The Electric Belt Line and the Illinois Central both run into it, and several more roads are in prospect.

For an account of the schools of Herrin, we refer to the article on that subject.

The following is a list of the officers of the city at the present time:

Mayor, John Herrin; Clerk, Groce

Lawrence; Treasurer, Harry Fowler; City Attorney, Geo. B. White; Aldermen, 1st Ward, J. R. Walker, A. E. Spence; 2nd Ward, Louis B. Jonia, Jerome Childers; 3rd Ward, Lon Boren, J. N. Thedford; 4th Ward, G. W. Bradshaw, C. E. Snyder.

HERRIN POST OFFICE.

This office was first opened as a fourth class Star Route office, with one mail a day. D. R. Harrison was appointed the first postmaster and he ran the office thirty-three years and ten months, consecutively and was succeeded by W. A. Stollar February 1, 1898. Mr. Harrison located it in his store on "Herrin's Prairie" on the spot where the Chicago and Carterville mine now stands. On the 1st of April, 1902, it became a presidential office with salary of \$1100 per year. In 1903 it advanced to \$1200; in 1904 to \$1400 and on the 1st of July, 1905, to \$1600 per year. The gross receipts the past year, from April 1st to April 1st,

were \$4484.39, domestic money orders for the year \$60,103.55; foreign money orders for the year \$33,295.23. Present office force, Americus Gassoway, Postmaster; Gus Sizemore, Assistant Postmaster.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT HERRIN.

The religious society bearing the above name (sometimes called also the Disciple Church and occasionally nicknamed the Campbellite Church) was organized in a District School House at Herrin about 1864 or '65 by Elder Samuel Wilson. An old Tennessee preacher by the name of Matthew Wilson followed him and served the society acceptably for several years. He was succeeded by Wm. L. Crim, of West Frankfort. These were all able and faithful men, and the society grew and prospered under their labors. Sometime about 1867 they erected a modest church house which they occupied until 1898, when it and the ground it occupied were sold for a school and a favorable site purchased and the present neat church building was erected which is shown in our illustration. It stands down town on the east side of Park Avenue, corner of Maple, and has a seating capacity of about 400. It cost about \$1500.

The following persons were the original members of the old church: Newton Bradley, Samuel Stollar, William Williams, George Cox, Nathan Cox, Louisa Williams, Eliza Spillar, Sarah J. Cox, Eliza Stollar and "Granny" Lawrence.

ELDER DEMPSEY A. HUNTER,
Pastor of the Christian Church at
Herrin, Illinois.

The subject of this brief sketch, whose labors in the ministry have made his name a familiar household word over half a dozen or more states and territories in the West, is a native-born Williamson County product, where he first saw the light on a farm near Herrin. His father was Allen Hunter, who bought the farm when his son was one year old, and where he lived to the ripe old age of 83. He was a United Baptist preacher, preaching the Gospel Sundays and working his farm week days for upwards of fifty years. The son followed in the footsteps of the father, remaining on the farm and in the local schools until 18 years old, when he spent a year in the College at Enfield. Two years at McLeansboro, followed by two more at Enfield, closed his school days, when he turned his attention to teaching as a profession. He had sandwiched teaching between terms at College up to this time, but from this period for thirteen years he did little else.

He married at the age of 22, while



RESIDENCE OF M. E. CHAMNESS,
Chamness, Illinois.

at Enfield the second time. His wife's name was Florence Garrison.

He first joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church, with which body he remained until 26 years old. At the age of 26 he joined the Christian Church and occasionally preached for them, but it was not until he was 33 that he laid aside all other business and gave himself up to the work of the ministry. He first evangelized in White County for three years and then spent two years in Southern Illinois and Indiana, when he took a pastorate at Gurnee, in Lake County, Northern Illinois. From the first he has been active and successful as a minister, laboring and traveling extensively in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Oklahoma, but whether as Evangelist or Missionary or settled as pastor he was always successful and welcome to his flock.

The following are the principal places where he has labored. On leaving Gurnee, where he spent one year, he went to Lynnville, Morgan County, then to Princeton, the County Seat of Bureau Co., then to Kerk County, Ia., where he served the church at Delta and Sigourney for four years. This was followed by two years at Laurens, when he resigned and took charge of the church at Jefferson, Green County, Ia., where he staid for seven years, the first two as pastor and the balance of the time as Evangelist, part of the time under the direction of the Missionary Board. He served the church at Augusta, Butler County, Kansas, two years, then to Galena, near the Southeast corner of the state. He then received a call to serve the church at Herrin, his na-

tive town, where he is now settled since March, 1904.

Mr. Hunter has a vigorous and active brain, which brooks no limit in knowledge, but seeks to compass as wide a field as possible. He has studied medicine, psychology, osteopathy as well as matters of general interest and utility connected with the ministry. He has never practiced medicine as a profession, and osteopathy but six months, filling the pulpit Sundays meanwhile. He took his degree in Psychology from Dr. Parkyn, of Chicago, confining his work generally to the ministry. He at one time took some interest in Fraternal Insurance and organized

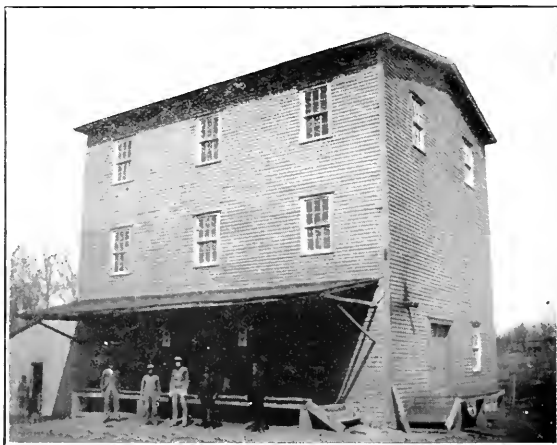
the Order of Giant Oaks, now consolidated with the American Guild at Richmond, Va. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and A. O. U. W., besides the greater orders of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Knights Templar.

He has three sons and one daughter living and grown to maturity. His eldest son, E. E. Hunter, is an electric light and steam engineer at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. His second son, C. R. Hunter, is a train dispatcher at Boone, Ia., and his third son, Marshall, is the editor and publisher of the Herrin Daily Promoter. His daughter, Mildred Lee, Hunter, lives in Joplin, Mo. His youngest child, Dempsey Dale, died of diphtheria last December.

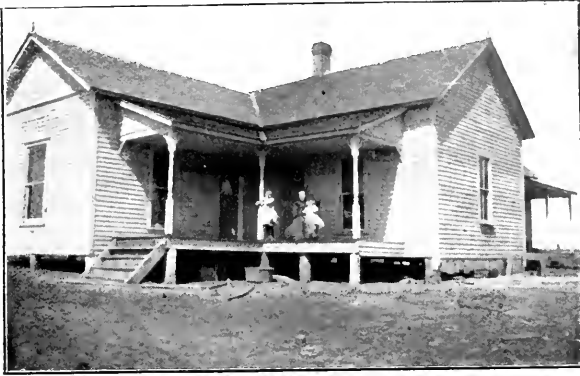
Mr. Hunter comes of a vigorous and long-lived stock on both sides. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Lee, of the Virginia family of Lee's, is still living on the old homestead near Herrin, at the advanced age of 84.

ELDER G. W. SYFERT.

Elder G. W. Syfert, son of Nathan and Mary A. Syfert, was born in Shelby County, Ill., June 6, 1861. His early occupation was that of a miller, at which he worked until he entered into the ministry in 1896. He entered Ewing College November 1st, 1896, remaining there four years. In 1901 he came to Herrin, Illinois. In 1901 he had the honor of baptizing 104 into the fellowship of the church, that being the greatest number baptized by any Baptist clergy in the state of Illinois. The work has continued to grow until we have the largest membership of any church in this part of Southern



CHAMNESS FLOURING MILL.



RESIDENCE OF J. M. MOUSER, Chamness.
Mrs. Mouser and Children on the Porch.

Illinois. In closing up his fourth year's work here as pastor he has baptized 299 into the fellowship of the church, received 149 by letter and at present the membership is 543.

His wife was Laura Jones, of Fayette County, Illinois, and they have one child, a son, Walter. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the U. M. W. of A.

REV. JAMES C. BLIZZARD,
Pastor of M. E. Church at Herrin.

The subject of this sketch, who has a far wider reputation as a teacher than as a preacher, although he ranks high in both, is one of the native products of Southern Illinois, of which a clientele scattered far and wide over the whole United States justly feel proud. Hundreds of his pupils who have received their training in his efficient hands and have taken their places in almost every walk of life, as ministers, lawyers, doctors, teachers or business men, regard him with undiminished pride and affection through the lengthening years and the slowly silencing of their heads.

In birth, education, training and occupation he began and continues to this day a typical "Egyptian" of the modern geographical school. He was born near Dudleyville, Ind. Co., March 12, 1852, and is therefore comparatively a young man still.

He was the son of Rev. J. J. and Catharine (McAdams) Blizzard, themselves native Illinoisians. Until 17 years old he followed the plow summers and went to the "destrict" school winters. He was soundly converted at that time and wanted to enter the ministry, but circumstances ordered otherwise, and he devoted about thirty years to training the young, and his life has been principally spent as a teacher.

He began to teach in 1874, when but 19 years old, and taught continuously until 1890, a period of nineteen years. He was then elected Superintendent of Schools for Bond County for four years. He then took charge of the Mt. Vernon Business College for four years, then as Principal of Crab Orchard Academy for two years. Later he started a business college at Vienna, but the promised support failing him it proved unsuccessful and was abandoned after a two years' struggle.

Although he joined the church when but 17 years old, he did not apply to the conference for a license to preach nor enter the regular ministry until 1902, when he was li-

censed by the Mt. Vernon District Conference of the M. E. Church, and took his first pastorate in 1902 at Cartersville. As a Sunday School worker he has had few equals from his youth up. He has been remarkably active and successful in all departments of the work, and for 16 consecutive years was Superintendent of the Sunday School in Bond County.

He has never been very active in politics, and without ambition in that field, although holding at various times minor offices, principally connected with the school.

On October 4, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret J. White, daughter of Leander and Rebecca White, both old settlers of Bond County. Three children have been born to them, all of whom have reached maturity and two have married. Their names are Alvin E. Blizzard, of Yellow Pine, La.; Mrs. Effie Stephenson, wife of the druggist at Mt. Vernon, and Miss Nellie M. Blizzard, bookkeeper and stenographer for Reed and North Lumber Co., at Cartersville. He is at the present pastor of the M. E. Church at Herrin.

B. BOLINGER,
Superintendent of Herrin Electric
Light and Power Co.

The subject of this sketch was the son of Samuel Bolinger, a native of Pennsylvania, and Carolina Nicodemus, a Maryland lady. The elder Bolinger came to Sulphur Springs, Ohio, in an early day and married there. His son was born there Nov.



MOUSER & DOERR'S STORE, Chamness, Ill.
The Partners and Mrs. Zack Durham and her Daughter and Miss Mertie Turnage in Front.

11, 1860, but was taken by his parents to Van Wert, Ohio, when but three years old and from thence to El Paso, Ill., when nine. After the death of his father at El Paso in 1881, at the age of 67, the family moved to Herrin Springs, Mich., where they remained for 13 years. The mother lived to be 74 and died while on a visit in Mobile, Alabama.

After the death of his father, Bolinger quit the farm and went into the grocery business. He followed this for five years and then took up carpenter contracting and building, which he followed for fourteen years. At this time he became interested in the Electric Light business and became a part owner with Fred W. Richart and Chas. E. Ingraham, Richart having a half interest and the others each a quarter. He is the Superintendent and devotes his entire time to the business. In politics he is a Republican and was City Treasurer of Herrin in 1900, serving one year. He is a member of the Mt. Vernon, Ia., Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M., and Herrin Lodge 430 I. O. O. F. He has never married.

HERRIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO.

This promising industry was incorporated in 1900 with a capital of \$20,000. Fred W. Richart is the President and General Manager, Chas. E. Ingraham Secretary and Treasurer and B. Bolinger, Vice President and Superintendent. These three gentlemen originated the business at Herrin, secured a broad franchise, incorporated the company, furnished the necessary capital to put the business on its feet, own all the stock and do all the work. They are, in fact, "the whole thing," and Herrin would find it troublesome to get along without them.

They furnish arc and incandescent lamps by night and fans and motors by day. The officers are a wide-awake set of men, and fully alive to the importance of being up-to-date in everything. "Improvement all along the line" is their motto.

The building of the plant is 18x28 feet, of brick with metal roof, with a wooden extension for boilers and other machinery and coal bins, 28x50 feet. They use two boilers of 50 horse-power each; two engines; two dynamos of 30 kilowatts each; 20 arc lights of the enclosed type, 1200 candle-power each; 500 incandescent lamps. The whole system is operated on 220 volts direct current on six miles of wire. They employ only two men besides Mr. Bolinger. The industry is being extended as rapidly, as the growing city requires it, and improvements are projected which will double the power in the near future.

HERRIN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

F. Applegath, President; John Herrin, Clerk; Geo. J. White, Attorney; Dr. H. A. Berry, Board of Health; Herman Pardons, Edward Summers, R. T. Copeland.

Herrin is fortunate in its choice of a school board, securing the active oversight and control in the important matter of its public schools of a board who are quick to perceive its needs and prompt and liberal to the legal limit of taxation in supplying them. The late, rapid and almost unparalleled growth of the city no sooner demanded additional school privileges than the Board set about the erection of a new school building. They bought block No. 1 of Herrin's fifth addition in the second ward in the northwest part of the city, for which they paid \$1600. On this ideal site they erected the past season a substantial brick structure of two stories with four rooms in each floor, capable of accommodating 600 pupils.

The construction was begun in May, 1904, but by reason of delay in securing brick they were unable to finish it until November 1st, 1905. The contractor was Edward Mullins. It is heated with steam, with the boilers in a sub-basement under the north half of the building. It has slate roof and is finished in Georgia Pine, hard oil finish. The plastering is the Acme, with a white coat finish. The last school census shows 1100 children of school age and 1834 under it, showing that the board must immediately provide another school building. The old school building is filled to overflowing, having two teachers in its primary and the new school has 210 pupils in one room. The following is the present roster of its professors and teachers in both schools:

South Side School—Prof. F. G. Ferrill, Supt.; Principal of High School, A. T. McKinney; 8th grade, Roscoe Miffin; 6th grade, Dora Clymore; 4th grade, Maggie Winning; 3rd grade, Lettie Ozment; 2nd grade, Mable Dunaway; primary, Gertrude Simmons.

North Side School—Principal, W. G. Ferges; 5th grade, Mr. Whitaker; 4th grade, Mrs. Jennie Lawson; 3rd grade, Mr. Fleming; 2nd grade, Phoebe Smith; 2nd primary, Nannie Kendall; 1st primary, Mattie Stocks and Ethel Wilson.

As indicating the devotedness and efficiency of the present board of education, it may be noted that its members, led by its president, whose enthusiasm in school affairs is unbounded, already have well in hand location and plans for another school house, which will be pushed to completion as soon as a tax levy for that purpose can be legally laid. And in addition to that the president

of the Board is not only committed but enthusiastically devoted to erecting a High School, an up-to-date building, in the near future, which will give ample accommodations to that class of pupils for some years to come. He will doubtless find in the other members hearty support, and the city can confidently count on it as soon as it can legally be reached.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HERRIN.

This bank was the pioneer bank of the city. It was run as a private bank by D. R. Harrison from 1895 to 1899, and on April 1, 1900, incorporated under its present charter with \$25,000 capital stock, which has since been increased to \$50,000. Its officers are D. R. Harrison, president; Ephraim Herrin, vice president; John Herrin, cashier; Henry LaMaster, assistant cashier; Coia Herrin, bookkeeper; D. R. Harrison, Eph. Herrin, Geo. H. Harrison, Ed Elles and J. D. Peters, directors.

The following is its last statement:

Report of the condition of The First National Bank of Herrin, at Herrin, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business March 11, 1905:

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	\$249106 87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	525 68
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50000 00
Premiums on U S Bonds	2475 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	13725 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	9000 00
Due from Nat'l. Banks (not Reserve Agents)	14 12
Due from approved reserved agents	93758 92
Checks and other cash items	144 73
Notes on other National banks	145 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	126 27
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz	
Specie	\$11003 15
U. S. Notes	8890 00
Redemption fund with U S Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	2500 00
Total	\$441415 28
Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50000 00
Surplus fund	10000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2768 79
National Bank notes outstanding	50000 00
Dividends unpaid	300 00

Individual deposits sub-
ject to check 208210 31
Time certificates of de-
posit 120136 18

Total \$441415 28

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

County of Williamson.

I, John Herrin, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HERRIN.

Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of March, 1905.

W. A. STOTTLAR, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:

EPHRAIM HERRIN.

ED A. ELLES.

GEO. H. HARRISON.

Directors.

DANIEL PERRINE

Was born August 2, 1831, in Mercer County, Pa., where he remained on a farm with his parents until 24 years old. He comes of a vigorous and long-lived family, his father, Enoch Perrine, dying at the age of 86, and his mother at 85. He came to this County April 1, 1856, and the year following, on December 10, married Susan Reeves, daughter of James Reeves, by whom he had three children, of whom two are now living.

He enlisted August, 1862, in the 51st Illinois, served at the Siege of Vicksburg, was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, Miss., and was taken to the infamous prison-pen of Andersonville, where he languished for six months, until the victorious Sherman released them. He was mustered out after three years of service at Vicksburg, Miss., in August, 1865. In politics he has always been a Republican, and voted that ticket when there were but 75 votes of that party cast in the County.

He was a member of the first Republican convention ever held in the County. It was called in 1869 and convened in the basement of the old Presbyterian church erected by the pastor, N. C. Hunt.

G. B. RUSSELL.
Photographer.

G. B. Russell was born May 9, 1876, in Johnson County, Mo. He was brought up a farmer's boy and received only a common school education. About ten years ago he took up the photographic business, first at Creal Springs, but in October, 1899, he came to Herrin and opened a studio, where he still remains, the leading photographer of the district. His wife was Maggie Eaton, of the Tygett settlement, to whom he was married September 4, 1892. Three children are the fruits of this union.

Ira, Benjamin Warder and Wildie Fern.

GEORGE H. HARRISON.

George H. Harrison, proprietor of Mulberry Hill Stock Farm, dealer in jacks and mules, shorthorned cattle and Poland China hogs, is the son of D. R. Harrison, president of the First National Bank and a native product of the town. He was born on Herrin's Prairie December 14, 1861. At the age of 18 he left school and spent two and one-half years at Shurtleff College, when he returned home and has since turned his attention to the rearing and sale of choice stock. When 21 his father gave him 120 acres of land just out of town, known as the Bradley estate. He has since added 160 acres more, making 280 of the best land in the County.

On November 27, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura Blankenship, of Marion. They have four children, three boys and one girl. Both himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church of Herrin. He is a Democrat politically, and a member of the A. F. & A. M.

D. R. HARRISON.

D. R. Harrison, president of the First National Bank of Herrin, was born October 15th, 1834, on the old David Herrin homestead, and has lived there almost continuously ever since. His father was George H. Harrison and his mother Delilah P. Herrin. His father died January 12, 1848, but his mother survived until March 28, 1899, dying at the age of 84. His only sister, Mrs. Louisa Williams, died lately at the age of 69 years.

He was a farmer by occupation, training, and preference, and followed it until about 1860, when he opened a general merchandise store at Herrin, in company with his uncle, Oliver Herrin. In 1895 he added the business of private banking to his farms and merchandise, and kept up the combination until 1899. The private bank was continued until it was merged into the First National Bank of Herrin in April, 1900, when he became its president.

He was a merchant for 41 years, and when the Postoffice was established at Herrin, he furnished it room free gratis, and was appointed the first postmaster, holding the office continuously for 33 years and ten months, until Mr. Stotlar took it. He was Township and School Treasurer for 14 years and Notary Public for 36.

When fifteen years old he united with the Missionary Baptist Church and has been active and useful in its ranks ever since. He was ap-

pointed first clerk at its organization, and has served in that capacity up to the present time, for about 40 years. His church records do not show a single entry except in his own hand-writing.

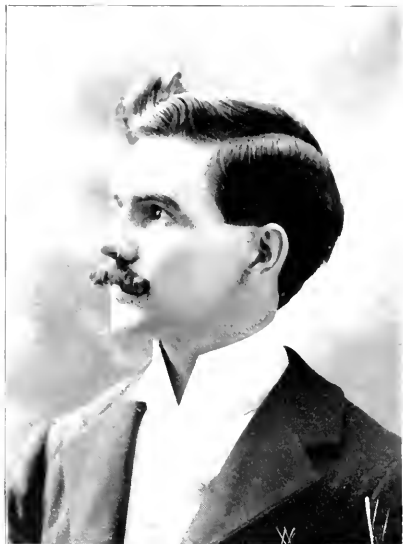
His first wife was Miss Julia A. Walker, the daughter of Matthew Walker and Hester More, his wife. They were married January 10, 1861, and have had five children, of whom one died in infancy. Their names are George H., the eldest; Annabel, wife of E. E. Mitchell, cashier of the First National Bank of Carbondale; Albert M., a dentist in Rockford, Illinois, and Luella, wife of J. C. Hundley, of Carbondale. His wife died July 9, 1874, at the age of 38, and on the 18th day of November, five years later, he married Elizabeth H. Backus, the widow of Andrew Backus. Her maiden name was Fellows. She was born March 28, 1839, and died March 19, 1899.

Mr. Harrison hasn't a grey hair in his head, is straight as an arrow, prompt and sprightly in action, blood pure and head clear. Although he has already passed the allotted three score and ten, he bids fair to abide many years longer. He is a Democrat in politics, and a 32-degree Mason.

EPHRAIM HERRIN.

The father of the subject of this sketch was Jackson Herrin, son of David Herrin, one of the first settlers on the prairie to which he afterwards gave his name. He entered a tract of 600 acres from the government and laid the foundation for the prosperity of his family and later for the town which bears his name. Jackson died in July, 1901, at the age of 85. His wife, who was Olive Spiller, died in 1845, after giving birth to four children. After her death he married Narcissa Reed, by whom he also had four children. She lived to the age of 75.

The subject of this sketch was the son of the first wife, and was born on Herrin's Prairie Oct. 18, 1843. He was always a farmer and stock raiser, and is so yet, interspersed with real estate and banking. He has been prominent and active in the establishment and development of his town of which we speak more particularly in giving a history of the town itself. When the Civil War broke out he responded by enlisting in the 128th Ill. Co. D, August 19, 1862. Upon the dissolution of that unfortunate regiment he was with many others transferred to the 9th, of which Sam Hughes was Colonel when it was organized. His first smell of powder was at Snake Creek, below Chattanooga. He afterwards accompanied Sherman in his famous march "from Atlanta to the Sea."



PHILIP N. LEWIS,
Cashier Herrin State Savings Bank, Herrin, Illinois.

and was mustered out at Springfield July 9th, 1865. He returned to his home and four years later, May 6, 1869, married Fatima Brown, the daughter of John Brown, by whom he has had six children, three boys and three girls. The three sons and one daughter are living. Their names are John, the eldest, cashier of the First National Bank of Herrin; Mark H., engaged in stock raising and dealing at Herrin; Jefferson, a butcher at Herrin, and Cora, the bookkeeper for the bank.

THOMAS STOTLAR,

President of Herrin's State and Savings Bank.

The Stotlar family, one of the oldest and most substantial families of the County, are of German origin and date back in this country to Jacob Stotlar, who in an early day came from Germany to Pennsylvania and was killed by the Indians. His son, Joseph Stotlar, who was a scout in the war of 1812 and was present at the surrender of Gen. Hull, settled near Winchester, Adams County, Ohio, is son, Samuel, was born in Adams Co. in 1813 and died in 1876 at the age of 62. His wife, and the mother of Thomas, was born in 1818 and died in 1893 at the age of 77, on the old Samuel Stotlar homestead in Herrin.

The subject of this sketch was born near Branford, Highland Co., Ohio, March 9, 1840. He moved with his father's family to Herrin,

where he drove his stakes and spread his tent November 27, 1856. His schooling was limited to the common schools of the town, supplemented with three terms at the old college at Carbondale, under the tuition of Clark Braden. He began teaching in 1860, but after teaching one term the Civil War broke out and he enlisted in the 9th Ill. Co. G, being sworn in at Cairo August 11, 1861. His first commander was Col. Payne, with Mercer as Lieut.-Col., who became Colonel on the promotion of Payne to Brigadier General, and when Mercer became in turn Brigadier, Jesse J. Phillips became Colonel and afterwards Brigadier, to be followed by Col. Hughes, the last of the list of fighting colonels, and before the war closed, all but Hughes became generals, and he would have been but for the close of the war.

The brave 9th served at Forts Henry and Donaldson, going with Grant to Shiloh, where Thomas had his left arm shot in two and went to the hospital at Mound City for a while. His father came for him at the hospital and took him home, where he staid till the last of August, 1862. He then returned to Mound City and remained up to September 16, when he started back to his regiment. He only got as far as Cairo when he was discharged on account of his wound, which was still troubling him. He then returned to his home at Herrin and the cornfield.

On the 14th day of July, 1869, he

was married to Miss Louisa Cox, daughter of George and Sarah Jane Cox, of German parentage, and natives of North Carolina and Mississippi. She died February 15, 1901, having given birth to three children, Edwin N., manager of the lumber business in Marion, Norah, the wife of Dr. Ford at Herrin and Leroy A., who died at home in April, 1905. After a little more than two years from his wife's death, December 15, 1903, Mr. Stotlar married his present wife, who was Florence Brown, the daughter of John Brown, of near Herrin.

In 1903 Mr. Stotlar helped to organize the present Stotlar-Herrin Lumber Company, and became its first vice president. A year later he assisted in the organization of the State-Savings Bank and was elected its president. He also owns stock in the First National Bank of Marion and is a director and a stockholder in the Williamson County Bank of Marion. He has been a member of the Christian Church of Herrin for 36 years, and an elder for about 19. He is a Republican in politics.

P. N. LEWIS,

Cashier of the Herrin State-Savings Bank.

Philip N. Lewis, the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm seven miles south of Marion, Williamson County, Illinois, January 29, 1870. On this farm was what was known to most of the early settlers as the Ward Flat or Race Track, a level tract of land a half mile long, lying one mile south of Wards Mill, the old water mill on the Saline



J. A. LAUDER, P. M.
Carterville, Illinois.

Creek owned by old Dick Ward, and at which all the settlers for a radius of forty miles got their corn ground into meal.

Philip is the second son of D. M. and Harriet Lewis, and one of thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to be grown, and ten of whom are still living. His father, commonly known as "Dan" Lewis, was one of the oldest citizens, he himself being born and raised in this same neighborhood, and living there until his death, which occurred a few years ago at the age of 73. He kept the Wards Mill Post Office for fifteen or twenty years for the accommodation of his neighbors, and was always known as a man of strictest integrity and honest dealings with his fellow-men. He was never a party to any litigation, and was never accused of violating the laws of the country.

Harriet Lewis was the eldest child of William C. Cash and Finney Cash, who came to Illinois in an early day from Kentucky. She was a woman of extraordinary intelligence, strong religious convictions, gentle and patient disposition, and that beautiful womanly character that won the hearts of all she met and attached them to herself as lifelong friends. From parents such as these Philip inherited those traits of character that have enabled him to achieve success in all he has undertaken, and command the esteem and confidence of all good men.

He helped his father on the farm until the age of seventeen, when he started out into the world to fight life's battles for himself. His parents were always great readers, and from this Philip early acquired a love for newspapers and good books, so that while the other men where he worked spent their noon hours and other spare time at cards, marbles and other sports, he invariably occupied himself with a good paper or a good book. Having acquired a very fair common school education, at nineteen he found himself employed to teach a country school. By teaching and going to school alternately he was soon able to hold the principalship of the Carterville schools, 1894-95. Leaving the Carterville schools he again entered college, graduating in the fall of '96. After graduation he went to Western Iowa, where in company with Barney Ferrell he was employed as principal of the Castana (Iowa) Normal School, which was just being organized at that place. He conducted this school for five years, when failing health necessitated his taking up some out-door occupation. Resigning his position in the Normal, he took up real estate work, handling farm lands in Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas. He had long been desirous of engaging in the banking business, but was com-

pelled to wait until he could earn the necessary money through his own efforts. Two years of successful real estate work, however, not only restored his health, but gave him sufficient funds to take up his cherished work. After looking over several cities in Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington, he decided to come back to Williamson County, Illinois, and start a bank at Herrin. He was one of the organizers of the Herrin State-Savings Bank, of which he is now Cashier. He first superintended the erection of the new bank building, which is admitted to be the finest brick structure in the County.

Mr. Lewis was married on October 26, 1903, to Miss Ethel G. Putnam, the daughter of a wealthy farmer and stockraiser of Western Iowa. She is a very successful teacher, a talented musician, and possesses many rare traits of noble womanhood.

Mr. Lewis is a Democrat politically, but is not a member of any church. He is an earnest advocate of justice and right living, and the highest standard of morals among men and women. With "conservatism and courteousness" as his watchword, the Herrin State-Savings Bank promises to be one of the foremost financial institutions of the County.

W. N. STOTLAR.

President of the Stotlar-Herrin Lumber Company and Vice President of the Herrin State-Savings Bank, was born June 12, 1857, in Dayton, Ohio. He is the fifth child of Samuel Stotlar, and was reared on the Stotlar Homestead at Herrin. Like the most of farm boys his education was only such as can be acquired at our common schools, and he very early began to devote his attention to the rearing and buying and selling of live stock, mostly horned cattle. He was a success at this, and followed it until he went into the lumber business about the time the town was laid out. For the first four years he ran the business alone, when the present Stotlar-Herrin Company was incorporated, and he became its president. He was made Vice President of the Herrin State-Savings Bank at its organization. His wife was Miss Sarah Cox, the daughter of George Cox, of Williamson County, and Jane Cox, his wife. They were married Oct. 14, 1876, and have one child, Ruby, the wife of Paul Herrin.

E. N. DILLARD,
Vice President Herrin State-Savings Bank, Herrin, Ill.

E. N. Dillard was born on Pope's Prairie, Franklin Co., Ill., October

17, 1846. His life has been spent in farming and stock raising and dealing until in February, 1904, when he moved into Herrin. Since then he took an interest in the new State-Savings Bank and has been busy building and renting houses and general management of his property interests. His father, J. J. Dillard, lived to the advanced age of 83, but his mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Roberts, died in 1862, at the age of 42.

He was married October 1, 1867, to Elizabeth Mannerling, by whom he has had seven children. The names of the living are James J., Marshall, George, Monte, Clarence N., and Raleigh. He is not a politician, but has been a member of the Christian Church since 1862.

ROBERT R. STOTLAR.

Assistant Cashier of the Herrin State-Savings Bank, is the son of H. M. Stotlar and Miss E. C. Spiller, his wife. He was born and reared in Herrin. He was a member of the first class in Herrin High School, attended the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale in 1892, where he took a special course in mathematics and the sciences. He was with the Standard Oil Co. from March to September, 1904, and took his present position in the Herrin State-Savings Bank April 17, 1905.

DR. W. H. FORD

Was born March 10, 1878, about five miles southeast of Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois. He is the oldest son of W. N. and Amanda Jane Ford, both of whom are still living and reside in Herrin, his father being one of the most prominent real estate men of the County. He moved to Herrin in the Fall of 1898, when the now beautiful city of Herrin was but a small village of three or four hundred people, and has since been identified as one of the most earnest workers for the up-building of Herrin and the County in general.

The boyhood of Dr. W. H. Ford was spent on a farm in Jackson Co., near Makanda, where he helped his father farm until the Fall of 1895, when he entered a medical college at St. Louis, Mo. He pursued the study of medicine until the 10th of March, 1898, at which time he graduated, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately came to Herrin, established a Drug Store and began the practice of his profession.

On the 10th of January, 1900, he was married to Nora Stotlar, daughter of Thomas and Louisa Stotlar, and immediately after his marriage he established him a comfortable home in Herrin, where he still re-

sides. He is one of the directors of the Herrin State and Savings Bank, and has identified himself as one of the substantial citizens of the County.

BANK OF JOHNSON CITY.

Bank of Johnson City, Williamson County, Illinois, was organized by J. S. Lewis and M. Ozment in 1901, with a cash capital of \$10,000 and individual responsibility between \$75,000 and \$100,000, opening their doors for business in a small frame building July 26, 1901. Business started with great promise, the first day's deposits being \$1221.12, which has now reached the neat sum of \$57,000.00, and is gradually increasing.

On the 7th day of November, 1903, the bank moved into its own home, a substantial brick and stone building of two stories, erected at a cost of nearly \$10,000, and furnished with the latest banking conveniences in the way of vault and furniture. Mr. Ozment is shown in the picture at the Cashier's window. Messrs. Lewis and Ozment own also the Bank at Stone Fort in Saline County, with Mr. C. B. Ozment as cashier.

Mr. J. S. Lewis was born in Kentucky August 6, 1851. After his school days he attended medical college, graduating in 1878. On Oct. 28, 1878, Mr. Lewis was married at Metropolis, Ills., and has five children, Myrtle, Roscoe, Mabel, Fern and Orman. In 1885 Mr. Lewis abandoned the practice of medicine for business, coming to this part in 1901. He is a Universalist, a Republican and a Mason. Mr. Lewis has been very successful.

Mr. M. Ozment was born in Saline Co., Ill., October 8, 1868. Following his school days he graduated in the business course of the Gem City Business College August, 1893, and March 3, 1897, was married at Stone Fort, Ill. Their two children are named Arel and George. Mr. Ozment taught school in Saline and Williamson Counties for six years, coming to Johnson City July 17, 1901. In politics he is a Democrat, is a member of A. F. & A. M.; R. A. M.; I. O. O. F. and M. W. of A., and also a member of the Baptist church since 1887. Mr. Ozment has been successful and has a bright future.

SAMUEL B. BAKER, Farmer,
West Frankfort, Franklin Co., Ill.

Samuel B. Baker was born near Missionary Ridge, Hamilton County, Ill., December 28, 1837. His father dying when he was but eight years old, the support of his mother and two younger brothers devolved largely on him. He worked for 25

cents a day in the corn, cotton and tobacco fields of the South. When 20 years old he had saved up a little money, and going to Memphis went to buying furs in company with Jim Walker. They bought principally in Arkansas and sent their goods to a Memphis house.

Being of Union sentiments, however, he found the atmosphere too sultry for him about 1861. After the breaking out of the war he went to St. Louis and joined a company of scouts and guides under Capt. J. H. Johnson. They served under Gen. N. P. Banks until his death and then followed the fortunes of Gen. Franz Sigel. They fought at Pea Ridge and in company with Capt. Johnson, L. Jenkins and others, and saw Gen. McCulloch, of the Confederate army shot from his horse. Capt. Johnson was mortally wounded at Lang De Bayou, north of Helena, Ark., under Gen. Curtis on his raid when Helena was captured in 1862. Baker took him to Cape Girardeau and staid with him until he died. After the death of Johnson he served for a time under Gen. Powell Clayton, and then joined Co. D., 13th Ill. Cavalry at Carbondale, where he remained until the close of the war. Two of the Tanner boys were in the same company with Baker, James McTanner and Frederick. Frederick died July 7, 1864, and Baker helped to bury him at Pine Bluff, Ark. On or about August 30, 1865, Baker was mustered out at Pine Bluff, and returned to Williamson County and his family.

While the war was in progress he had married Miss Sarah Robinson, at Carbondale, November, 1863. She gave him nine children and died February 1, 1898. On his return from the war they spent four years farming at old Bainbridge, and from there moved to Grassy Freinet, where they lived until July, 1901, when they moved to their present home. For a second wife Mr. Baker took Nancy C. Jourdan. His living children are George L. Baker, at Channahess; Mrs. Josephine Kelby, Marion; Mrs. Lida Ogden, at Herrin; Jonathan A. Baker, Carterville; Mrs. Lulu Maann, Cottage Home; Mrs. Rhoda McGill, Marion, and William Baker, Marion. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

THE BLACK DIAMOND POULTRY
YARD, J. A. LAUDER, Prop.,
Carterville, Ill.

Mr. Lauder is a very successful chicken fancier and makes a specialty of the single-comb black Minorcas. He belongs to the Black Minorca Club of America, and his birds have won prizes whenever and wherever exhibited. The fine bird

shown in the half-tone herein is called "Champion of Illinois," and has never failed of the blue ribbon whenever exhibited. He won five first prizes in 1899 to 1900, and scored 93 1-2 points at the Illinois State show at Quincy in January, 1900, before Judge Theo. Hewes. He scored 95 1-2 points at Peoria in 1899 by Judge B. N. Pierce, and the same year won first prize at Nashville and O'Fallon, Ill. Mr. Lauder ships birds and eggs to all parts of the United States, and has been the judge of poultry at Marion, the county seat, for several years.

THE HERRIN STATE-SAVINGS BANK.

This new candidate for public favor came to the front last year and under the careful management of its official board will soon be recognized as one of the most solid financial institutions of the county.

It has a paid up cash capital of \$25,000, a surplus fund of \$4,000, and deposits of over \$53,000.

The new banking house erected for the use of the bank last year does credit to the town and county and is fully written up elsewhere in this volume.

THE WILBORN STORE CO.

Is a firm composed of W. R. Wilborn, of New Denison, and C. L. and C. W. Wilborn, of Attila. From a very small beginning it has grown to respectable proportions in a brief period and now controls the trade of the district where the two houses are located. Careful management and skillful buying based on the solid foundation of honest dealing are the elements of the substantial progress made.

The plate shows the New Denison Branch with Mr. W. R. Wilborn standing in front of the store.

FRED GARDNER,

Vice-President and General Manager
of the New Ohio Washed Coal
Company.

Was born in Chicago, March 31, 1867. He is of English parentage on both sides, his father, Robert H. Gardner, being born in London, Eng., January 20, 1829, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Leavey was also born in London, July 20, 1835. Both are still living and show by their vigor the pure blood and steady habits of a long-lived ancestry.

Their son had the early training of the Chicago public schools and entered Racine College, Wisconsin, in 1879. After graduating in 1883, he took up the lumber and coal busi-

ness with which he has been connected ever since. His wife's name was Lillian W. Upton, a native of Salem, Mass., to whom he was united in marriage December 25th, 1890. They have one son, Robert F. Gardner, who was born in Chicago, March 10, 1899. The family are Episcopalians in their church relations and he is Republican in politics. He was a member of the Illinois Nat'l Guard from 1885 to '89 and is now a member of the A. F. & A. M., the National Union and the Royal Arcanum.

J. G. APPLGATH, Herrin, Ill.

Manager of the White-Ash Branch of the Elles Store Co.

Was born at Albion, Ill., October 10, 1867. He remained in his native town until he had completed his school education and then turned his attention to railroading. At the age of 17 he was at work for the old L. E. & St. Louis Ry Co., now the Southern Ry. Co., and for seven years served them as Agent and Telegrapher in various places. He then secured a position with the S. W. Little Coal Co. at Little, Ind., where he remained for thirteen years. He began as bookkeeper and for the last five years of the period had charge of the mine.

He then moved to the new town of Herrin and in December, 1904, went to work for the Elles Store Co. He was very soon placed in charge of the White Ash Branch, which he now runs.

His wife was Miss Fannie Nelson, the daughter of John and Sarah Nelson, of Winslow, Ind. They were married March 15, 1887 and have had one son, Carl G., now 17 years old. He is a Presbyterian, a Republican and a Royal Arch Mason.

THE NEW VIRGINIA COAL CO.
Near Johnson City, Ill.

This mine is a hustler, a money maker, a fortunate and well regulated and managed institution. It was incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois in 1900, and began to hoist coal in December, 1901. Its shaft is 120 feet deep and it has a nine foot vein of coal. The roof is exceptionally good and there is absolutely no gas in the mine. That it is carefully managed is shown by the fact that for the five years it has run there has never been a fatal accident. The company own or lease 600 acres of coal land and when running it full capacity employ 300 men with a daily output of 1500 tons. They work at the present time 160 men and 15 mules and ship from 800 to 900 tons daily.

They have four switch tracks connected with the C. & E. I. Ry. line, covering two miles, and can load four different kinds of coal at the same time from the four tracks. They are fully equipped with first motion hoisting engines, Shaker Sorens and Christy Box Car Loader, woe en tippie, seventy feet high. The output for the past year has been used by the C. & E. I. Ry., giving perfect satisfaction.

The company has a cash capital of \$60,000 and the following gentlemen constitute their official board: Silas D. Moore, President; Edwin G. Rarbach, Secretary and Treasurer; John W. Mitchell, Superintendent of Mine. Their Chicago office is at No. 670 Old Colony building. Mr. Rarbach informs the writer that he and his associates sank the second mine in Franklin county, which they afterwards sold to the Dearing Coal Company. It is located at West Frankfort and is proving one of the largest and best in the district. A well filled general store serves to furnish the needed supplies and happiness and contentment reigns. Good wages and steady work is the rule and no note of dissatisfaction has ever been heard in their midst. The proprietors are thoroughly just and Christian gentlemen who recognize in each worker a man and a brother with rights as sacred as their own, and prove both when labor troubles arise and how they can be avoided. The company, with an eye to beauty and the comfort of their family of employes, have erected forty beautiful cottages in a group for their use, forming a well-laid out and picturesque little town as unlike the unsightly herd of shells which disfigure the surroundings of most mining towns as black differs from white. The cottages and the well kept gardens about them are an indication of the character both of the proprietors and their help, which explains the absence of labor troubles in their midst.

CARTERVILLE DISTRICT COAL COMPANY.

This Company was formed in the year 1902, and is one of the most modern mines in the Carterville Coal fields, having acquired 820 acres of thick vein coal lands located within a few miles of the city of Marion in Williamson County, Illinois.

The work of opening and developing was pushed rapidly from the start and by the latter part of 1903, entries had been driven and coal was being taken out. Practically all mining is done with the Sullivan

Punchers, run on compressed air. This coal is mined after the machines, produce large block and is very handsome in appearance.

The Tipple is seventy feet high and is equipped with Bond cages Shaker screens, four loading—also one passing track. Litchfield engines are used in hoisting. A Sullivan high speed fan is used in ventilation. There is also a Christy Box Car-loader. Every foot of mine track is laid with steel rails and the pit cars large and serviceable. With their complete and serviceable equipment, the Carterville District Mine is enabled to prepare a number of grades of the finest domestic and steam coals.

The officials of the mine are, Sam H. Goodall, President and General Manager; L. C. Goodall, Secretary; A. Q. Mitchell, Treasurer and Assistant General Manager; Mr. Johnson, Superintendent; George Calhoun, Bookkeeper; J. E. Corel, Sales Agent, 303 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN ADAM SEIDLA.

First Engineer Culp Coal Co., Carterville, Illinois.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co., Indiana, where he was born April 11, 1853, and where he worked with his father on the farm until he was fifteen years old. His father, John Adam Seidla, Sr., was born in Wittenburg, Germany, Martin Luther's old town, in 1822, and emigrated to America in 1833. He went into farming and stock raising and still lives and farms on the old homestead in Indiana. He tried to raise his son to the same business, but he was a natural mechanic and took to building and running mills, particularly saw mills, which he followed mostly in Southern Illinois, for twenty years. He ran a saw mill in the heavy timber of Southeastern Missouri, for two years for his present employer, John Culp.

Feeling the need of a better preparation for his work than the limits of a common district school provided he took a course as hoisting engineer in the Scranton Correspondence school in September, 1904. The following March he went to Springfield, Ill., before the State Board of Examiners and took his certificate.

His wife was Melissa Rogers, the daughter of Elijah Rogers to whom he was united in marriage September 23, 1878. They have had four children of whom two are living. They have two grandchildren. He is an Odd Fellow and a Woodman of the World, and a Republican in politics.

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